VOLUME XXXIX.

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Everything new in Men's and Boys' Fall Hats. Extremely low prices at BARNES old stand, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

POLITICAL.

The California Count Crows Better and Better for the Republicans.

Perkins' Majority for Governor Now Estimated at

All the Republican Congressme Are Believed to Have Been

The De Youngs the Most Completely Beaten Parties Connected with the Election.

Tom Ewing's Speech Delivered at Gallipolis, O., Last Evening.

He Devotes His Time to Answering Secretaries Sherman and Schurz.

A Glance at the Candidates and General Prospects in Massachusetts.

Ex-Gov. Seymour Again Declares, "Your Candidate I Cannot Be."

CALIFORNIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Perkins' and the

ractically a dead letter.

The worst beaten in the contest is De Young. The Chronicle, having antagonized Republicans, working Stock Boards, railroad interests, and alienated business men by its attitude during

supporting Flint during the two days preceding the election, hundreds having resolved on voting in diametrical opposition to De Young. Kalloch to-day was anxious to leave his bed,

ers here will be Republ the city up to 2 o'clock this morning place Perkins, for Governor, L343, and Kalloch, for where inflicted, and half counted, and there is no reason to change the previous estimate of the result in the city. Perkins, Republican, for Governor, keeps gaining on Glenn and White in the interior, and

gaining on Glenn and White in the interior, and is likely to have 20,000 plurality.

San Francisco, Sept. 5—10 p.m.—Three-fourths of the votes in the city and State are counted. Perkins is leading Glenn about 17,500 and White about the same. The completion of the count will increase Perkins' plurality to 22,000 or 23,000 probably. In the city he will gain on Clean and is the country on White during the All the State ticket will go with the head ex-

cept Justice, which cannot yet be determined. It is now probable the Republicans will elect all the Congressmen, though the vote is very close in the city district.

The Republicans elect the Railroad Commission in the Northern District, and the Workingmen theirs in the city and Southern District.

The Legislature is still in doubt.

Kalloch continues to increase his lead, and is elected beyond doubt.

The Workingmen's chances are best for Sheriff, Auditor, Collector, and County Attorney, and sure on District Attorney. The Republicans probably get the balance, except. perhaps, two or three Supervisors and School Directors.

The Superior Judges are divided.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PINTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Several County Conventions in this State have recently declared for Tilden as their candidate for the Presidency, and this morning the Post ciaims that Pennsylvania is booming for the Gramercy Park sage. This is denied by several influential Democrats, who say that Wallace, who is a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and is bitterly opposed to Tilden, has captured nearly the whole State, and that even Allegheny County, which was Tilden, has captured nearly the whole State, and that even Allegheny County, which was supposed to be one of Tilden's strongholds, will support the Clearfield statesman. It is further said by anti-Barr Democrats that the Allegheny County Convention was run by Wallace men; that the Chairman of the Committee was appointed at their dictation. It is also said that the Iron City Tilden Club is as dead as a door-nail, and that Henry Meyer, the Chairman, is a Wallace man, and, therefore, opposed to Tilden.

These are but a few of the outcroppings of the persons figure had been as the control of the persons figure that the country of the control of the persons figure that the country of the persons figure that the country of the persons figure that the country of the country of the persons figure that the country of the persons that the country of the persons of the

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Cortes will meet on the 3d of November, and

that the marriage of the King will be celebrated to December.

THE EMPERORS.

that the recent visit of the Emperor to the Czar had only been decided on twenty-four hours be-fore the Emperor left Berlin, and that the visit was undertaken at the urgent invitation of the

Czar. The preparations were made with the greatest secrecy. When the Emperors met.

both the railway station and the street leading to it were cleared by the police, who were sta-tioned at every twenty yards.

Special dispatches from Alexandrowe men-

all the police on the occasion of the meeting of the Emperors, that a street communicating between the Imperial residences was macadamized that the presence of conspirators might be easily detected and their escape prevented in the event of attempted flight.

The special correspondents of the London papers at Alexandrowe indicate that the pre-

cautionary measures of the police at the meeting of the Emperors were absurdly rigid.

CUBA.

daily, and augment the amount if needed, to stamp out the Holquin and Santiago de Cuba

Newspapers say official information from Hol-quin and Santiago de Cuba represents that per-

fect tranquillity prevails amongst the inhabit-

ants of the surrounding country. The principal chiefs of the old insurrection remain loyal to the Government. The Government has created a

new military jurisdiction, embracing Holquin, Las Tunas, and Gibara, because of their too

great distance from the jurisdiction of Santiago

Gen. Jose Valera has been appointed Militar

Heavy and continuous rains prevail in the greater part of the island.

DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5.- The state of siege ha

een raised in the Bulgarian districts of Rasgrad

THREATENED PAMINE

The Roumanian Minister of the Interior has informed the Chambers that he has taken the necessary precautions regarding the threatened famine in the districts of Arges and Olt.

BULGARIAN CROPS. A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest

the crops in Bulgaria having failed, the Govern ment has forbidden the exportation of cereals.

Important demolitions of the fortification

GERMANY.

CONTRADICTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The report that Bismarck and tendered his resignation as Premier is con-

tradicted. It seems that the report was a mere

rumor on the Bourse; and was universally dis

The Times' Berlin correspondent says that a well-known architect here has laid before the

Emperor designs for the building for the exhi

VON MOLTKE.

The same correspondent has good reason to believe that Count Von Moltke has visited the

ASIA.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Sr. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The arrangements for an expedition into Central Asia to investigate the practicability of diverting the Amu Daris, and causing it to flow into the Caspian Sea, have been completed. The expedition has been divided into three detachments, of which

two will be sent to Krasnovodick and Khiva

respectively, and the third will examine the river and Delta. The latter has already started,

turbed condition of the Turcoman Stephes.

TURKEY.

NOVFBAZAR. LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Pesth reports that the inhabitants of Novi-Bazar are determined to resist the Aus-trian occupation.

PAVOR AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The inhabitants of Prisj have petitioned in favor of Austrian occupation, and the inhabitants of Plevje have expressed

their readiness to supply stores for the occupy-ing force.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 80.—The Governor of

the District of Mexico has ordered the police to stop and question all persons in the streets after 12 o'clock at night. The Municipal Council of the City of Mexico

has formally asked the Councils of other cities to initiate the movement for raising funds to pay the next installment of the American debt, and the President has ordered the National

Treasury to set aside \$1,000 daily for the same

PORTUGAL.

bition of 1885.

around Rustebuk have taken place.

le Cuba, to which they belonged.

Governor of the new jurisdiction.

WILL STAMP OUT THE REBELLION. HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The Spanish Minister of Colonies has called on Capt.-Gen. Blanco to draw against the Spanish Treasury for \$50,000

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The National Zelt

penditures of the Government, while the Democrate appropriated an average of \$149,301,000, being a saving to the people by reason of Democratic appropriated an average of \$149,301,000, being a saving to the people by reason of Democratic economy of \$25,547,000 per year, or \$114,198,000 in the four years."

Passing on to the action of the last Congress on the Election law, Gen. Ewing said: "I am not disposed to claim that in the ordinary exercise of its powers Congress is at liberty to withhold appropriations for purposes prescribed by law. We did not withhold any appropriations the failure of which is at all likely to interfere with any of the Departments of the Government in the exercise of their ordinary and acknowledged powers. We merely forbade the use of any money appropriated for the army to transport or maintain troops at the polis; and we withheld no appropriations, except for the fees of Marshals and their deputies. We knew that all the Marshals would be patriotic enough to hold on to their offices and draw their regular salaries, and perform all their ordinary and useful duties, trusting to Congress to pay their fees for legitimate service. We merely resolved that the public treasure abould not be wasted, nor the control of our State elections interfered with by hiring bummers and aboulder-hitters, or brioing needy men out of the common treasure of the people. And we now appeal from the advocates of Federal interference to the levers of home rule to sustain our action. We will let the ballot-box itself declare whether it is safer in the hands and under the control of the officers of the election precincts, or of emismers hired by the Administration and backed by bayonets. This is not revolution nor nutilification nor secession; but only an orderly, honest, and patriotic appeal from Cæsar to the people.

MASSACHUSETTS Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—In the ordinary course of strents we have the calendar year, the fiscal year, and the political year. The preparations for colitical camps in Massachusetts. It is evident that the "Butler party," which is a personal following, and requires in its rank and file no particular political affiliations, containing hard and soft money men, Stalwart Republicans and Copperhead Democrats, the educated and the int, the rich and the poor,-was not an snce of last year, caused by a lack of in the State Administration. Times have improved, the approach of the Presidential jection and the unfortunate "shot-gun policy" a the South are rapidly formulating National mes, while the present Governor of Massa-susette has carried out the State reforms on hich Butier fought, and still Butler is a candi-ate. His Falstaffian crew of last year are gathring around him again, in increased earnestner and hopefulness and the restaurance nd hopefulness, and there is every reason to appose that he will have all of the Democratic ote cast for him last year, which cons ney, and numbers about 90,000. Moreover, it now looks as if the "rank," or what the Irish rats call " the silver tops," would find it nore difficult to hold their Democratic organiza-don this year, as no leading Democrat who has ine-tenshs of the party do not desire a separate andidate—will care to sacrifice himself that the can party may defeat Gen. Butler. The year will tend to tempt even the most vigorous prously encourage, the policy of "anything to beat the Republicans,"—the cry which has been so taking as to cause the Democrats in Maine to fesert all their cherished principles and to lend a helping hand to the Greenback heresy, to which in reality they are as much opposed as the Republicans themselves. Not only will Butler have his Democratic vote of last year, but, if Maine is any criterion for Massachusetts, or if the caik of leading politicians who were anti-Butler Democratic last year is to be credited, there will be no determined anti-Butler—so-called "Regular Democratic"—movement this year, although for form's sake a candidate may be put up by the "swellow-tail" element. So it will be seen that there are strong indications that Butler's Democratic following this year is likely to be increased rather than dimposhed.

estimated at about 30,000 last year, is also expected to be increased rather than diminished, because it will be organized by the triumvirates of Republican deserters and disappointed exofficeholders, ex-Collector Simmons, ex-United States Marshal Usber, and ex-Temperance Reform Republican leader Baker, and the mere fact of their desertion at this time is indicative of their belief that our great political actitator has more chances of success this year than last. The unexpectedly large vote—"110,000"—which Butler received in the last campaign was an eye-opener to that large class of vacillating voters who have few party affiliations, but pride themselves on being on the winning side, or those who hope that a few of the crumbs from the conqueror's table may fall into their hungry

those who hope that a few of the crumbs from the conqueror's table may fall into their hungry maws.

Gen. Butler carried on a rattling free-lance campaign last year to test the extent of the dissatisfaction with which both political parties are held by the people. He spent a vast sum to stir up discord, to pay poll-taxes, to secure local leaders, and in music, talk, and print to bring the voters to the polis. He endeavored to capture the Democratic organization with the hope of using their local committees already formed, composed of men of experience, to do the work for him, and put his money where it would do the most good; but the old Democratic leaders were too shrewd for him, and he was only able to steal the nomination, which was an empty honor, doing him more larm than good, but failed to secure the organization, which was all he was after.

This year the "boom" of last year will suffice, with very little music, poll-tax paying, and noise, to bring out the "boolk" of the Democratic party. The increased chances for victory and future party spoils will sharpen the appetites and increase the energies of the "bobows" in both parties who run with Butler, and the organization now being carefully made up in every city and town throughout the State, under the ahrewd management of such experienced wire-putiers as Simmons, Usber, and Baker, will unduestionably make \$100,000 go as far this year as the \$200,000 profusely spent by Butler last year.

not be some party objections. Gen. Deve as it would indirectly force National issues into the campaign. But Gen. Devens, although himself a "Staiwart" Republican from his connection with Hayes' Cabinet, the fact that he, as United States Marshal, delivered the fugitive slave Burns back to alavery, and the fact that he ran as Democratic candidate for Governor during the War against Gov. Andrew, would create little enthusissm among the Staiwart Republicans. Moreover, Gen. Devens absolutely refuses to accept the nomination.

THE HON. HENRY L. PIERCE, late member of Congress, where he was inde-pendent and popular with temperate men of both parties, and who has been elected Mayor of Boston on a non-partisan ticket, when it is ques-tionable if any other Republican could have been successful, is now the leading candidate. While he would unquestionably create more enthusiasm and receive more financial backing than any other man in the State, and draw upon the Democrats more than any other candidate, yet he has offended the Statwarie by voting against the validity of Hayes' title when in Congress. Besides, the temperance Republicans,—who are always a scourge in the side of the Republican party, to be applied as a sort of political blackmall when the Republicans are in a critical campaign,—these moral reformers, with an eye to results, threaten to boit if Mr. Pierce is nominated. But with all these drawbacks, all in all, there can be no candidate surer to carry the State than Mr. Pierce.

The Hon. John D. Long is the only other candidate surer to carry the state than Mr. Pierce.

didate prominently mentioned. He is now lieutenant-Governor, has been a very efficient one, and previous to this has held for two years the Speakership of the House of Representathe Speakership of the House of Representatives. He is a lawyer by profession, of scholarly tastes, and of affable disposition, popular in the negative sense of not being unpopular, and, from a natural timidity and conservatism in thought and action, he would be less likely to antagonize than any other candidate. Only a few years ago Mr. Long was the Democratic candidate for the Lerislature, and his Republicanism is subsequent to the War of the Rebellion, and his services to the party of very recent date. He is a temperance man, without being a Prohibtionist; a "Stalwart" Republican, without being inimical to "reform" Republicanism; and not so much of a Republican as to feel unkindly to Democratic ideas. Such a candidate, while he would mollify the asperities of an ordinary political campaign, can hardties of an ordinary political campaign, can hardly be said to be a typical one for the Republica

ly be said to be a typical one for the hepotoco-party this year, when, to win, it must cut the bridges behind it, throw away the scabbard, and call upon all who believe in the party to stand me and he counted, whatever the results. Notbing but a fearless and aggressive war, carried into the very camp of the enemy, can insure success in the coming campaign; and Mr. Long is constitutionally unfitted for Zulu warfare against a chief who is prepared to do bloody work with one eye tied behind him. WHY BUTLER BATES PIERCE.

The nomination of Mr. Pierce, who publicly exposed Butler's eaves-dropoing propensities at the telegraph office at the Capitol, and who personally offered an order to have it boarded in, would excite Butler's animosity to the highest degree. A mutual hatred exists between them which would cause both of them—who are very rich—to, they deep in their which would cause both of them—who are very rich—to dive deep in their respective cash boxes, and would eject into the campaign that personal animus which, in licu of political issues, would make the fall campaign in Massachusetts "red-hot" to the last degree, which is devoutly to be desired in behalf of the Reurblican party, as their greatest danger will be from there not being a sufficiently interesting campaign to bring out the "stay-at-homes," of which that party has more than its share. more than its share.

more than its share.

The really wise thing for the party to do is to nominate Mr. Pierce for Governor and Mr. Long for Lieutenant-Governor, thereby securing the active co operation of the friends of both. This ticket more than any other would be likely to poil the largest vote for the Republicans, and, if this ticket cannot win, the Republican party is benten in advance, and Gen. Butlear, the Dick Deadeys of American politics, will at last be drawn by the people in his chariot to the glided dome of the State-House, and, metaphorically at least, on Beacon Hill, place his foot upon the heads of the Brahmins of the old Bay State.

P. C. C.

WISCONSIN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. ELKHORN, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Republic Convention of the Eighth Senatorial District,omprising the Counties of Walworth and Kenosha,—in convention, to-day, nominated J. V. Quarles, of Kenosha City, for Senator, by cclamation .- no other candidate being

The Walworth County Convention then me and the following nominations were made: L. E. Aflen for Clerk of the Court, J. B. Wheeler for District-Attorney, and W. R. Taylor for Superintendent of Schools,

Special Disputes to The Tributs.

Lake General, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Republican Convention for the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Walworth and Kenosha, convened at Eiktorn yesterday, and placed in nomination the Hon. Joseph V. Quaries, of Kenosha, as a candidate for the office of State Senator, to succeed the Hon. B. O. Reynolds. of Lake Geneva. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the nomination was made by acclamation. The candidate is a prominent attorney, a stalwart Republican, and it is believed will bring out the full strength of the party.

party.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Walworth County Republican Convention met at
Elkhorn yesterday, and placed the following
ticket in the field: For District-Attorney, J. B.
Wheeler, of Elkhorn; for County Superlatendent, W. R. Taylor, of Richmond. Five ballots
were taken for each choice, but the best of feelincommended. The ticket is a good one. ng prevailed. The ticket is a good one.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 5.—The Convention held to-day ejected Fred Buchholz and Henry Mulberger delegates to the Democratic State Convention, Sept. 9. Both favor Mitchell for

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Secretary Sherman being asked in regard to a statement in the Democratic press that he left Ohio sooner than he had at first expected on awkward ques-tions asked him in the press, said: "I remained in Ohio the precise time I had fixed before leaving here, and arrived here the very day and by the train I had named before leaving. I promised to make two speeches, and made four. Larranged with Gen. Robinson and the local Committee at Lebanon to withdraw the appointment there on the 26th, so that I might visit the State Fair at Columbus. The Democrats seem to attach so much importance to my presence in Ohio that I am strongly inclined to spend the first two weeks in October there, though my plan was only to go home to vote."

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The anti-Tammany Dem ocrats of this city met to-night and issued an ad-

UTICA, Sept. 5.—Ex Gov. Seymour declines being a candidate in the Democratic State Con-vention, and in a letter rebukes the existing

ELGIN INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOTH, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Trustees of the Insane Asylum held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, with a full Board.

It was decided to commence the use of the

It was decided to commence the use of the city gas as soon as the pipes can be laid to connect with the works, which the Company promises to do by the middle of November, without expense to the asylum. The present method of manufacturing gas at the institution will then be discontinued. A contract for five years will be entered into to-morrow at the rate of \$2.25 per 1,000 feet, a very low price for this section. It has been ascertained that about \$0,000 feet of gas will be consumed in the asylum per month.

month.

In regard to the claim of the Trustees against Cook County for clothing, etc., furnished patients from that county, it was decided that the claim should again be urged at the next meeting of the Board of Cook County Commissioners. The reduction suggested will not be allowed.

A special meeting of the Board will be held on the 25th inst. to make out requisitions for funds to pay the contractors of the new cottages.

poor beeith that he declined a renominaand it is unquestionably true that he would
uve been as strong a candidate this year as
owing to several unwise appointments and
gning of the unpopular temperance project
ed the Civil Damage law. His definit
fawal from the field this year has left the
this year without any one man who is
ally and essentially the strongest leader
State, or any man to whom there would

FOREIGN.

Extraordinary Police Precautions at the Meeting of the Emperors.

No Citizens Allowed Within Pistoi-Shot of the Potentates.

Spanish Opposition to the Propo Marriage of King Alfonso.

Destructive Floods and Hurricanes Reported in Russia.

The People of Novi-Bazar Threaten Resistance to Austrian Occupation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH GOLD AND SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Times, in its financia rticle. says: "In the course of time some nore gold will doubtless be shipped from her to the United States; but it is important to remember that whether it pays to send it or not, even as mere speculation, depends upon the market rate of discount here, as well as upon New York exchange on London. A sudden stoppage of the drain, when money began to rise in value here, seems to indicate that it was only shipped at all because the rates for money were so very low. The diminution in the general consumption of this country of many foreign products, excepting food, enables us to divert more than usual of what is due us by foreigner for the purpose of liquidating our debt to the by France in payment of her debt to America and it remaining here, suggested the probabilit noment, even more than we owe for grain our selves, by cheaper means than direct gold remit

THE GRAIN TRADE. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—The leading grain circu lar says: "In consequence of the finest possi-ble weather, the wheat markets this week were generally quiet. Harvesting is to full swing it the south, where a large breadth of wheat has been cut, though none has as yet been thrashed to test its quality. The wheat market is steady cargoes in all positions being firmly held. Buy-ers are reluctant to pay the prices demanded The weather this morning appears less settled, and the market here was thinly attended, but business was transacted in wheat to a fair extent, with red and white descriptions supporting yesterday's prices. Flour is unchanged. Corn was sparingly offered, and closes fair at an ad vance of a penny." INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-At the request of the United States Government, two cadet engineers from the Annapolis Naval Academy will be admitted to the Royal Naval College at Green wich as students next month.

THE CANADIAN BAILROADS Col. Grey writes to Sir Henry Tyler saying it the Grand Trunk will put before the Great Vestern Railway Company the precise arrange ment the Grand Trunk proposes it will be con sidered by the officers and submitted to the stockholders of the Great Western at a meeting to be held as soon as possible. THE PALL MALL GAZETTE ON THE IRISH EXCITE

MENT—THE MARKETS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer. LONDON, Sept. 4 .- The Pal Mall Gazette, in ts leading editorial upon the Irish question says that it will not do for the Government it with folded hands watching Parnell scatter ing firebrands of treasonable agitation. It is no joke when a mountebank preaches incend rism. His victims, for such they are, must be saved from the fate which awaits them by summary process. The Pall Mall Gazette add that just as Parnell learned to organize obstruction without technically offending Parliament. the minds of a populace rife for sedition and assasination without committing himself.

The whole English market dependent upon

It is supposed that it will rise nearly 50 per cent

FRANCE. THE CHANDERNAGOR.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Paris correspondent of the Times reports that the French crew of the ship Chandernagor quitted her at Flushing, she becoming American property, and her disarmantees. cipally Germans. They drilled daily, and had arms on an American system, allowing seventeen shots to be fired in succession.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL BILL.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Presse believes the Government will abandon the seventh article of the Ferry bill, and submit a substitute acceptable to the Liberal Republicans. It is said that MM. Ferry and Jules Simon have had an interview on

AGAINST BLANQUI.
PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Republicans of all shades are coalescing in Bordeaux against Blanqui.
WILL RESIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is said Gen. Saussier, commander of the forces in Algeria, is about to resign, it is rumored, owing to a disagreement of the Albert Grave. sign, it is with Albert Grevy.

EXPLOSION.

Paris, Sept 5.—The steamer France, plying between Bordeaux and Royan, exploded her boiler, killing one, mortally wounding three, and seriously injuring twenty-five

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Sr. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The murderer of Prince Krapotkine, Military Governor of Chark-

off, has been arrested in Tchernigoff. He will be conveyed to Charkoff for trial. It is reported that he was bribed to commit the crime by one of the Socialists recently hanged at Odessa.

A SUFFICIENT ANSWER.

The Agence Russe says the meeting between the Czar and Emperor of Germany is the best possible reply to the recent malicious attempts

possible reply to the recent malicious attempts to disturb the good relations between Germany

PLOODS AND HURRICANES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—Violent storms in the Gulf of Finland have caused the River Neva to rise to the level of the streets. The causles in the centre of St. Petersburg have overflowed, and the Faubourgs are under water. Iron roofs have been blown from the houses and churches in all directions. The guns of the citadel have been firing all Thursday night and to-day. Notices have been issued day night and to day. Notices have been issued warning the inhabitants to take precautions against floods.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The Gazette, in an article on Gen. Laxareff's death, says the expedition to Mery for the year is a failure.

SPAIN.

OPPOSITION TO ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Epoca publishes a letter from Rome stating that the House of Savoy would favorably regard a marriage between one of its members and a Spanish Bourbon. It is said the opposition in Spain to the marriage of King Alfonso with the Archünchess Marie of Austria is assuming serious proportions.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Standard's Lisbon correspondent states that an Oporto newspaper, the Commercio Do Missio, is about to be prosecuted by the Portuguese Government, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador, for using offensive language towards King Alfonso.

IBABELLA.

A Paris dispatch to the Daily News amounces that it has been finally decided that ex-Queen Isabella will be present at the wedding of King Alfonso.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily News under-stands that the Portuguese Government has granted a concession for laying of telegraph ca bles between Lisbon, Azores, and the maximum charge for a message is to be two shillings per word. The larger part of the required capital has been already secured.

DENMARK. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—In consequence of the tariff in Germany the farmers of Jutland have resolved to establish a cattle market at some Jutland port, and steps have already been

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Savoy newspaper states that the Engineer-in-Chief of the French Department of Public Works has been instructed to make a preliminary study of the project for tunneling Mont Blanc.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The International Law Institute has adopted the motion proposed by John Gaspard Bluntschll, urging the Government to bring about a settlement of the laws of warfare by means of international treaties.

THE PORTION COMPTROLLERS.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard reports that the decree appointing Messrs. Baring and De Blignieres Comptrollers was signed yesterday.

EASTERN BOUMELIA. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION. PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The sittings of the Eastern Roumelian International Commission have been indefinitely adjourned.

ROME, Sept. 5 .- The Voce Del'a Vertta den that an interview has taken place at Gastel between the Papal Nuncio and Bismarck.

A Paris dispatch to the Duily News announces that it has been finally decided that ex-Queen Isabella will be present at the wedding of King Alfonso.

THE COMING MARKIAGE.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—It is now believed that the

assets about \$18,000. A considerable portion of

his liabilities is sectired by collaterals which are considered satisfactors. Spencer Borden is Treasurer of the Foil River Bleachery, but the corporation is not affected by his failure. The unsecured liabilities of Jefferson Borden, Jr., are about \$13,000, and his unpleased essets inventoried at more than pledged assets inventoried at more than that sum. Jefferson Borden, Jr., has until lately been Treasurer of the Mount Hope Mill, which has been closed for about a year. The sons made statements to their creditors at the same time their father's statement was pre-

CRIMINAL NEWS. PLEASURES OF BUFFALO POLITICS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Buffalo had a little experience of Yazoo political life to-day. The local campaign here this fall promises to be an unusually not one, and especially will both parties make a hard fight for the possession of the Sheriff's office. Already the opposing factions, Democrats and Republicans, are selecting their most powerful men for that position. The Republican nomination, so it is generally credit will be unanimously tendered to W. W. Lawson, supposed to be the strongest man the party could advance. This report has proven a damper on the Democrats, as it is acknowledged that they have no man able to run against Lawson. They had confidentially hoped that he would not accept, and thus a better field would left to them. Lawson's friends have of late been authority for the statem he would not refuse the nomination and would do his best to win. Early this morning two men, well known hangers-on of low Dem politicians, entered Lawson's butcher shop, but, after talking with him a few minutes, they left. About half an hour later the same parties returned, Mr. Lawson being alone in the store. They then asked him for some money, but, as he has no reason for acceding to their demands, he at once refused. One of them assaulted him, but, being quite active, he managed to elude the blows of his assainant, when, inckilr, one of his assainant, when, inckilr, one of his assainant came in. The latter quickly sprang to his employer's rescue, and the assaulting party was soon hors de combat. While his man was carring for one desperado, the other one ray rapidly towards him (Lawson), and, striking him and kicking him at the same time, soon disabled him. The ruffian then made his escape. Mr. Lawson's injuries were very severe, and, being of a private eature, it was at first feared that they would lav him up for a very long time. Examination elicited the fact that, although extremely painful, his bruises would not confine him to bed but several days. His escape, however, was narrow. His assailants were promptly arrested and placed in jaff; but, as the Police Justice is Democratic, it is doubtful if he will do any more than fine them. The cowardly affair created cousiderable excitement. after talking with him a few minutes, they

BOLD ATTEMPT AT BORBERY. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuse.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Sharpsburg, a town just beyond the city limits, was this evening the scene of the boldest attempt at highwaycountry. About 6 o'clock William Tib-by, proprietor of a glass factory, stepped from the train at the static at that place, and proceeded in the direction of his residence. He had gone but a short distance when he was attacked by two masked men, and a terrible struggle ensued. Tibby had nearly \$3,000 en his person, which nearly \$3,000 en his person, which his assailants expressed a determination to obtain. He was about to give up the struggle and yield possession of the money, when he was reinforced by a stalwart blacksmith, who, with a big club, speedily put the scoundrels to flight. They made for the Allegheny River, and passed over to an island where there was a boat in walting for them, in which they crossed to the opposite side. There they jumped into a barouche, in which were two of their associates, and were driven rapidly away, making their escape, although pursued for some distance by hundreds of people. William Tibby was badly but not dangerously injured. It was was badly but not dangerously injured. It was a bold scheme to capture a large sum of money, and if the blacksmith had not come upon the scene when he did it would have been entirely successful. The police are now in pursuit of

A WARM RECEPTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 5.—Last evening Douglass Earts and Thomas Sweeney, two young men living three miles west of this place, being in ed in a wagon for home. On their route they passed the house of Jacob Swindall, Jr., son of a well-to-do farmer of this county. Earts had previously had some difficulty with young Swindall, and, after consultation with Sweeney, Swindall, and, after consultation with Sweeney, they concluded to attack Mr. Swindall's house. They prepared themselves each with a wagon single-tree, and Earts commenced at the front door, while Sweeney proceeded to the rear and began his attack. Mr. Swindall, to keep his children from being hurt, put them under the bed, and about that time the attacking party, having demolished all the windows, Earts bursted the front door open and attempted to enter, when Swindall shot him in the breast, and he died in a very few minutes. Word being sent to the city, Officer Hannah proceeded to the scene and arrested both Swindall and Sweeney. This morning at the Coroner's inquest Swindall was discharged, as it was clearly proven he acted in self-defense. Sweeney was committed to the county jail for trial.

NEGROES SHOT.

CINCINNATI, O., Seot. 5.—Last Wednesday night Theodore Daniels, a negro employed by Fielding Dickey, a farmer near Union, Boone County, Ky., attempted to outrage Miss Georgie Billetta, adopted daughter of Mr. Dickey. Herecare a property assistance, and the pages day. Billetta, adopted daughter of Mr. Dickey. Her screams brought assistance, and the negro fied. He was hunted till Thursday noon, then captured and taken back home. A preliminary trial was had, and Daniels confined in the Town-Hall under guard. Mr. Dickey attempted to shoot him, but was prevented. During last night the guard was overpowered, and the negro was taken a short distance out of town, tied to a tree, and shot dead. Thomas Smith, colored deck-hand on the steamer Cherokee, discharged at Evansville, came to this city by rail this afternoon, threathened the mate and deck-hands, and finally began an assault on one of the deck-hands named Brown. The latter drew a revolver and shot him dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Carthage, Mo., states that David Collins, James Greer, William Spencer, David Collins, James Greer, William Spencer, and W. N. Smith, farmers, have been arrested on warrants charging them with murder in the first degree. The slieged offense was the killing of John Bass Jones, a somewhat noted Confederate leader. Jones, it is charged, had been threatening to drive Union men out of the country at the close of the War. One night, fourteen years ago, a party of men called him out of his house and killed him. For supposed participation in this affair, the four farmers have been arrested, the warrants being sworn to by a woman named Lize Ody. It is represented that the arrests have been given a political significance, and that there is considerable excitement in the vicinity of Carthage. Bonds in the amount of \$10,000 each have been accepted for the further appearance of the de-

PARDON SOUGHT.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.—The Board of Pardons has received an application for the pardon of John O'Neill and Peter sic Manns. Molite Maguires, under sentence of death for the murder of Coroner Hesser, in Northumberland County, in 1874.

DEMONDS IMPRISONED.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Charles Demonds, exTrensurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, was committed to prison to day in
default of bail, on a charge of embeszing \$8,000
belonging to the Society.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Purser of the steamer Crescent City and \$9,000 are missing.

THE HALE ELEVATOR.

Receial Discrets to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Sept. K.—Two of Hale's standard hydraulic elevators have been ordered for the United States Treasury Building, making ten of these justly colebrated machines that have recently been contracted for by the Government. In this era of elevator-arcticents, it is cratifying to know that a Chicago firm has produced a machine absolutely asie in every particular, and that the Federal authorities have sufficient discrimination to adopt it

YELLOW-FEVER.

nerous Responses to the Appeal of the Memphis Howards for Aid.

Jay Gould, the Railroad King, Sends Them \$5,000 by Telegraph.

Work and Send the Bill to Him.

He Also Instructs Them to Continue the

New Orleans, with a Single Case of Fever, Declared to Be an Infected City.

MEMPHIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MEMPHIS, Sept. 5 .- Thirteen white and elever colored citizens were added to the sick list to-day, while nine whites and two colored people were added to the cemetery books of record; a alight decrease in the number of new cases, but an increase in the death roll. There is no per-ceptible cause for this increase in fatality, un-less it be from the bad weather of two or three days ago. The weather now is bright and balmy; pleasant throughout the daytime, but cool enough at night to require light fires for comfort.

The appeal made by the Howards to the peo-

ple of the whole country for contributions of aid has been variously criticised in all circles to-day. It is held by some that the wealthy citizens of Memphis and of the State have been first a pealed to, and, when that re-source was exhausted, and the need for assist-ance still existed, then the general appeal should have been made. Others argue that wealthy Memphians are cognizant of the straitened circumstances of the floward sociation, and are perfectly familiar with existing distress, and their failure to come to the relief indicates a direct refusal to assist. The appeal received a handsome sponse from Jay Gould, of New York, to-day, who telegraphed \$5,000 to the Howards, with instructions to goon with the work of providing for the sick until he ordered them to stop, and send the bill to him. Another response of \$500 was received from the benevolent associations of Savannah, Ga., this afternoon. The contributions came in good time, as the Howards' treasury is bare, and they have outstanding liabilities in the form of nurse tickets, druggists' bills, and doctors' fees amounting to \$5,000.

Among the deaths to-day appears the name of D. C. Harbert, once an influential citizen and prominent commission merchant. Of late years he has been the victim of adversity.
Only a few days ago his residence and content. all he had to sheiter himself and family from He sent his little family to the country to be taken care of by relatives, while he remained in the city to try to collect and take care of the remnants of his exhausted estate. He took up a temporary dwelling place among acquaintances in the outskirts of the city, but, when the proved not friends, but sent bim uncereme hours were spent when he breathed his last, and his remains were buried in Potter's Field, and now lies in an unknown grave.

The State Board of Health made another turn on the quarantine guillotine to-day in is suing an order prohibiting the bringing into the city of seed and lint cotton to be ginned to city of seed and lint cotton to be ginned for market, basing the order upon the opinion entertained by the Board that germs of the disease would be preserved in the baled cotton, to be spread on communities when the cotton was opened for manufacture. The opinion is not sustained by the results of last year, when nearly the entire cotton erop of the Mississippi Valley was prepared for market when the atmosphere of every city, town, hamlet, and farm-house was heavy with the pestilential polson of the eventful epidemic. The erop was carried to the manufacturing towns and cities of America and anufacturing towns and cities of America and urope, and it is not of record that a ngle case of yellow-fever originated from it. single case of yellow-fever originated from it. This last order has not only oralyzed the only remaining industry interto not interfered with by the arbitrary quarantine regulations, but it deprives the cotton-producers in the immediate vicinity of Memphis of the only means they possess of providing for the families and the farm-laborers dependent upon getting the products of their labor to the earliest possible market. A petition is in circulation urging the rescinding of the order.

To the Western Associated Prem.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Two cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning: Samuel Richardson, son of the late Dr. Robert E. Richardson, and W. W. Lockard.

Seven deaths have occurred since last night. Among the number were Constance Bernard, G. A. Hunt, Alice Bilbo, and Morgan McHugh.

The weather is clear and warm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—W. J. Smith, Acting President Howard Association, Memph's: I send you by telegraph \$5,000 to aid the Howard Association. I telegraph \$3,000 to sid the Howard Association. I am certsin generous people throughout the country will contribute liberally to aid your stricken city. At any rate, keep on at your noble work till I tell you to stop, and I will foot the bill. What are your daily expenses? Answer. Jay Gould.

The following response was sent in reply to the telegram from Jay Gould.

Menphis, Tenn., Sept. 5.—/ay Gould. Beq. New York Chy: Your handsome donation of \$5,000 to the Howard Association of Memphis, to be used in releving the sick under our care, is most gratefaily acknowledged. The grand sentiment you express, to continue our noble work, and, in the event that our appeal to the general people throughout the Union is not heeded, that you would foot the bill, has nerved us all, and strengthened our faith in the cause we are now engaged in. Such liberality as you have shown will, we have no doubt, find a responsive echo in the breasts of the charitable of the nation. Our expenses now aggregate \$1,000 per day. Should the fever continue to spread, the expenses must necessarily increase.

Acting President of the Howard Association.

Rules and regulations governing pickets and patrols on duty in the suburbs were promulgated to day. The most important of the rules says: "Neuther lint-cottou nor seed-cotton will be allowed to enter Memphis during the epidemic."

A petition signed by every merchant in the city protesting against the enforcement of this rule has been presented to John Johnson, Superintendent of Quarantine.

Dr. G. D. Bradford returned to-night from Withe Depot. He reports Mrs. Glesco's illness not yellow fever, but billous fever. There is considerable excitement prevailing along the line of the Louisville Railroad between that station and Memphis.

George C. Freeman, President of the Savannah, Ga., Benevolent Association, telegraphs the Howard Association to-day.

John Raquet, letter-carrier, died to-night.

Thirty nurses were assigned to duty by the Howard Association to-day.

All moneys deposited in the Importers

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Dr. A. N. Bell, of the National Board of Health, here to enforce the National Quarantine law in regard'to vessels leaving, as they are pleased to term it, "the infected port of New Orleans," has appointed three Deputy Inspectors for that purpose. In this connection, the population at present in New Orleans may be stated at not less than 200,000. There is now but one case of yellow-rever in the city, that in the Fourth District, fully two miles from the business centre. The total number of cases this year to date is twenty-two; total deaths, nine. The application of disinfectants in the Fourth District will be continued, and repeated over and over again during the whole of September, under the direction of the National and State Boards of Health, aided by citizens of the Sanitary Assolion, and city authorities.

THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—At the Cabinet meeting to day the Secretary of War submitted the question regarding the furnishing of rations to persons in camp bear Memphis, as requested by State Treasurer Polic. After a very general discussion, it was decided that whatever aid is extended in this direction by Federal anthority must be within the scope of

the recent act of Congress, and meet with the approval of the National Board of Health. Secretary McCrare will communicate fully with Col. Polk on the subject.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-Five seamen, just arrived from Jamaica and Hayti, have been admitted to the yellow-fever hospital at quaran-

RELIGIOUS.

WHEATON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Congregations Church of Wheaton, and its pastor, the Rev. L. Taylor, found at their recent annual meeting much to gladden and encourage them. All the current expenses of the year have not exhausted its treasury. A church edifice has been erected and finished, at the expense of \$5.400. It is an ornament to the town, and very convenient for church purposes. It has an audience and conchurch purposes. It has an audience and cooference room, which can easily be made one room by adjustable doors. It has also a large church parlor over the conference room. Ine building is fifty feet square, with tower and

building is fifty feet square, with tower and turrets, and is thoroughly built of best materials. All things considered, the expenses of the church have been a beavy tax upon its members, and have required great sarrifices, but they have met the crisis cheerfully and nobly.

A good number of persons in town and elsewhere, and a few churches, have made liberal contributions to the church. Unly \$1,500 remains unpaid, and ample urovisions are made for canceling this when due next January, by reliable subscriptions and piedges of friends.

There was a large secession from the church in January, 1878. Since then the accessions have more than filled the vacancies made by dismissions and otherwise. The church is now very harmbuious and happy in its appropriate work, and hereby expresses its hearty thacks to all persons and churches that have given it sympathy and aid in its enterprise. ILLINOIS BAPTISTS.

Springriald, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Springfield Baptist Association met bere to-day, be forty-second annual session. About twenty churches are represented by pastors and lay delegates. The Rev. E. S. Walker, of Springfield, acted as moderater. The opening sermon was preached by the Kev. J. H. Phillips, of Shel byville, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hobert, of Chicago, and Dr. Kendricks, of Shurtleff College. The reports from the churches show an increased membership of about 900 during the year, and with few excep-tions the churches are in a better financial condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, the Rev. J. H. Phillips, Shelbyville; Clerk, the Rev. M. T. Lamb, Jacksonville; Treasurer, J. Oranes, Springfield. The Association will be in season until to-morrow evening.

M'HENRY.

He Tells What Has Become of Some of the

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5 .- Apropos of Mr. McHenry's recent denial by cable of his re-ported failure at London, Miss Mary McHenry, of this city, received by the last mall a letter in which he says: "I nave been busy and anrious about this Erie business. The decision of the Master of the Rolls was a great surprise to me, and I have bad to take extreme measures to defend myself, pending the appeal, unde which I hope to reverse the decision and secure a verdict in my favor for the £200,000 which is justly due to me. It is not a personal fight, of the Erie are allowed to escape cen nothing of punishment, the value of all rail-road property is affected. Instead of raising money here at 4 per cent, they will have to pay 7 or 8 over there, even if they can raise 7 or 8 over there, even if they can raise it at all. I have no doubt that the \$30,000,000 eent by me to Eric in 1872-73-74 was chiefly appropriated to con-struct the Texas Pacific and extricate Scott and his companions from their trouble, and it was the necessity of covering this misappropriation of colossal abame which led to this lawsuit against one. The railroad system can never prosper in America unless their acts are sub-jected to a severer criticism. Heretofore I may been excluded from the American press. In the proscript was result I american press. In no possible way could I hake any case are as of carful were the newspapers of losing Fries advertising patronage. John Russell Young tried it a year ago, with Gordon Bennett's assent, but influence was brought to bear to prevent it. The first opening given me was by Jennings, in his correspondence of the New York Word. The next was by your Philadelphia papers."

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFI 22,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6—1 a. m.—Indications For Tennessee and Onio Valley, clear
weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, warmer southwest veering
to colder northwest winds, falling, followed by
rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake, angles, allowed the colder northwest winds, falling, followed by

For the Lower Lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm southerly, veering to colder northwest, winds, falling, possibly followed by rising baron-

weather and rain areas, followed by clearing weather, southwest veering to colder northwest winds, higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missoni Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northwesterly winds, rising barometer, followed in nirth and west portions by winds shifting to warmer southeasterly, and falling barometer. The Mississippi will rise between Cairo and Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwankee, Section 1, Escanda, Marquette, Dniuth, and Houghton.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. Bar. The Hull Wind. Vel. Ka. Meaner

| 10:18 p. m. | 29.955 | 83 | 57 | 5 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maximum, 72; minimum, 54. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . S. W. brisk .04

CAMP CHE

A Fine Attende Pleasant

The Sham Battle teresting De Presentation of Fia rence---Speed

Gen. Sheridan and Sta Visit to the

The Unbappy Death Schaick-Tokens

How the Visitors Am Notes and Pe "sinout taking the tr

be stated that the

Chicago was decidedly chillhours of yesterday mornin lying parts of the ground and the grass underto, moisture. The air was clammy, and it is rather requisition was made upon quarters for supplies in ression of cold disorders. health of the camp w such a night shows th ffective, and that six in straw beneath, and a pair slumbering soldier provid against the damp of the co the chillness of the nocti were some few of the men guid circulation prevented ting single-handed the col crept through tent, and bi make sleep an eagerly-sous enjoyment. Some few of "posted" were able to re arterial system through prescription of spiritus frui up the torpid blood and sep and to slumber. Other tent themselves with one of the camp-fires, burning all night for such of the attaches of the en detailed by Chief-Co and ward over his consign. Here the fames danced me night, one melon-box after ficed to the exigencies of t

REVEILLS S
at the usual hour,—6 o'clo
and the sleeping camp was
into a scene of bustling
were flung to one side, an dull eyes looking out reprotest against the sterns pline, and with hair all a with straw-splinters, were for air which came in fr laden with invigoration. the tents, the wind playe the few sluggards who it tardiness into the realn ing off dull sloth a ack upon the debatable

By way of a fuller shught upon the beans bracing waves of Lake bed up and down o them so far out that Breakfast over, the n day was entered upon been that THE TRU THE MOST INT

of the company drill whing hours was the mast Battery A, of Danville, was descrity in which spounder Parrots 1 upon themselves and 8-bounder Parrots 1
upon themselves and
Winter. The organ
in existence, owa th
anxious to see the
ground-Battery D of
of Joliet—at work in or
out how they compare a
of arill.
The guard-mounting
tention of the fair poof
them bearing he
showed they meant
had come thus early
camp life. This was
formality without whithe ceremony should ne

formality without when the ceremony should ney it was a very pretty sight erson enjoyed it immens. In the afternoon, howevered with the ence in battations all overcentre of attractio was caused by the voit of Gen. Sherif was looked for at a and the leading micomfortably at the near three carriage with its in the carriage with its in the ceremon of the carriage with its in the composition of the carriage with its in the ceremon of the cer mule carriage with it tedium of delay was event in the shape of PRESENTATION OF

to General of)
citizens of Chicago
o'clock, a giorious
having been judic
around the General
front, to find himse large concourse and of the Sixth Battal

of the Sixth Battalion under command of Car of the line stood a coup bearing the presentation apectators Gen. (General of Brigad as follows:

GEN. TORRESCE: unexpectedly, and ing over the sky bright.

I had calculated to vision wife and trio of young progress that our militaria every good citizen, suddenly called here toquest rites over one of young thought the port at a proper time, thoughtlessly from a treepi to your camp only the petron, the Hon. S. K. by some of our fellow-friend, the Hon. S. K. p. can possibly portray, present a possibly portray, present the possibly portray, present the possibly portray, present the sittens of

ess, and meet with the onal Board of Health.

5.—Five seamen, just ar-and Hayti, have been ad-ar-fever hospital at quaran-

IGIOUS.

and its pastor, the Rev. L. eir recent annual meeting ad encourage them. All the the year have not exhausted edifice has been erected expense of \$5,400. It is an and very convenient for has an audience and conset square, with tower and ughly built of best materials, idered, the expenses of the heavy fax upon its members, I great sacrifices, but they cheerfully and nobly. If persons in town and else-turches, have made liberal he church. Only \$1,500 resumple urovisions are made when due next January, by his and pledges of friends.

secession from the church Blues then the accessions Since then the accessions and the varancies made by herwise. The church is now ad happy in its appropriate expresses its hearty thanks thurches that have given it

DIS BAPTISTS. sept. 5.—The Springfield met here to-day, being the session. About twenty ster. The opening sermon f Chicago, and Dr. Kendollege. The reports from he year, and with few excep-are in a better financial con-ring officers were elected for Moderator, the Rev. J. H. ie; Clerk, the Rev. M. T. e; Treasurer, J. Oranes, Association will be in session

HENRY. as Become of Some of the

ch to The Tribune Pa., Sept. 5. Apropos of ent denial by cable of his re-ondon, Miss Mary McHepry, d by the last mail a letter ted at Paris on the 22d uft... business. The decision of Rolls was a great surprise to to take extreme measures pending the appeal, under to reverse the decis-cure a verdict in

£200,000 It is not a personal fight, wed to escape censure, to say ment, the value of all rail-affected. Instead of raising e, even if they can raise ave no doubt that the which led to this lawant railroad system can never unless their acts are sub-criticism. Heretofore I nave on the American press. In the I make my set heretofore I nave on the American press. In newspapers of losing Erie's age. John Russell Young with Gordon Benuett's aswas brought to bear to prespondence of the New York was by your Philadelphia

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFI ER,
C., Sept. 6—1 a. m.—Indicace, and Onio Valley, clear
by increasing cloudiness, posin, warmer southwest veering
at winds, falling, followed by

Lake region, clear weather, easing cloudiness and rain, reering to colder northwest, sibly followed by rising barom-Lake region, partly cloudy a areas, followed by clearing at veering to colder northwest

lississippi and Lower Missouri partly cloudy wes her, cold de, rising barometer, follow-est portions by winds shifting asterly, and falling barometer, will rise between Cairo and

5 53 8.W 6 Fair. 1 33 8.W 6 Fair. 1 33 8.W 6 Fair. 1 33 8.W 6 Fair. 5 57 8.W 6 Clouds. 7 55 8.W 6 OS Lt. rais. AL OSSERVATIONS.
Catorago, Sept. 5-10:18 p. m.
Thr. Wind. Hain Weather.

ation on the 19th of October

of Corowalis at Yorktown, requested to appoint delegates es from other States in Philameter a grand centumial edin which the army and navy sites will be requested to particular to the property of the proper ho regards the life and health of the same as Mrs. Winslow's Southing Avoid imitations. CAMP CHICAGO.

A Fine Attendance and a Pleasant Day.

teresting Doings. Presentation of Flags to Gen. Torrence---Speeches Made.

Gen. Sheridan and Staff Pay a Formal Visit to the Camp.

The Unbappy Death of Lieut. Van Schaick-Tokens of Respect.

How the Visitors Amuse Themselves-Notes and Personals.

taking the trouble to secure the dermometrical record as a proof of the fact, it can be stated that the atmosphere at Camp Chicago was decidedly chilly during the early hours of yesterday morning. Over the low-ling parts of the ground a heavy mist settled, and the grass underloot was heavy with moisture. The air was eager, nipping, and clammy, and it is rather surprising that no cismmy, and it is rather surprising that no requisition was made upon the medical headrequisition was made upon the medical head-quarters for supplies indicative of an ac-cession of cold disorders. The fact that the uch a night shows that the tents are ffective, and that six inches of closely-packed straw beneath, and a pair of blankets above, a ing soldier provide ample protection wainst the damp of the cold earth below and the chillness of the nocturnal air above. There were some few of the men, however, whose languid circulation prevented them from combat-ting single-handed the cold which in their cases crept through tent, and blanket, and pallet, and make sleep an eagerly-sought but unattainable enjoyment. Some few of those who had become "posted" were able to restore activity to the asserial system through a judiciously-applied prescription of spiritus frumenti, which warmed up the torpid-blood and sent them back to tent and to slumber. Other sufferers had to content themselves with a toasting before one of the camp-fires, which were kept burning all night for the benefit of such of the straches of the restaurant as had been detailed by Chief-Cook Kern to keep watch and ward over his consignment of watermelons. Here the fames danced merrily all through the night, one melon-box after another being sacri-ficed to the exigencies of the chilly occasion.

REVEILLE SOUNDED
as the usual hour,—6 o'clock in the morning, and the sleeping camp was soon transmogrified into a scene of bustling activity. Tent-flaps were flung to one side, and sleepy heads, with dull eyes looking out reproachfully at the too early day, with yawning mouths entering a silent protest against the sternness of military disci-pline, and with hair all a-tangle and bestrewn with straw-splinters, were poked into the brac ing air which came in from across the lake laden with invigoration. Given free access to the tents, the wind played about the heads o the few sluggards who inclined to carry town tardiness into the realm of military rule, and soon braced them up to the mighty effort of shaking off dull sloth and preparing for an at-talk upon the debatable dainties of the men's

mess.

By way of a fuller bracing up for the on-slaught upon the beans and boiled meat, the bracing waves of Lake Michigan were sought by a number of swimmers, whose black heads bobbed up and down on the waves, some of them so far out that they seemed merely speek upon the placid waters.

Breakfast over, the routine of the previous

day was entered upon. In sober truth, the morning was rather adull one, and, had it not been that THE TRIBUNE'S report of the unpleasantness which marred the proceedings of the previous day provided a rich theme for disquite painful.

THE MOST INTERESTING PEATURE of the company drill which occupied the morning hours was the masterly manner in which Rattery A, of Danville, went through the mannal drill. This is a two-gun battery, and the all drill. This is a two-gun battery, and the dexterity in which the men bandled their E-bounder Parrots reflects the highest credit upon themselves and their commander, Capt. E. Winter. The organization has been four years in existence, own their own guns, and are very anxious to see the other batteries on the ground—Battery D of Chicago, and Battery C of Joliet—at work in order that they may find

The guard-mounting also attracted the attention of the fair number of spectators—many of them bearing hampers of provisions, which showed they meant to make a cay of it—who had come thus early to enjoy a sight of genuine camp life. This was hardly invested with the formative without which, according to Hardy, the coremony should never be performed. Still, it was a very pretty sight to see, and the look-transport of the strength of the seed of the look-transport of the strength of the seed of the seed of the strength of the seed of the seed

and the leading military authorities chaied un-comfortably at the non-appearance of the four-mule carriage with its gallant occupants. The tedium of delay was relieved by a very pleasant event in the shape of the formal

PARRIMATION OF A PAIR OF BRIGADE FLAGS to General of Brigade Torrence from the citizens of Chicago. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock, a glorious galaxy of female leveliness having been judiciously concentrated in and around the General's tert, he was called to the front, to find himself confronted generally by a large concourse and immediately by a company of the Sixth Battalion in full-dress uniform, under command of Capt. Waggener. In front of the line stood a couple of stalwart Sergeants bearing the presentation fisgs. From among the spectators Gen. O. H. Mann approached the General of Brigade and made the presentation, as follows: PRESENTATION OF A PAIR OF BRIGADE FLAGS

unaxpectedly, and with a cloud of sadness hanging over the sky, which ordinarily should be bright.

I had calculated to visit you to-morrow with my wise and trie of young recruits, and witness the progress that our militia, in which I, in common wils every good citizen, have a pride. But I am saddenly called here to-nay to perform the sad inquest rites over one of your gallant Lieutenants, who, in his zeal to observe military orders and report at a proper time to his command, leaped toughtlessly from a train passing a station adjactus to vour camp only to meet instant and unexpected death. I have this moment been informed as some of our fellow-citizens that my personal friend, the Hon. S. K. Dow, who was expected to be bers, and, in more appropriate language than I can possibly portray, present to you, in the name of the citizens of Chicago, the beautiful tanners which you see before you, cannot, for some unknown cause, be with you, and to me the pleasarable duty, to him originally assigned, is transmitted. Therefore, with feelings of sadness mingled with pleasare, in the name of the patriotic citizens of Coic County whose binners before you they are proud to recognize as their banners,—in the name of the citizens of Cook County whose binners before you they are proud to recognize as their banners,—in the name of the missing of the prosperous and patriotic State of lilinois, whose Chief Executive stands by my side, and who are ever ready to recognize the emblems of the prosperous and patriotic State of lilinois, whose Chief Executive stands by my side, and who are ever ready to recognize the emblems of the population, we sail are, I present to you these beautiful banners for the use of the gal-America, whose sons and subjects, irrespective of Derious class or condition, we all are, I present to yet these beautiful banners for the use of the gallant brigade which you have the honor to command. I need not, I will not, enjoin you to honor and protect them. The honorable and patricic duty to discharge which you are your brave to mmand have enlisted is sufficient guarantee that no stain of dishonor will ever be found marring the beauty of these our National emblems of liberty, which I not commit to your vigilant care and painties keeping.

Here the stalwart Sergeants stepped up two paces, and handed the banner to the Brigade General, who returned his thanks briefly, and alled upon

The Governor said that in doing so he would asy nothing forther than that the State of Illinois would not object to being considered as a part owner of the beautiful flags just presented to the General of Brigade. Every citizen of Illinois was not only ready to take delight.

in the American flag but was prepared to give it devotion on the hattle-field if necessary, as they had done already. So also he might say of the Nation at large, who have gone through trials and tribulations in which the great heart of the American people was sustained by that love of Union and Liberty which had maintained the flag of the Union ever since the Nation's birth. After a poetical burst in favor of the American flag the Governor said that he thanked the citizens of Chicago on behalf of Gen. Torrence and of the brigade which he commanded. He knew that the General had done his best, not only for the visitors to the camp, but also for the soldlers, for whom he had made it so valuable a school of military instruction that if at any future time the State or National Government should call unon them their duties would be all the better performed for what they had learned at Camp Chicago.

While the cheering which followed the close of the Governor's speech lasted the General received the congratulations of his friends, and the band played the "Star-Spangled Bouner."

The stand of colors presented to the General received the congratulations of his friends, and the band played the "Star-Spangled Bouner."

The stand of colors presented to the General consisted of one regulation American flag of the fluest slik, mounted upon an elegant rosewood standard. The flag was edged with a costly fringe, and a silver plate on the standard bore the inscription "Presented to Gen. Joseph T. Torrence by the Citizens of Chicago, Sept. 3, 1870." The Sham Battle and Other In-

The companion flag was of heavy blue silk, being trimmed in the same manner as the other and bearing the arms of the State of Illinois, icautifully embossed in colors, under which was the legend "First Brigade, I. N. G."

Allusion has already been made to

THE HANDSOME FLAG

which adorns the western wall of Gen. Thomas' tent, which bears the inscription "Illinois, the Home of Lincoln and Grant." At the end of the presentation to the General of Brigade, flags being the ruling item of interest, this one received a good deal of attention. The following correspondence in connection with the relic explains itself:

South Park, Sept. 4.—The Hos. S. M. Cullom. Governor—Drak Sin: I little thought when we moved to South Park some eighteen years ago we should ever see so many distinguished neighbors within a couple of blocks of us.

I send you a relic to aid in the decoration of your headquarters. This banner has quite a history. It was made in Baltimore, and presented to the Republican State Central Committee by the Illinois delegation of 1864. It has twice narrowly escaped destruction by fire—once by being in the city when our house burned, and once by having been returned just in time to avoid the Chicago Bre. Its inscription has long eassed to express a partisan idea.

I will send for it before you break up. for if Mr.

been returned just in time to avoid the Chicago fre. Its inscription has long ceased to express a partisan idea.

I will send for it before you break up, for if Mr. Root. on his return from Springfield, should find it lost, he would think the worldatan end. Yours, etc., Mrs. James P. Root.

Camp Chicago, Sept. 5. 1870.—Mrs. James P. Root.

South Park. Ill.—Darm Madan; Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received and noted, and with it the beautiful banner sent by you to be used during the encampment in this most delightful park in the decoration of my headquarters. The banner has been placed where it can be seen by visitors, and where it will not be injured.

Its presentation to the Republican State Central Committee by the Illinois delegation in the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln for the Presidency in 1864 for a second term identifies it with the earlier struggles of the great Republican party for the Union and liberty; and truly, as you say. "Its inscription has long ceased to express a partisan idea."

The "names of Lincoln and Grant are closely unlied together, and are associated, the world over, with the ideas of nationality and equal rights of the people. I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in loaning such a banner, with such a history, to be placed in my headquarters during the encampment, and I will see that it its returned to you uninjured. With great respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant.

While the music was putting a pleasant termination to the presentation, for the first time

fell upon the ears of the visitors, followed—bang, bang—by the boom of cannon. Everybody was taken by surprise, and the crowds surged across the common towards its eastern extremity, where bristling bayonets moved in trembling lines through the air, already smokeladen with the recent discharges. Another bang from the artillery, more infantry-popping, and as the spectators neared the spot it became apparent that a sham battle was in progress between the Tenth Battalion, under command of Coi. Parsons, and the batteries, supported by the cavalry, the former in position to rake the whole common, which was at the disposal of the attacking forces. It is not possible to describe fully the strategic movements by which the attacking battalion sought to dislodge their stubborn foe, whose larger artillery beliched forth so vigorously that it was a difficult matter to catch even a glimpse of the bombardiers as they leaped nimbly in and out of the smoke. The results, however, were most satisfactory,—to the artillery. Over and over again the foot-soldiers dashed at the guns, "white all the world wondered," but they were repulsed anosestully at each dash, and a mighty cheer THE RATTLE OF INFANTBY FIRE the world wondered," but they were repulsed successfully at each dash, and a mighty cheer arose from the mouths of the canoniers as a couple of their number, darting forward briskly, captured the captain of one of the infantry com-panies, and carried him in triumph to the rear-of the ordnance. So seriously criopled, it was of no further use for the battalion to display its courage, a flag of trace was hung out, and the carnage came to an end as unexpectedly as it had begun. The whole affair lasted several minutes, and it was in many respects the most enforches as it was the most warling event of enjoyable, as it was the most warlike, event of the day. Further mimic fighting will be anx-iously looked for by to-day's visitors.

the day. Further mimic fighting will be anxiously looked for by to-day's visitors.

At 5 o'CLOCK GEN. SHERDAN AND STAFF arrived on the ground; the staff consisting of Gen. W. D. Whiddle, Assistant Adjutant-General; Gen. Rutus Ingalls. Chief Quartermaster; Capt. J. F. Gregory, Chief Engineer; Maj. Morgan, United States Volunteers; Col. M. V. Sheridan and Col. George A. Forsythe. Aides-de-Camp. It had been intended to escort then to the camp in style equal to their rank and importance, but a little contretemps prevented the accomplishment of this design. It had been expected that the General would arrive, as is his usual wont, in a carriage, and an anxious look-out was kent for him. Contrary to expectation, however, the General came by train, and the first intimation the staff had of his presence was when he appeared approaching brigade headquarters with his staff. Apologies were extended for the lapse of military etiquet, which the General received with his customary bon hommie, putting everybody at once at ease. The officers of the respective staffs of the General of the Military Division of the Missouri and of the General commanding Camp Chicago were made acquainted with one another, and interesting and instructive conversations upon subjects warlike in their nature were in vorgue. Unfortunately for the military art, they have not been preserved. Quite a lengthy conference was held between the two Generals. Gen. Sheridan, in the course of the conversation, expressed himself highly oleased with the camping ground,—not only with its natural advantages, but with the excellent judgment displayed in utilizing them. He remarked that it was a little strange that the instinct of a soldier grew so strong that he was not able to view a new piece of country without at once forming a mental estimate of how good a camping-ground the mental estimate of how good a camping-ground

ing them. He remarked that it was a little strange that the instinct of a soldier grew so strong that he was not able to view a new piece of country without at once forming a mental estimate of how good a camping-ground it would make, how many men could be placed on it to advantage, and the best method of laying out the encampment. He added that he regretted not having been in the city when the boys marched from town to camp, and assured the General of Brigade that if he had been he would have shared the march with them. He also stated that he would this afternoon visit the camp informally, and take a fuller view of it. Gen. Torrence thanked Gen. Sheridan for his kindly expressed opinion, and this eaded the formal reception, after which the visiting General and his staff were introduced to a number of the guests in the tents, with whom they chatted pleasantly for half an hour, during which time the spectators crowded around to catch a view of the famous hero of Winchester.

A CONFERENCE WAS HAD

n one of the brigade headquarter tents early in the afternoon between the Adjutant-General of Illinois. H. H. Hilliard, and officers representing various commands in camp, as follows: Third Infantry, Col. Frank Nobie; Second Infantry, Col. James Quirk; Tenth Infantry, Col. Pravons; Twelfth Infantry, Col. Fithian: First Cayairy, Maj. D. Weiter; Danville Battery, Capt. Winter; Joliet Battery, Maj. Young; Tobey's Battery, Lieut. Balley; First Infantry, col. E. D. Swain; Sixth Infantry, Col. Thompson; Ninth Infantry, Col. Peters; and the staff.

The Adjutant-General spoke in a general way upon a number of topics relating to the military affairs of the State. He alluded, in opening, to the staff, whom he characterized as the eyes of an army, by way of correcting a popular error that they are merely an ornamental brauch of the service. He gave the office instructions as to the disposal of the camp-equipage when the encampment is over, especially directing the commanders of companies to be careful to collect the blankets with

were suddenly called to active service, not 6,500 men would file an appearance.

Col. W. H. Thompson did not think that the number would reach 5,000, and went on to criticise the Adjutant-General very severely for not having purchased more blankets for the camp. As the rubicand soldier warmed to his work of denouncing the Chair, the meeting grew decidedly uncomfortable, but, when the speaker found that Gen. Hilliard had quietly withdrawn from the tent and left bim alone, he stopped speaking, and the conference came to a close.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the camp was occupied by

speaking, and the conference came to a close.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the camp was occupied by

AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF CIVILIANS.

The methods followed by the military in making the most of the time at their disposal have been fully explained, but the way of the visitors to the camp is equally interesting and worthy of description. In the first olace, it must be stated that they are of all classes, from the wealthy citizen, who rolls into the grounds in his own carriage and takes up his position at once opposite the tent of the General of Brigade, down to the humble individual, who is at sea from the moment he crosses the bridge until somebody is kind enough to answer his oft-repeated question as to "Where is the tint of Full-Private Mulcahy, of the—th Rigiment?" The hundsomely equipped carriage is met at Brigade Headquarters by the General himself, or one of the members of his staff, the occupants are invited to dissembark, and, surrounded by delighted officers the ladies are led round the striped tents in the vicinity of the flagstaff and indoctrinated in the mysteries of the poetical side of military life under canvas. The humble individual, having discovered the general wherehouts of his son, is again confronted by the puzzle of picking out the peculiar tent which the lad occupies. When this is done civilian father and military son exchange a joyful greeting, and the old man is soon provided with the best the tent has available,—the same being usually secreted in a certain corner of the straw-pile known only to the tent's occupants. Tobaceo and pipes are produced from another equally mysterious source, and as bour is passed in/examiting the camp and a fair exchange of news as respectively belonging to Chicago and to Camp Chicago. There is less style about the reception of the humble individual, but there is a heartiness and geniality about it that the attentions of a gilded member of the staff, deputed to be amiable, could hardly boast of.

The constant arrival of fresh accessions from the city camp

THE CHIEF TOPIC OF CONVERSATION

in the camp yesterday was the peculiar relations existing between certain officers of two or three regiments and the Brigade Commander, as shown in detail by The Tribung of vesterday. For the time being the hatchet has been completely planted below ground, and whatever heart-burnings and jealousies may exist, they are not to be allowed to interfere with the management of affairs. Nobody attempts to impugn the accuracy of yesterday's report, but, now the mischief is done and the facts made known, there are many who deplore their pubpugn the accuracy of yesterday's report, but, now the mischief is done and the facts made known, there are many who deplore their publication. On the other hand, many old soldiers on the ground freely express as their opinion that it is just as well that the truth should be known and widely disseminated. It is noticeable that the severest criticism comes from men who have seen the art of war displayed upon the teuted field, and who from instinct and education have very little sympathy with feather-bed soldiering. These gentlemen coint to the fact (an undisputed and undisputable one) that there has not been the slightest attempt made to drill the command as a whole. The reason assigned for this is simple, but aggravating. It is asserted that the reason no effort has been pade to get up a brigate drill is because there is not a single man in high command who can give the requisite orders. It is openly alleged that Gen. Torrence can't do it, and that if he ever succeeded in getting the men on the ground he certainly would fall in getting them off again.

Whether this is true or not no outsider can tell. But the fact that there has been no brigade drill helps to bear out the presumption. If the men have been brought together at a vast expense simply to do company drill in a twentyfive acre field instead of in their own armories.

expense simply to do company drill in a twenty-five acre field instead of in their own armories, the sconer the fact is known the better. The aim and end of such gatherings is to fit the men for actual warfare. It is designed to make the First, the Tenth, and the Sixteenth work together, and to weld the different elements into a hermonious mass.

sether, and to weld the different elements into a harmonious mass.

Several thousands, however, were in the South Park yesterday. It is reported that 3,836 tickets were taken at the gates, but at least a third of these were "dead-heads," and certainly 1,030 more people came in on passes or skipped the gate altogether.

As to the row, there is another side. An industrious reporter circulated around and got the opinions of a score or so of regimental officers. They expressed their confidence in Brig.-Gen. Torrence, but somehow or other they could not be got to say that he commanded the respect of the soldiers from a military standpoint. He was a nice fellow, pleasant to talk to (aside from a little pardonable vanity), and had done a good deal for the militia of the State. But there was no squeezing out of any one of them any admission that the General was really a General—that is, a military man. AS TO THE ROW, THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE. itary man.

Just after the sun-down gun was fired, the bind of the Sixteenth Battalion (colored) marched to the brigade headquarters and

SRENADED THE GENERAL,
who called upon Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to make a
response. Gen. Hilliard spoke for a few minnues, alluding eloquently to the good work
which the colored troops had done in the late
War, and expressing the opinion that their gallautry would be repeated at any future time if
the necessity arose. He knew that there had
been a very great prejudice against them on account of their color, but this was dying out to a
large extent. It still existed to a certain extent, however, and it rested with the colored
people themselves to abolish it altogether,—the
best way to do which was to go on showing that
it was undeserved. In conclusion the requested
the band, for the sake of old times, to play
"Marching Through Georgia," which was done;
after which Quartermaster Smith made a short
speech. This ended the eeremony, and the bind
and officers withdrew.

A great many people were interested, yesterday, to know whether the plans of the First
Brigade of Illinois National Guard would be
beaten by the curiosity of a man about town,
who called his experiment a

"TEST CASE."

bratten by the curiosity of a man about town, who called his experiment a

"TEST CASE."

and they came in droves yesterday to Camp Chicago to see whether the minifia would back down, or gloriously triumph over the sages of Hyde Park. But the same ticket-seller who was arrested the day before was at his post, dispensing the pasteboards as usual, and the crowds purchased even more cheerfully that they did Thursday. One man, however, envious of the distinction which Mr. Bradley had won, attempted to force his way through the guard, and was prodded severely in a number of places by a bayonet. He had enough, and went away. Later on, den. Torrence heard of the incident, and sent down word to have the man passed in. Had he been there and accepted the invitation, he would have found himself, immediately upon passing inside the lines, between two guards, and directly would have found himself, immediately upon passing inside the lines, between two guards, and directly would have found himself in the guard-house, where he would have remained until Sunday evening.

The matter of right was thoroughly discussed, and it appeared to be the universal belief that the militia had a right to charge admission to their camp if they wished, being a State organization, and amenable to no civil law while on duty. Had a Constable appeared with a warrant to interrupt proceedings, the program was laid out to capture him and shove him into the guard-house. The Brigade Commander feels fully competent to protect himself, and believes that if the troops cannot take care of other people.

There was no sympathy expressed for either Mr. Bradley or the Justice of the Peace, although there was a difference of opinion as the people of Chicago were generously winking at the liberty taken, it was decidedly in bad taste for any one person to make himself notorious by testing the law. Mr. Bradley received many doubtful compliments from many people, citizens as well as soldiers.

LIEUT. VAN SCHALUE.

LIBUT. VAN SCHAICK. The sorrow caused by the sad and untimely death of young Lieut. Van Schaick cast a gloom over the camp, which even the brightness of the day and the gravety of the large crowds present hardly dispelled, especially in that portion of most intimately known. The tents of Company F, to which the deceased had belonged, were all draped in mourning, and later in the day the officers of the regiment and men of his company were mourning, in compliance with the following order:

wore mourning, in compliance with the following order:

Headquarters First Regiment Invantary.
Camp Chicago, Sept. 5, 1879.—General Order No.
4—I. From respect to the memory of Lieut. Charles
P. Van Schaick. Company P of this regiment,
field, staff, and line officers are requested to wear
crape upon their sword-hilts, and non-commissioned officers and privates to wear it upon their
left arm for thirty days from date.

H. Company commanders will observe the ceremony of Sunday inspection by companies on Sunday next, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Col. Edgar D. Swain.

H. D. CUTLER, Captam and Adjutant.

The following correspondence explains fiself:
First Brigade, Illinois National Guard,
Cant Chicago, Sept. 5, 1879.—70 the Members of
Company F. First Regiment, I. N. G.—COMBADES:
We, the members of Company D, being desirous
of expressing our heartfelt condoience in the loss
of your Lieutenant, Charles Van Schaick, take
this opportunity of expressing to you our sympathy for you in your affliction.

We feel that not only have you lost an excellent
officer and trusty comrade, but that the regiment
has lost an honored and beloved officer, and we an
earnest and faitfard companion. For the company,
Charles D. Larranez, Captain,
Willis J. Wells, First Sergeaut.

This afternoon Company F will pass resolutions in connection with the sad occurrence.

Among the Prominent Teopella

This afternoon Company F will pass resolutions in connection with the sad occurrence.

AMONG THE PROMINENT PROPLE

who have called upon Gen. Torrence and wife are Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. John A. Logan and family, Mrs. Anna Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. Henning. Mrs. C. B. Farwell and Miss Anna Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Davev. Mr. and Mrs. N. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Davev. Mr. and Mrs. N. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, Judge Wallace and family, Register Hibbard and wife, Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Col. Wrenn, Col. and Mrs. Powell, Col. J. Mason Loomia, Mrs. Thomas Hovne and family, Mrs. Dr. A. B. Strong, Mrs. Bliss of Evanston, Mrs. Monroe Heath and family, Mr. A. W. Bartlett of De-Kaib, Philip Myer, Gen. and ex-Gov. Beveridge and Mrs. Sherman, Col. and Mrs. H. H. Evans of Aurora, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. H. H. Evans of Aurora, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. H. Hilliard, Maj. and Mrs. De Young, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Col. and Mrs. Swain, Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scribner, Lleut. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Do. C. Scranton, Mrs. Ekinas, Miss Ekina, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Stearns, Mr. McMeil and family, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Robert Foss, Mrs. Gibson. Col. J. M. Loomis, wife, and mother, Miss Howland, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, and many others.

Taken altogether, yesterday's doings at the camps coverings under which the boys have hitherto successfully kept the elements at bay. Its arrival caused considerable concern in camp, not so much, however, for fear of personal inconvenience as of a spoiling of the anticipated success of to-day, which is intended to be the great day of the encampment.

Lieutenant of Police Byrne, of the Chicago police force found a pockethook in camp yesterday.

success of to-day, which is intended to be the great day of the encampment.

NOTES.

Lieutenant of Police Byrne, of the Chicago police force, found a pocketbook in camp vesterday containing \$46 in money and \$136 in checks, for which an owner is wanted!

Col. Swayne presented the guard with printed instructions in their duty, which are expected to improve that branch of the camp service.

The man at the gate sold his tickets as usual vesterday, despite the mallignant efforts of the local Dogberry. A residenter appeared on the scene during a crush and insisted upon his legal right to admission, but one or two of the boys prodded him in a careful blace with their bavonets, and he ab andoned his test case witbout further ceremony. The instructions to ticket-sellers now are to grant, admission to parties wishing to pass in gratis, spot them, and, in an unsuspecting moment, have the village Hampden carried off to the guard-house.

The grand military concert will begin at 3:30 this afternoot, when Hand's South Park Band will give its usual Saturday afternoon concert. Music by the military bands will be kept up until late in the evening.

One effect of the not provided in camp was the conversion of the grounday esterday into a vast picnic field. Parties of viaitors, who otherwise would have relied upon the restaurant, came provided with huge bumpers, which they laid at the root of some shady olk, to be referred to as occasion called for during the day.

The illumination by I. G. R. R. headlights is a fallure. If they had been elevated, their light might help to illumine the grounds; standing on the ground, they merely light up the grasston for a few vards.

An awkward squad hended by a fife and drum band, uniformed in calleguisters, blankets, and

on the ground, they merely light up the grasstons for a few vards.

An awkward squad, hesided by a fife and drum
band, uniformed in calice ulsters, blankets, and
reversed tunics, and accoptred with corn-brooms
and ience rails, created considerable merriment
by marching round the camp at noontime.

A happy discovery was thade about breakfasttime yesterday by two wandering journalists,
who found that, by walking as far as the
southern limits of Hyde Park, they were able to
fortify themselves for the day's work with ham
and eggs, coffee (in big cups), potstoes, and all
the etceteras, for about half the price charged
on the camp-grounds. The news spread abroad,
and the Hyde Park sestaurant-keepers are
bridding up colossal fortunes in consequence.
A proof of the excellent discipline preserved
in camp, and of the orderly nature of the
visitors, is supplied in the fact that not a single
arrest has yet been made on the grounds by the
local police-force.

or the police-force.

The headquarters flags were all at half-mast vesterday in recognition of the unfortunate death of Lieut. Van Schaick, of the First Parkment. Regiment.
The Second Regiment will hold a military mass Sunday morning at 10:30, at which their Chaplain, the Rev. T. F. Cashman, will officiate. All Catholic soldiers are invited to attend the

solemnities.

The First Regiment band is a good one, but it is just a trifle too fond of playing its "Pinafore" expertion.

The First Regiment band is a good one, but it is just a trifle too fond of playing its "Pinafore" selection.

People should bear in mind when on or near the Illinois Central tracks that the rule of the road is reversed, and that moving trains always approach on the right-hand track when facing them, instead of the left.

Gen. Torrence was especially felectious in a remark he made yesterday. When Gov. Cullom had finished his proxy speech at the banner presentation, the Brigade General pleasantly, not to say modestly, remarked, "Governor, you are a better talker than I am, but not nearly such a good fighter as I am", whereat the Governor felt of his biceps and smiled.

The Sixth Battalion has received permission from Gov. Cullom to increase itself. It will become a regiment just as soon as two more companies are raised. This will not take long, for the boys are anxious to serve, and are already volunteering. Col. Thompson announced the fact to the press last night after the Battalion bind had serenaded the quill-drivers, and it is not too much to saw that he felt good over it. The Sixth is one of the best organizations on the ground, and ought to be encouraged.

The bind of the Sixth Battalion came around to the press tent about half-past 9 o'clock and treated the boys to a "real pretty" serenade. The war correspondent of The Tribune made them a nice little speech, informing them that the canteen was free and open.

The order has issued in an informal way that no more bonfires will be allowed, as they spoil the park grass.

It is expected that there will be a brigade-drill today.

The Rockford Rifles left for home yesterday

to-day.
The Rockford Rifles left for home yesterday The Rockford Rifles left for home yesterday afternoon.

The officers of the Tenth Regiment, accompanied by the band of that regiment, serenaded Gen. Torrence last evening. Speeches were made by Gens. Torrence and Strong.

The First Regiment, or rainer the officers of that regiment, and its bind went to the headquarters tent at night, cleared out its occupants, and improvised a dance, which the ladies enjoyed hugely.

PERSONAL — A TOUNG GENTLEMAN IN BUSI-nass desires the acquaintance of a respectable and good-looking young lady. Please appoint interview by addressing K 37, Pribune office. PERSONAL-WILL LADY WHO SAW THAT I Pwas very anxious to make her acquaintance on State-st, yesterlay after dinner and got into a carriage corner Washington and State-sis, please let me hear from her? Address K 81, Tribuns office.

PERSONAL—B. B. C.—CALL AT 21 NORTH Peoria-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO TOOK Orden-av. car going east about 5 p m. Thursday, 4th last., please communicate with gentleman abo noticed. Address K is, 'rrboard office. CLAURY OYANTS. A STROLOGER AND PALMIST—MRS. DR. TRACY. A of New York, has taken pariors at 48; Wabash-av.; tells full manca, of losses and gains, notiness affairs, and marriage; can bring the separated together, and cause specify marriage; activaction given or money refunded. 10 a. m. to 9 b. m. Fee. See. to \$2; no

A REPERIENCED TE ACREM DESIRES A SITUA-tion in a school or family, or as visiting governess, Satisfactory references given Address TEACHER, care of Mrs. William Finsage, Kenosha, Wis.

OR SALE-ON BASY PAYMENTS-

POR SALE—ON EAST PAYMENTS—
27:110. Michigan-av., correr Adam-at.
80:160. Wobash-av., near Harrison-at.
80:160. Wobash-av., near Hirty-fourth-at.
75:174. Wabash-av., order Phirty-fourth-at.
125:1874. Renn-av., near Stewart.
300 feet. Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-at.
126:1874. Renn-av., near Piffieth-at.
50:180. Wabash-av., near Piffieth-at.
50:180. Wabash-av., near Piffieth-at.
60:180. Wabash-av., near Piffy-fourth-at.
60:180. Wabash-av.
60:180. Wabash-av., near Piffy-fourth-at.
60:18

ioble.
10 acres, Stony Island boulevard, near Seventy-first.: \$500 per acre.
5 acres fronting Humboldt Park; \$1,000 per acre.
2-story brick home, Oakley-st., near Wainut; \$2,000.
50x191, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
45 feet, with cottage, Park-av., near Oakley-st.;
3,500. 2-story house and lot, North-av., near Ashland; \$2.30. 30x124, with cottage, on Walnut-st.; \$2,800. 50x150, 9-room cottage, Oak-av., near Vincennes; \$5,500. MOXING B-FOOM COLLARS, ORK-NV., BERY VINCERDES; SS. 500.

2-story and besement house, 10 rooms, Twenty-fourth et., near Prarie-av.: \$5. 200.

180 Fourth-av., with two-story house.

2 houses, with lots, Irving Park, \$750 each.

Cottage, with lot, West Huron-st.: \$1. 100.

15 lots, Vincennet-av., near Forty-second-st.

40 sorces, Chicago Lawn, Rec. 23, 58, 13.

10 acres, Sec. 23, 40, 13; \$150 per acre.

20 lots, Royne-av., corner Moore-st., near McCormicks reaper factory; \$100 per lot.

20 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.: \$375.

20 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.: \$375.

21 N. FARLIN, 65 Washinston-st.

J. W. FARLIN, 83 Washincton-st.

TOR SALE—72x173 FRET ON THRTY-FIRST-ST.,
between Wabash land! Michiean-svs., fronting
south, on the corner of the alley, with a large two-story
frame house. Price, \$7,200. cash.
200 feet on Michigan-sv., east front, and 200 feet on
Wabash-sv., west front, between Fifty-ninth and
Sixtieth-sts. \$20 per foot.

50 feet on Dearborn-av., near Chestnut-st., east front,
180 feet deep. \$165 per foot.

1 have some of the best central improved business
properly on retail and wholesale streets for sale et
prices so low it will net purchaser 8 per cent interest.

I also have for sale time residences fon Michigan, Indians, Frairic, and Guunet-svs. Inquire of
JACOB WRIL. 87 Dearborn-st.

Typor Sale—25 000. Easy Trems. The Sale-Sale
Typor Sale—25 000. Easy Trems.

PFOR SALE-52.570, EASY TERMS, THE 2-STORY and hasement brick residence No. 242 Lafin-st. ADOLPH HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st, Room 19. POR SALE-FRAME HOUSE. AND LOT SOX124, 340 Park av., near Leavitt-st. Want offer. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-st. TOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW orloss lots on Win-hoster, Lincoln, and Ogden-ays., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-ass., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood, OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Boom 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-as. POR SALE—\$2,000—184 WEST CHICAGO-AV., A store, with dwelling above, and basement; lot 25x 100. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property inmarkes, and shown free: abstract free; rallroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4. LOR SALE-BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT. SOX 200 cast front, pear station at Hyde Park, at a bargain; first-class neighborhood. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st. Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE-LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS AND
adjoining city limits, four miles from Court-House,
near horse-cars, on Fullerton, Laurel, and Hoffmanava., from \$350 to \$50°. Purchasers of these lots avoid
city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 80 Washington-st. POR SALE-IONISI ON PRAIRIR-AV. NEAR Porty-seventh-st., east front, water, sewer, gas. Price, \$25 a foot; east stems. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Ealsted-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE - \$300 - EIGHTY-ACRE FARM. 40 ACRES but not recall that one of four rooms, barn for 12 horses. 20 acres timbet, lasting water, etc., balf-mile from denot, in Juneau Co., Wisconsin, Possession at once. This will sell, I know. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st. TO RENT_ROUSES.

North Sides
TO RENT—A VERY ELEGANT THREE-STORYand-basement, octagon-front, brick residence, No.
255 East indiana-st; fourteen rooms, all modern improvements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-835-NO. 20 WISCONSIN-ST.. NEAR Uncoin Park: two-story basement and attle brick, swell front. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st. South Side.

O RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE. LANGLEY-AV. and Forty-second-st. G. A. HOOK. TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling-house, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at North Page-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-FINE SUITE OF ROOMS WELL adapted to housekeeping; 30 Sherman-st., near Van Buren-st. TO RENT-ELEGANT SUITE, FURNISHED, ONE or two gentiemen (one preferred); centrally located: only two other suites rented. K 18, Tribane office.

TO RENT-47 MONROE-ST.. OPPOSITE PALMER House-Furnished rooms, all front, for gentiemen. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. To RENT-AT LOVELAND COLORADO. A NEW store building; new town on Colorado Central R. R.; old farming country; trade not overdone, country shed of the town, stent \$25 per month. W. S. PHIPANY, Loveland, Col. TO RENT-A FINE DOUBLE STORE, MANBLE and Deering-st; ready now. For further particular inquire of JOHN STEPHAN, 663 Archer-av. TO RENT-TWO BRICK STORES WITH BOOMS
In the rear, at \$15 per month corner Twentyfourth and State-sta. Inquire at 443 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED - TO RENT - IMMEDIATELY - FUR-nished house for a family of tive. South Side. Would prefer cottage. State terms. References ex-changed. Address & 29, Tribune office.

changed. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN,
South Side, one large or two unfursished rooms,
with or without board. References exchanged. Address K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED house, by a-small, responsible family of adulta or to keep for a family during the winter: South or West Sides preferred. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TENT—SMALL HOUSE, IN THOR-ough repair, for a family of four, near First Presbyterian Church. Address No. 451 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO LADIES—TWO furnished rooms on North Side. in good location. Best 6; references. Address H 48, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG TINNER, POSSESSING some means, desires to go into some the manufacturing business. Address until Monday B 150 Tribune mice. omce.

A PHYSICIAN IN POOR HEALTH WILL SELL his practice (chiefly office) or will take suitable partner. H. KNIGHT, Chicago, III. BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE, IN A FIRST-CLASS location; established five years; cheap for cash. K 2, Tribune office. K 2. Tribune office.

POR SALE—HOTEL IN MINNESOTA. FOR PARticulars inquire at GROMMES & ULLRICH, 174
and 176 Madison-st.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CIGAR STORE,
building and fixtures, on one of the best streets.

Pavorable ground lease. Address V O X. Tribune. POR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT ON account of leaving city. Inquire at 91 washinaton.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD: FINE LOcation: reason: wishing to leave the city. H 46, Tribune office. POR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF WINES AND lignors, all pure and straight; just the thing for some dealer to open a good store with; will sell cheap.

Address H 47, Tribune office. Address H 47, Tribune omoe.

I NSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND LOAN BUSIness for sale: well established in one of the finest
towns in Michigan; none but good parties need apply.
Address Drawer 153, Kalamazoo, Mich. DHOTOGRAPH-GALLERY FOR SALE AT MENdots. III. a town of 5.000 nosulation; proprietor
dead; established 15 years; will sell chap for cash; a
splentid opportunity for a good artist. For further
particulars address MriS. W. BLAKESLEE, Mendots,
III. e

THE MOST INVITING AND MONEY-MAKING done ever offered: A European hotel with restaurant, 22 handsomely furnished rooms, at a great bargain; parties intend to go to Colorado. D 69, Tribune office. wanted—A GENTLEMAN WITH 85,000 TO \$10,000 to assist advertiser personally in carrying out remunerative contracts; incoming capital substantially secured. If deaired. Address C, 230 Parkay., Chicago. av., Chicago.

\$550 WILL BUY MY REEAD AND CAKE Solvey of Toute, averaging \$25 per day; horse and waron along, worth \$400; clear profit of \$3.75 per day. H 40, Tribuae office.

\$10.000 TO \$20,000 WANTED—WE CAN sell our goods faster than we can manufacture. References given and required. K 28, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-WEDNESDAY, 3D INST., ON OR NEAR L Elizabeth-st., between Washington and Madison, large coral breastpin. Finder will be liberally re-rarded on leaving same at 319 West Washington-st. OST-LABGE HUNTING-DOG (SETTER) NEAR, if white; had a cha'd around his neck und a tag marked H. A. Flint, Delayan, III. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to the American Expressionspany's office. Company's office.

I OST-ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT MANDEL Brothers or Field & Leiter's, or between, a gold nock-thest, with cameo set and gold cross attached. Finder please leave at Mandel Bros., 121 and 123 Statest., and receive a reward.

50 REWARD-STOLEN, AUG. 30, FROM O'Callachas Bros., 9 South Clark-st., alarge brown mare, about 16 hauds high, weights about 1, 20) rounds in good condition, and carries her head stratght out when driving; also a square-box top bug-gr, blue lining, patch on upper right corner of lining, gatch on upper right corner of lining, patch on upper right corner of lining. Specific places of the state of the s

FOR SALE-CHEAP-TWO SECOND-HAND to bular bollers, 48 is. diam. by 14 ft. long, with the fronts and trimmings also, upright boller, 29-in. diam., by 5 ft. hign, with ba all in first-class condition. JOHN DAVIS & CO., silonigan-st. OR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-HORSE PORTABLE EN-gine, in drst-class order. Can be seen running at 4 West Randolph-st.

WILL SELL CHEAP FOR THE NEXT SO DAYS several new and second-hand buggies, jump-scats, pinetons, two-saids carriages, sellines, and road war-one. E. C. HAYDE, 7SI and 7SI State-6. PRINTING MATERIAL

WANTED MALE HELP.

Bookhospers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO act as aleemen in Chicago among the general business public; salary, \$40 per month to commence. Call at Room d. basement, 105 Dearborn-st., size 9 a.m. only.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FOR 5 or 6 months; one who has had practical experience. Address, in own handwriting, giving references and salary expected, K 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED ready-made cothing salesman. Address, stating age, past engagements, references; the right man, with a rood acquisitation, can have a steady position. H 30, Tribune office.

H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 18 YEARS of age for office work. Must be a good perman. Apply by letter to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDING CLERK for a printing bouse. One who has brainte enough to get up circulars and do general office work. Adress, stating salary wanted and references, K 100, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY-goods salesman. C. ERICKSON, 228 Milwau-WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS old, experienced in the grocery business. 48 Blue Island-av.

WANTED - BEADLIGHT - REFLECTOR BUR.
nisher. Address POST & CO., Cincinnati, O. WANTED-ONE EMBOSSING STAMPER, ONE case-maker, & cloth forwarders, 25 book folders and sewers; must be experienced. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 77 and 79 Madison-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-TRIMmer. 400 West Madison-st.

WANTED-SADDLE AND HARNESS HANDS.
Good wages paid. Address MEYER, BANNERMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED-NO. 1 MACHINERY BLACKSMITH.
Best wages and steady job. EATON & PRINCE,
Michigan-st. 76 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FOREMAN
for a blankhook factory: must be a practical man,
experienced in management of hands, and have brains
and push. To a first-class man a liberal salary paid.
K 56, Tribuna-office.

W ANTED-CUTTERS ON BOY'S CLOTHING. A. L. SINGER, 83 and 85 Wabash-ay. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A FIRST-CLASS show-cess maker. C. WIDOLF & KNITTEL, 520 Hampshire-st., Quincy, Ill.
WANTED-GOOD PHESS FEEDERS. COWLES & DUNKLEY, 156 Washington-st., Rooms 5, 7 and 9.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25. MORE LABORERS FUR MINNE and, Free fare, and ship Sunday night. Apply to MCHUGH & Cu., es South Canal-st. WANTED—SO GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work; wages, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; also, men for saw-mills, rolling-mills, lumber, yards, and warfons other occupations all through the country. Those in need of work apply to MeHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORBES, AT \$1.25 per day. 50 saw mill hands; wases \$16 to \$20 per month and board; free fare. 25 wood-coppers, 10 farm hands, &c. CHRISTIAN & CO, 288 S. Water-st. WANTED-25 SAW-MILL HANDS TO GO OUT to-day; free fare; 20 for lumber-yard; 100 for rail-road. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR CHICAGO & Northwestern Company, 200 for iron mines, 100 for Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Company, 50 the makers, 50 quarry laborers; Tree fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

Wanted—A Solicitor in Every Township in the United States for "An Empire of information," a beautisal book of 700 bages, on Communism, Darwinism, Astronomy, and Quotations (2000. Ski fine portraits on steel, including Darwin and Karl Mark. Costly paper, heavy covers, clear type. No such book ever before princing in the West. Call on or address R. M. VAN AttSDALE & CO., 14 Major Block. Chicago. WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven;" best authorship, handsomely bound and flustrated. It pleases everybody. R. C. TKEAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILROAD LABORERS FOR company work on Chicago & Strawn Railroad, 7 miles west of Blue Island (at the Sag). Apply on the line. L. B. MURGAN, Foreman. WANTED-AGENTS-MEN WITH \$25 TO \$50 can clear \$50 to \$200 per week with our goods. WANTED-WEST SIDE-BOY TO LEARN THI liter business; age about 16. LINEN STORE 282 West Madison-si. WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH LITTLE MONEY to take half interest in star and dramatic com-pany going to California. 288 East Exic. st.

WANTED-A STEADY, GOOD FIREMAN, AP-ply at JOS. BARTH & BRO., 210 East Kinzle-st. WANTED-MEN WITH SHOVELS READY TO work at Central Park. Apply to Superintendent, on the grounds. wanted—two Good Canvassers on a local historical work of merit in the lost county rillinois. Room 10, 155 Dearborn st. Sam Lewis. WANTED—A COLORED MAN FOR PORTER AT the River House, corner Lake and Carl-sts. Only those that can do chamber work need apply.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES A GOUD, RAPID hand to direct circulars. Address K is, Tribuse effec.

ube office.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN IMMEDIATELY.
in every State, city, and town, to sell our Protector: can make \$35 to \$65 per week. Agents wanted,
Send 10 cents for sample and circular. Can be had of
FELIX. MARNYON & BLAIR, Patterson Manufacturing Company, 124 Dearborn-st. WANTED-MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERtemperate. have good references, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock only, at 81 North Haisted-st.

WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, MEN AND women to sell tea and coffee to families. S. M. KENNEDY, 112 kandolph-st. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

434 MICHIGAN-AV. — SELECT BOARDING-house: desirable furnished and unfurnished rooms. Mass. E. A. 182ED.

Forth Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge.—Front rooms with board, \$2.50 to \$5 per week: without board, \$1 to \$3.

235 SIPERIOR-ST., SECOND FLAT—FURnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board, private family. References desired. West Side.

JINE ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, NEAR JEFI ferson Parks one very fine front suffe to party who
will furnish. Address K 58, Tribune office.

Hoter CLARENCE HOUSE, COKNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, 81,50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$8 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meais, \$3.50.

ALL PUBLIC READING-BOOMS THAT WILL send their address to Mirror of Fashion, 159 Madison-et., Chicago, Ill., will receive 52 copies of the paper free: all individuals that send their address four copies free. A BOUT HATS-LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE.

A BOUT HATS-LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE.

103 Kandolph, near Dearborn. Fine hats, \$1.00.
best felt hats, \$1.50, \$2; bolk hats, \$3.00; caps, 25c, 75c

DEDBUGS AND COOK ROACHES EXTERMIN ATEL
by contract (warfanted). Exterminators for sale.
Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room S.

COCKEOACHES AND BUGS ENTIRELY CLEANED
out by COMAN or no pay. Call at 1479 South
Dearbora-st., between Twenty-minth and Thirdeth.

QUEST HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family; disease peculiar to the
ex skillfully treated; examination free; strictly private and coundential. Box 363, Chicago.

WANTED—CIRCULAISS AND ENVELOPES TO
address; write a clear, rabid hand; work done
with neasness and dispatch. References given. K 17,
Tribune office.

WANTED-A TERRIER OR FERRETS TO drive out rats in large private house. Address K13, Tribune office. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MANUFACTURES OF staple goods paying handsome profits desires a partner with \$3,000 to \$30,000 capital to take half interest with advertiser, who is a practical mun in the business. Will guarantee 25 per cent profit on all money invested, and allow full control of finances Give real name, and address, for 5 days, K 23, Tribune. PARTNER WANTED—IN PACKING BUSINESS to a good country point; we have a good backing-house and everything in order for work; party applying must have \$10,000 ready money. Call on or address E. A. BEACH, 128 LESBIESS. Room 3. PARTNER WANTED-33,000 OR MORE WANTED to join me with an equal sum in accuring a good business chance. K 60, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—AN ARCHITECT, HAVING a thorough knowledge of the profession, desires to connect himself with a centleman of taste, who can influence business. To the right man, a good opportantly. Hee, Tribune office, PARTNER WANTED-TO TAKE AN INTEREST In the sech, door, and blind manufactory and building business; \$3.000 to \$4,000 capital required. "Adtress D 45, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. DARGAIN-HAMPSOME BLACK WALNUT PARlos suit, with French panels, covered in raw silk,
finely made and stylish; only \$50. MARTIN'S, 285 and
267 State-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS USE TRON BEDSTEADS, AND
epidemics. Chicago from Bedstead Co. 49 Wolls-et.

WONDERFUL BANGAINS IN FURNITURE AT
Martin's Wors-wire mattresses reduced, only
53. Martin's furniture of every kind cheap. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st. PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN. 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSI tailon free, personally or by jetter, og chromale and femmle disosses. Cures warranted. Fit illustrated book extant; 350 pages, beautifully boo prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, post, add. DUPTINE CURED—MRS. HUNZIKEK. PROM R Switzerland, can be consulted in regard to the cure of rapture (breaches) for a few days at No. 4836 Con-ress 4., from 10 to 12 s. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ANY merchandise; rafes low; strances made. J. W. STOREY & CO., 772 East Madison-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE, buggles, etc.; cheapent and best in city; advances at 100. c. per annum. J. C. & G. FARRY 183 W. Moaros

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Wanted—To Go To ST. Joseph. Mich. A good, steady, experienced Swedish or Norwegian prit to do general bousework. For particular address, with reference, TCH, Tribune office. with reference, T.C.H. Tribuse office.

WANTED — A GOOD GIBL FOR GENERAL Mossework, at 604 North Lalalies.

WANTED—GIRL IN A SMALL FAVILY. MUST was a first-shan good. washer, sod fromer Good vacce paid. None without good references heed apply. St. Newberry at.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. References wanted. Apply at 881 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work Apply at 733 Wabash av., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRADY CHAMBERMAID accustomed to hotel work at the Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work on for 200 Eries at and one to to late of three much confederal, work Small family. Both apply at 200 Eries at, NOTE SMALL Family. Both apply at 200 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 200 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 200 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. Both apply at 201 Eries at, NOTES SMALL family. three miles outside city fimits. Small rainty. Both apply at 250 Ericest. North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AY AMERICAN GIRL:

SITUATION WANTED—BY AY AMERICAN GIRL:

SITUATION WANTED—TWO GRELS FOR HOUSEWORE. ONE
to cook. etc., and one as second girl. Apply at
414 Michigan-ay.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS. A COOK
and laundress and second girl, in private family.

Apply at 330 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1258 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork as 33 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT EVANTRON—GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to Mrs. SPALDING, corner Greenwood and Chicago-avs., Evanston, or at 128 Clark-st.,
second floor. city.

Scamptressee.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE GIRLS ON COSTS, patts, vests, oversils, and shirts. Highest wages cald; steady work; steam machines. Apply as clothing factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 421 WANTED-SHIRTMAKERS BY HURSSELL & WHEAT, 364 West Madison st.

WANTED-A NURSE Gitch-A PLEASANT HOME and permanent-at Evanston: two children, oldest 2 years; wares moderate. Call at 232 South Waterst., Boom 3. WANTED-A HEALTHY WET NURSE, APPL. to Dr. MITCHELL, 889 Michigan-av., between

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALTY artists twelve ballet ciris two premire dansenses for Thompson's Theatre, Da'las, Texas. For particulars see J. W. THOMPSON at Atlantic Hotel, etc. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, ROOKKODERS. CHERKS. &C.
SITUATION WANTED-EMPLOYMENT OF ANY
kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance or newspaper office, or collector, by a rexpertensed, reliable
man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish A1
references. Permanency more of an object than salary.
Address H 10, Tribune office. Address H 10, Tribane office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN of ry-goods raisesmen, sight and twelve years experience in city and towns; numwer of; strictly temperate; area, 24 and 77. Spleadid hands in dress good department. Filehest textimonicis, state salary. Address A. B., Collingwood, Ontario.

CITUATION WANTED—IN JOBBING HOUSE (NO-tion stock); will work one moath on trial. Best of references. Address B. ROBERTS, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-Neeper in dry goods or clothium house, or would learn the business. References furnished. Address K 57, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A LICENSED ENGIneer, to run stationary engine or heat a Sulfding: le
a good steam-fitter; can give good reference. Address
H 74. Tribune office. H 74. Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COPper and tinsmith, steady and reliable, for railroat
work; no objection to country. K 56, Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COUK IN HOTEL, REStaurant, or on boat. Call at 162 Sherman-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Cituation wanten-by a Classical Gradult wate of Milton College, as Principal of a graded or high school. References: The Hon. W. O. Whitford. State Superintendent, Malison, Wis.; the Hon. Weward Searing ex-State Superintendent, Milton, Wis. Address by letter or telegraph J. N. HUMPHEEY, Janesville, Wis. Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE
by a smart, serieve American; would go in constry
or travel. Alreferences. Address & 53. Tribune.

(ITUATION WANTED—A TOUNG ARCHITECT
(German), who they suchly understands plain and
architectural drawing, desires some occupation. Address & 52. Tribune office. cres A. S., Trionne office.
CITCATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN
as collector, office clerk, or to do outside work with
a light delivery wagon; well acquisinted with the city,
and can furnish Al references. Address KA, Tribane.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A REspeciable family to do second work and as seamstress. Good reference. Address 74 Artesian av.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 82 751 West Barrison etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GERman lady in an American family: can do dreshnaking and all kinds of tancy needlework. Address &
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER,
Dractical atter by Taylor's system, would like a few
more city customers; terms reasonable. Address & 10,
Tribune office.

Murses as nurse-girl competent to take care of cheferences. Call at 738 Wabash-av., basement. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL STYLES OF SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Steek bianos can be found at 213 State-st. H. BRANCH. A Steek planos can be found at 213 State-st. H. BRANCH.

DARGAINS—
We have in stock the following planos and organs, on which we will give very low prices and liberal terms for the next thirty days. They must be closed out to make room for our immense fall stock:

2 Decker Bros. Grands; magnificent.
4 Cabinet Grand Decker Bros.; very fine.
6 styles 1 and 2 Upright Decker Bros.; elegant.
2 styles 1 und the plant before Bros. in the styles 1 and 2 State Bros.; elegant.
2 styles 1 und styles Bros.; elegant.
2 Upright Mathashek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; boxus.
2 Upright Mathashek; genulns.
2 Styles Styles Bros.; elegant.
2 Upright Mathashek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; boxus.
2 Upright Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; boxus.
2 Upright Mathushek; boxus.
2 Upright Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; boxus.
2 Upright Mathushek; genulns.
1 Square Mathushek; genulns.
2 Upright Mathushek; genulns.
2

K MBALL, SMITH, SHONINGER
ORGANS, at
W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams—sta

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW ORGANS, To rent or for sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams—Sta.

W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams—Sta.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORT—
ment of the well-known
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Beautiful in design.

WE KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams—sts.

CORNER STATE AND REAND.

S50 IN CASH BUYS A SPLENDID BRAND-all improvements. MAISTIN'S, 205 and 207 State-st. PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., as one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNOGE, Ecomas and 6, 120 Ecandoinh-st. Eestabilance 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURDITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 50 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Of every description at 50 July 41 July 11 Hall and Office (floedwed), 40 East Madison-st. Ettabilished 1885.

Office (fice seed), 80 East Masison et. Ettablished 1885.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUE, ance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 80 Clark et.

DES MOINES GOLD MINING COMPANY NOW offer charges at \$2.50 each. Large profits insured; are investment; golden opportunity. A. M. HITT, Secretary, 84 La Salle et.

MONEY LOANED IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON CITY In each estate, 45 lowest rates. PETERSON & BAX. 164 Handolph et.

TO LOAN-813,000 CASH IN HAND; WAST loans in small amounts of \$2.070 and \$3.000 on brice, inside property, 7 per cent; wast \$1.030 on 50 brice, inside property, 7 per cent; wast \$1.030 on 50 brice, inside property, 7 per cent; wast \$1.030 on 50 brice, inside property, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 per cent; wast \$4.000 on one of the best farms in lillades, 7 pe

Dargain will be offered. Address fully, X.21, Troums

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 108 ACRES IN OHIO
Will sell for \$30 per acre, or exchange. Addres

K.11, Tribung office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF HIGH-CLASS OI
paistings, bearing valuable well-known signature
in gilt frames, for real estate or suitable personal procerty; want a good upright pisno, household cursiancarrace, and norses. V. O. X., Tribune office.

A GOODHICH, ATTOENEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARA: born-st., Chicago. Advice free: fif.een years'
experience. Business quictly and logality transacted.
D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
office and court-room 154 and 150 Clark-st. Chaitel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. FOR SALE-HAY, FROM 400 TO 500 ACRES OF neary prairie gram. The P. & R. W. H. H. runs tarough the fold. Address JOHN W. MERKILL, Wilmington, Ill.

e order, or in registered letter, at ou TERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS. ser Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Iti.

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HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at News Agencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report the facts to us, giving dates and particulars, in order that we may correct such deficiencies of supply.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to This TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hon from B to 12 n. m. by telephone direct to this office Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evansion Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Solph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fati-" Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre street, between Dearborn and State. of Denman Thompson. "Joshua I fternuon and evening.

Glympic Theatre.

Sark street, between Randolph and Lake.

Hormanes. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879. By an explosion on board a steamboat in

Lake Eric yesterday three persons lost their lives, while a large number were seriously Latest advices indicate that the people of

Novi-Bazar will not tamely submit to the proposed Austrian occupation. An outbreak in that quarter at the present time might possibly have more than local significance.

The political Mrs. Gapupys in Spain are having their little talk about the proposed marriage of Alxonso with the Austrian Arch-duchess. It now appears that the House of Savoy has a daughter who would gladly Madrid.

The record of yesterday's casualties is full of orrors, and covers a wide scope of territory. hese embrace deaths by land and sea—or lake—and include explosions of a boiler, the sinking of a yacht, the collision of a railroad train, together with other accidents where the loss of life resulted.

There is chesting in all trades except a. swimmer's, or ought to be at least. It would appear, however, that WEBB, who swam against Borron at Nan-tasket Beach, Mass., yesterday, was guilty of foul practices, in that he slipped ash under cover of darkness, ran along the beach boat, and then swam out, and when Borron came to the finish he found his rival coolly resting, having beaten him in by several

The State's Attorney is of opinion that indictments against the milkmen who sell an adulterated article can be made to stick. He is willing to try the experiment, at all events, and, to the end of meting out punishment to s class of rascals, will to-day monses to issue against the milk-dealers who have been selling an impure article. It cer-tainly is to be hoped that the legal authori-tics will be successful in punishing these men, for they certainly deserve a good round iose of penalty for their acts.

Gen. Tost Ewing, who hopes to be the next Governor of Ohio, delivered himself of a lengthy speech at Gallipolis, O., last even-ing. He took this occasion to reply to the strictures passed upon his recent and past public addresses by Secretaries Sherman and CHURZ, who, within a quite recent period, howed up Gen. Ewros's inco cies in a manner not very pleasing to him. The public to whom Gen. Ewree spoke, and the people of Ohio generally, will be able to squeeze but little consolation out of his critiism upon his critics.

retting up early under the necessities of military regulations, down at the en-suppment on the lake shore, had a campment on the lake shore, mad a quiet and uneventful day of it yesterday. The Commander in Chief, sometimes known as the Governor, swords, muspacked up his Gatling guns, swords, mus-kets, and other personal paraphernalia of war, and bads adieu to the martial scenes ized himself. This and the pre-TOAN and staff, were the only sensaional events worthy of record.

The Treasury Department at Washington, aving largely swelled the National coffers by investigating and infusing certain needed egulations into the allk and glove trade in New York, has now turned its attention to the velvet importers, whereat a dismal howl goes up that said importers are being sys-tematically robbed of their honest profits. at Secretary FRENCE meets this chang that the recent increase in the ent of velvets, so far from being

keep on in their good work notwit

they ever finish counting the vote of the last contest there, will probably find that Kalloon has won the Mayoralty and Penkins the Governorship. Up to yes-terday afternoon they had succeeded in counting only three-fourths of the votes, but were satisfied then that the Republican andidate for Governor was so far ahead of his two competitors that there could be no chance for them to pull up and best him. The entire State ticket, with the exception of the Chief-Justice, will go with the head. The candidate for this latter AUGUSTUS L. RHOADES, and he also placed on the Prohibition ticket. The Democrats and Workingmen supported Robert F. Morrison for the position, and the New Constitution party NATHANIEL M. BENNETT. So far as the country is concerned, it is nov apparent that the entire Congressional dele gation of the State—four—is elected by the Republicans. The city may somewhat change the present aspect of things in this direction; but, if the cauvase continues as begun, Davis, PAGE, McKENNA, and PACHECO nay be counted as future Representatives. While the Workingmen have lost on the State, they have "gathered in" the greater proportion of the offices in San Francisco

Stock speculation has been good of late, judging from the liberality of Mr. Jax Gould, who yesterday sent \$5,000 to Memphis, by wire, and with a praiseworthy spirit of liberality instructed the Howards to and dying, and burying the dead, and send in sociation about \$1,000 per day, it may be readily understood that Mr. Gould has shouldered no small financial responsibility, and one which few single individuals, as the world and the greed for gold go, would be willing to assume. Mr. Goven certainly deserves a very good word for his libera act; but at the same time, wouldn't it be interesting to know who he is going to 'light down upon" next in the way of stock squeeze?

JUDGE BARNUM SUPPRESSES BLACK-

Judge BARNUM, in his opinion on the State Militia law, quotes liberally from BLACE-STONE'S Commentaries. All his citations may be found on the last five pages of the first chapter of the work. It is a little singular that in a judicial opinion the learned Judge should have omitted the following, found on

the pages from which he made his citations: "The fifth and last auxiliary right of the subjeet that I shall at present mention is that of hap-thy arms for their defense, suitable to their con-dition and degree, and such as are allowed by law. Which is also declared by the same statute, and is, indeed, a public allowance, under due restric-tions, of the na tural right of resistance and selfof oppression. . . And, lastly, to the right of having and using arms for self-preservation and defense. And all these rights and liberties it is our birthright to enjoy entire, unless where the laws of our country have laid them under necessary

After "selling " BLACKSTONE for citations to suit his purpose, Judge Barnum says:
The context leaves no doubt of the author's meaning that the people's right to keep and use arms was a barrier against the ments of rnlers as well as others" and. " Let it be here observed, too, that the great auxiliary right to bear arms so eulogized by BLACKSTONS and STORY was not State policy, such as the creation of a welled militis, but existed for the indiridual subject's own and only sake." Judge Bannum undoubtedly knows the equivalent of the Latin phrase suppressio ceri.

nstead of the Judge's deduction, that, acording to BLACKSTONE and STORY, the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms is " not referable to any measure of State policy " being legitimate, the contrary is true. The language of BLACKSTONE, curiously enough omitted by Judge BARNUM, but cited here,— "under due restrictions," and, "unless where the laws of our country have laid then under necessary restraints,"—renders the inference irresistible that the great expounder of the English system of laws under tood the right to bear arms to be limited. It s too plain to admit of dispute that ander BLACKSTONE'S exposition of the mean ing of the old English right, from which the clauses in our own National and State Con stitutions now under discussion are derived. the militis may be "regulated." And this is precisely what the law-making power of the State undertook to accomplish by the statute in question. But the right to keep and bear arms dates back to the semi-state of barbar ism of the English people at the time of the Norman invasion. The country was in a chronic state of warfare. Individual liberty was very insecure for two reasons: (1) be cause the Government was often unable to afford protection; and (2) it was not only sometimes indisposed to afford protection, but itself the aggressor. When the right was asserted the people were subjects of an un-stable Government, liable at any time to be surped by a rival aspirant,—a Government which the people justly regarded with dis-trust and apprehension. The circumstances of the present time and place are so widely different that a strict construction of the right to keep and bear arms, a construction which involves the right to raise and mass rast armies independently of all State or National control, -such a construction tends to the subversion of all government. The Government of England was instituted and formed by privileged classes, and the masses of the people were compelled to wring from their self-imposed rulers equality of rights by

ple, and controlled and administered by the people under laws framed and adopted by the people. Armies can only be raised by law. To presume that the people in their sovereign capacity as members of the Goverament will permit the organization of armies of militiamen independently of the State and without the sanction of lawful nethods, is to presume that they are ready to submit to the usurpation of their Govern-ment. But this is what the opinion of Judge Bannon means, if it means anything. He declares that the right of the people to car arms "is one to be exercised in the collective no less than in their individua apacity." This construction involves the mble, arm, drill, and organize themto conceal their intent to usurp the Government and establish a military despotism in the State, the people through their Government are powerless to place a single obstacle in their path. Judge Bannum's opinion of

ern hate of all legitimate legal authority. He says in effect: The State cannot and shall not maintain an organized militis; but the Socialists, the Communists, and any other disaffected class, can organize them-selves into an army, and the Governor is powerless to prevent it. If this is the legal interpretation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, it is quite time that the people who made it should be apprised of the fact. A change will then be in order.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S RETIREMENT. The retirement of Count Andrasst from the Austrian Premierahip has been very gen-erally discussed, and much ingenuity has been displayed in seeking for its can had been one of the most successful diplo mats in Europe. He was in the very prin of his power and usefulness, and stood high in the confidence of his Government, while his patriotism endeared him to the Austrian people. He has succeeded in establishing the nost friendly relations between Austria and Germany. He has avoided all conflict with Russia, and prepared the way for an alliance with France. He conducted the policy of Austria through the Turco-Russian war and in the subsequent treaty negotiations so as to give offense to none of the Powers, except Italy, whose grievance is so old as to be his toric. In the Congress of Berlin his policy was approved by all the representatives though he himself kept aloof from all com plications and declined all alliances, and at last consented to accept as a favor the very Bosnia which he had all along been coveting. The Hungarians had bitterly opposed the war, and openly manifested their sympathy for the Turk, because they dreaded the preponderance of Sclavic power. None the less, Count Andrassy firmly pressed his policy, and triumphed, and Austria is now in possession of Bosnia. He carried his point, and what more natural than that he should step one side until the opposition to it has been settled and the changes which must inevitably follow have occurred, and reappear again when it becomes necessary for Austria to press her way to the Ægean Sea? That time must come, and come speedily, and then Count Andrassy will be heard of again. The new Cabinet is in sympathy with his policy, and, despite all Hungarian opposition, will carry it on to its logical results. Meanwhile Count ANDRASSY waits and rests. So far as Italian opposition is concerned, it amounts to but little. has never forgotten that Dalmatia is an old Italian province, and she has always wanted to recover her old port of Trieste, but the occupation of Bosnia has put that out of the question, and, even if it were not so, Austria would fight until she were bankrupt before she would give up the only seaport she has; and Germany would object, because Trieste is considered by them as inseparable from the Austro-German territory adjoining it. His policy at the Congress was a master-

piece of diplomacy, since he not only prepared the way for the extension of Austrian territory to the Egean Sea, but connected Dalmatia more intimately with the Empire than it ever was before. The Pall Mall Gasette anticipates great changes from this result, and savs : "The changes that have lately appeared in the European system are only the prelude to greater changes yet to come. The Hungarians may rebel against the fate prepared for them; but that is only a detail, and if they do rebel it will be useless. For, firstly, theirs is not a great population next, the power of the purse, which they used wield with great effect, is no longer serviceable Hungary will do well in future if she contrives to discharge with punctuality and without distress her heavy liabilities. Lastly, the future we are sketchheavy liabilities. Lastry, the future we are sacton-ing out will enjoy the protection of German states-men, to whom it has been long familiar, we fancy. More important still, we shall probably see an extension of Austrian territory to the Ægean;

ndependent little States, which, by the very facof their absorption, may colorably work out a destiny assigned to them by certain English po ticians, as bulwarks against Russian aggression in those parts. Altogether, the march of Austria' new departure seems mapped out pretty clearly. Count ANDRASST is the leader who has

napped out this march. He now waits until Austria is ready to make it and conflicting interests are settled. When that time come there is little doubt that he will be found at the helm again.

YELLOW-FEVER BLACKBURN. The official testimony in the case of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn (now Governor of Kentucky), charged with violating the laws of neutrality in conspiring on Canadian soil to depopulate the Northern cities by means of the infection of yellow-fever, has already appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, taken from the files of the Toronto Globe. It was shown by that evidence, substantially, that this man BLASKEURS prepared trunks of clothing infected with yellow-fever while in Bermuda. and employed agents to take them to Washngton, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and other places, and dispose of them to auctioneers, sutlers, and others. This fact was proven by the agents he employed in Canada, and by witnesses from Bermada the South, and it has never disproven. It disclosed the most fiendish malignity and diabolical cruelty ever charged against a man in the history of this or any other country. When Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, the present Governor of Kentucky, was nominated, the question was immediately asked, "Is he the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who was guilty of this hideous crime?" The repr papers of Kentucky, the candidat self, were asked to deny it. No denial has ever been made, and he was pominated, elected, and installed as Governor with this foulest of all stains upon him. One word from him would have settled the question, but it has never been spoken. A plain de nial from Mr. WATTERSON might have set the matter at rest, but he has never done more than to abuse those who have asked the

This of itself confirms the truth of the charges made against him. But other proofs are not wanting. The Lexington Transcript, a reputable Democratic paper in Kentucky, agreed to support Dr. BLACKBURN upon the express promise that he would satisfactorily explain these charges. The promise was not fulfilled. The Transcript thereupon said in a leading editorial: "All the deeds of a lifetime, were they all good and successful, canagainst one Dr. LUKE P. BLACEBURN, to whom the newspapers have so often referred. In the name of all that is good, let Dr. self." After the appearance of the editorial the stockholders of the Transcript waited upon the editor in a body and demanded ence to this subject or should resign his position, and he resigned. The Louisville Courier-Journal has been

called upon repeatedly to deny the horrible

into a dealal. It prints a biographical sketch of the Governor, and takes pains to inform its readers that he has made special study of yellow-fever and is perfectly familiar with it but no denial of the charge appears in Perris commissioned him to go to the bor-ders to superintend the furnishing of supplies by blockade-runners, and he went to Canada to perform the duties of his office. In 1864, at the request of the Governor-General of Canada, he went to the Bermuda Islands to look after the suffering citizens and sailors. The Courier-Journal, therefore, established his thorough acquaintance with yellow-fever and his visits to Canada and Bermuda at the very dates mentioned in the testimony taken in Toronto. But what was he doing in Bermuda? There is a missing link that con-nects the hero of this sketch with the inhuman fiend of the official testimony. It may be found in the evidence and in the fol-

lowing dispatch which was sent to the Toronto Globe from Halifax May 6, 1865; Toronto Globe from Halifax May 6, 1865;

"HALIPAX, N. R., May 6, 1865.—The Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. Georges of the attempts of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellowfever into New York, Philadelphia, and other Northern cities. Dr. Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission, in connection with the causes of yellow-fever. The evidence shows that he collected, while there, bedding and clothing taken from fever-patients; that he purchased and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New York in the spring. orders to forward them to New York in the spring. One witness testified that BLASROURN represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses. It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts. It is stated that there were ten tranks. three of which have been found and their contents burned by the Board of Health. BlackBurn is well known in these Provinces as a leading and

With such conclusive testimony as the above there can no longer remain a doubt that the Dr. BLACKBURN who, in 1865, sought to spread the yellow-fever through the Northern cities is the Dr. BLACKBURN who is now Governor of Kentucky. A majority of the people of that State have deliberately fastened this stain upon her and indelibly disgraced her fair name in the eyes of the world. No amount of special pleading of abuse or ridicule will blind the eyes of the people of this country to the infamous crime they have committed in elevating to their highest office the most cruel, malignant, and humanity since the days of Neso.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND There have been many evidences durin the past few months of a radical change i the popular sentiment of England on subject of bi-metallism, but the advocates of subject of Di-metalism, but the advocates of a single standard in this country have sought to discredit the signs that have appeared, and have spread abroad their special reports to the contrary. The August number of Blackwood's Magazine, however, furnishes so striking an illustration of the change that has taken place that it can no longer be occessfully denied. This magazine has always been known as Tory authority, and hence it represents a class that would be the last to acknowledge, the error of the pet English theory of mono-metalism. Yet, in an article cutitled "India and the Silver Question," the deficiency in the Indian budget is directly charged up against the enforced depreciation of silver by the discrimination practiced against its monetary use; and after an elaborate examination of the causes and effects of this discrimi nation, the article closes with the following significant statement: "The sooner an International Congress upon the rence of all the leading Governments, the bet ter will it be, not merely for our Indian Empire, but for the world at large." The deficit in the Indian budget-

itself an anomalous condition of things-is owing in part to the famine and the large expenditures for public works, but it is the sudden change in value of the Indian currency as compared with that of the Western world which accounts for it in the main. In fact, the Blackwood's writer states that There would be no deficit at all at present but for the immense loss on exchange pro-duced by this remarkable alteration in the relative value of the two precious metals in Indig." The Government has demonstrated its incapacity by ordering the stoppage of the public works but taking no steps toward the righting of the monetary embarasements The Indian Government has memorialized Parliament for relief in the latter respect, but the decision of the Commons is that "we must grin and bear it." It is not necessary to go over again the decline in the value of silver, which amounted to almost a panie in 1876. The increase in production, demonetization by Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, and the closing of the French Mint in self-defense against the foreign silver, were the chief causes. But the losses to England through Indian exchanges are not so well understood. First, the Indian Government collects its entire revenue in silver (the only currency of the country), and is compelled to remit to the Home Government in that coin. But the " home charges "-the military stores, pensions, and other expenditures disbu England—must be paid in gold. Thu India is compelled to remit one-fifth more silver to England to make good those charges than it would need to send if silver and gold were upon a par. One thousand rupees in India dwindle down to 800 rupees when they reach England, and there is on this account an annual loss on exchange of \$20,000,000. This is precisely equivalent to a loss of revenue of that amount, which must be ultimately borne by the Home Government in the shape of a deficit. The loss to English residents in India, who send home a part of their sala ries or commercial incomes, is reckoned at several millions more. The English merchants who export goods to India suffer mother loss, which is offset, however, by the gain of those who import Indian goods. There is also an undetermined loss in the

political embarrassments which result from this abnormal condition.

The Blackwood's writer contends that the epreciation in the value of silver is relative and not absolute. The best proof of this is found in the fact that the purchasing power of the silver rupee in India is as large as ever. This has been established by an elaborate table of prices. In fact, the present state of things has a tendency to en-hance the value of silver in India, because an extra quantity of silver to make good the loss on exchanges. It is true that the annual product of the silver-mines has increased about \$40,000,000 of late years, but the annual production of gold since 1870 is \$50,000,000 less than the earlier

that the monetary disuse of silver in sev-eral countries and its limitation in other countries has had the effect to raise the value of gold. "The source of the silver di-lema," says the Blackwood's writer, "is in the West,—not in India"; and in another place he declares that the "folly of Governments," if pursued by further disuse of silver, may result in reducing silver to "selling in the market as ordinary metal at a shilling the onnee!" In contemplating the universal demonstization of silver, he says :
"It would destroy about one-half of the entire

"It would destroy about one-half of the entire stock of the world's money. It would make the rich vastly richer, and the poor still poorer. We often hear, from certain quarters, of 'bloated capitalists' accumulating fortunes at the expense of the laboring classes; but even if capitalists were the sole and unchecaed legislators of the world they could not devise any law so purely and expensions of the confitantly for their confitantly for the they could not devise any law so Durely and ex-orbitantly for their own interests as one for the de-monetization of silver,—for the destruction of one-half of the world's currency, and the conse-quent doubling or quadruping of the value of their own capital. Such a course would promote 'so-ctal revolution' far beyond all the preaching by French Communists or Russian Nihillists."

We commend this article in the leading Fory magazine of Great Britain to those gentlemen who are pooh-poohing the alleged change of heart in England on the silver uestion, in order that it may prepare them or the very probable concurrence of that Government in the next proposition for an international double standard.

THE NORDENSKJOLD DISCOVERY The successful discovery of a northeast passage through the Arctic Ocean by the Swedish expedition under Prof. Nordenska-JOLD, and the arrival of the Vega at Yoke hama, in Japan, is one of the greates achievements of modern skill and energy The statement received is very clear, an the brief time necessary to make the voyage marvelous. The Vega left Gothenb Sweden, on the 4th of July, 1878. On th 8th the Vega reached Tromso, a Norwegian port on the Island of Lanew. There the Vega was joined by the steamer Lens, and on the 25th of July both vessels started. Or Aug. 5 they passed through Yugor Strait, and Aug. 6 dropped anchor at the mouth of he Yienessi River. Three days were spent port, and on Aug. 26 the Vega and t the mouth of the Lens River, four days lelay being oceasioned by ice; after several elays, the Vega crossed Kollentesh Bay on ept. 27, and on the 28th was locked in the ce off the shore of Tchukichi. There they remained until July 18, 1879, and on July 20 passed through Behring's Strait. Deducting the delays, and the time spent in port, the time occupied in actual sailing from romso, in Norway, to Behring's Strait was about fifty days. The sailing time from Behring Island to Yokohama was fourteen days. The Professor expresses the epinion hat the voyage from Europe to Asia is certain and safe, and may, after a little more

experience, be easily accomplished. The success of this expedition revives the nterest in polar discoveries and attempts to explore the Arctic regions. In these expeditions, covering a period of nearly 400 years, nany vessels and many lives have been lost The list and chronology of these expeditions may be of some interest at this time, though the adventurous navigators have, with few exceptions, directed all their efforts to discover a northwest passage through the Polar feas around the American Continent. Not ncluding the supposed discoveries of the Icelandic voyagers, as far back as the year 1000, the first historical accounts begin after Conviews had announced the discovery of the New World.

In 1497, the Canors, in the search for a northwest passage, advanced as high as what 1502, the brothers Contrenal made three voyages, losing many lives. In 1558 Sir WILLOUGHBY reached Nova Zembla, out with his companions perished in Lapand. MARTIN FROBISHER made several voyages in 1576-'8, -just 300 years ago; and in 1578 Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT tried the work, out also failed. In 1585-'7, Davis discovere he strait which bears his name. A northwest passage to India became at this time of great importance, because Spain commanded all the other routes. BARENTZ made three voyages, perishing on the coast of Alaska in 1596. Handrik Hudson sailed in 1607, going as far north as 80 deg. After trying several times on that line, he coasted the continent for a passage, and discovered the Hudson River, which he thought for a time was the long-searched-for route. In 1610 he entered Hudson's Bay, where, abandoned by his companions, he perished. Russians also undertook the discovery of a passage to the northeast, and on one of these expeditions Brunna died, and his

Several other expeditions failed. In 1743 Great Britain offered a reward of 100,000 to the crew which would find a passage through Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean. Expeditions were numerous, each adding a little to the previous stock of in formation. In 1776 Capt. Cook attempted he discovery by entering the Polar Se through Behring's Strait. At this time the offered rewards included one to the crew which would reach within 1 deg. of the pole. In 1789 the Mackenzie River was discovered. Capt. Ross and Lieut. PARRY started to discover the northwest passage, and Sir John Franklin sailed to penetrate to the North Pole. PARRY and Ross differed their reports as to Lancaster Sound, so PARRY started on a second expedition, and passed through Melville Bay. In 1821 FRANKLIN, who had, in 1819, left Hudson's Bay on an overland expedition, was to unite with him; the last, after three years' travel, failed, and the other proved equally fruit-less. In 1823 four British expeditions were sent out, one under PARRY and another under FRANKLIN, and all of them were comparatively fruitless. So with another expedition by Parry in 1827. An expedition under Ross in 1831 reached and fixed the position of the true magnetic pole; this party was absent four years. From this time to 1847 operations were mainly confined to explorations of the American coast.

In May, 1845, Sir John Franklin and Capt. Caozum started in the ships Erebus and Terror. On July 26, 1845, they were seen by a whaleship about the centre of Beffin's Bay, waiting an opening into Lan-caster Sound. That was the last ever seen of the two ships. Franklin's intended route was through Lancaster Sound, thence westward, and thence to Behring's Strait. Two years having passes without reports of him, various British expeditions started in search, all of which failed to find any trace of him. In 1850, at Cape Riley, were found some traces of a winter's residence. In 1853, Dr. KANE started on his expedition. In these researches it was found there was definitly known until 1855.

In 1860 was the Harrs American expedi-

Swedish expeditions were sent out in '8-'9 and '70, and all failed to add any to the general information. Since 1872 there have been many expeditions of more or less importance sent out by Norway and Sweden. An Austrian expedi iscovered what is known as the Joseph Land. These explorations of the Polar Seas have been continued, and now this expedition of 1878 sends word of the successful passage from Sweden through the Arctic Sea to the northeast, and through Sehring's Strait, and thence to Japan.

The existence of a northwest pas still an open question. After nearly 400 years search by some of the ablest and most scientific navigators the world has known, the open route to the northwest from the Atlantic to the Pacific is still undiscovered. Prof. Nonnewartour has pointed out the fact of a northwest passage from Europe to the East. His little vessel flies her flag in Japanese waters, having traversed the route from Sweden to Bebring Island. What that vessel has done others will do. He represents the people of Northern Asia as intelligent and industrious. He has opened u connection between the whole region alon the Arctic coast and the rest of mankind. I

may be that a new source of supply for the wants of mankind has thus been discovered and that furs and oil at least from this almost wholly inaccessible region may be added to the trade of the world. The voyage of the Vega is one of the great accomp

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA SALMON Everybody who has been initiated into th gastronomic happiness of California salmor and sliced encumbers (the only combination by the way, in which fresh cucumbers are to ested in learning that the king of fishes has with one Sir Samuel Wilson as Prime Min ister and chief diplomatist. The latest comantic account of this new extension of the salmen's domain. Sir Samuel Wilson went to Australia as a boy from County Down, in Ireland, grew rich, and turned hi attention to fish-culture. This was genuin philanthropy, for no other food-element can assist so materially in the develop the human race from the low level of the Bushman to the calibre of the gentleman. As early as 1864 an attempt was made to carry the salmon-ova from England to Australia and New Zealand, but, in spite of the utmost care, a bountiful supply of ice, and a liberal allotment of moss and charcoal, not one of the 100,000 diminutive spec mens survived the seventy-seven voyage and the trials of the Australian cli mate. Sir Samuel Wilson, some eight years later, turned his attention to the California salmon as a sturdier fish, and imported 25,000; but, though the fish batched out, they all perished. In 1875 another attemp was made to bring over English salmon, bu they also succumbed to the unaccusto heat. Finally Sir Samuel again tried an im portation from California, and success ha ttended his latest effort. The ova were acked in an ice-chest, 7,000 in each layer, xuriously resting upon a bed of moss; the onsignment was opened at Ercildon ourne, the ova transferred to the hatch ing-boxes, and the next morning a hundred oung salmon were cavorting about in the

Sir Samuel Wilson took the first batch River in 1877, and there liberated them. They were set free in the shallows filled with s now known as Davis Strait. In 1500- native trout, but, nothing daunted, the young leeper water. It is now believed that the almon has found a new and congenial home in the Australian waters, and that from this time on he will go on fructifying and multiplying till he shall constitute an inexhausti-ble food-supply to be had for the catching. There is an encouragement in this far-away experience for the efforts which are being nade to introduce the salmon into the interior rivers and lakes of this country. Mr. N. K. FATHBANK, of Chicago, is now experipenting with them at Geneva Lake, and be lieves that, properly started, they will live and thrive in fresh water as well as salt water. If the result shall demonstrate the correctness of his theory, he proposes to tock Lake Michigan, and the repu of the species is so rapid that the time is not far distant when California salmon may be as plentiful in this region as whitefish supplying a rich and excellent food in great nce and of vast economic value,

A few days before the election in San Francisco, the Chronicle reproduced the Know-Nothing record of the Rev. Kalloon, the Workingmen's and Foreigners' candidate for Mayor. It seems that, as late as 1877, KALLOCH made public speeches denouncing the class of people who have just supported him for the Sayoralty of San Francisco. We copy a few extracts from his speeches against them:

On the 4th of November, 1877, Kalloon advocated a restriction of the right of suffrage; and declared that "thousands vote who have no more idea of what they vote for, or why they vote at all, than would animals brought up from the stall or sty."

On the 18th of November, Kalloch declared of the Kearneyites, who have now supported

They are lawless refugees from the Old World, who neither comprehend nor love our institutions; the refuse of the Paris Commane; incendiaries from Berlin and Tipperary; European agitators who are at rest in no country under heaven; the Rosserseames of revolution and riot; and they must be suppressed. The best argument for them is the bayonet and Gatling ran. Opposition to irritate without intimidating, to exasperate without exterminating, is the worst possible policy. Narouzon's advice, to quell a mob by losating with grape and firing low, is conceived in the real interests of humanity.

Early in November, 1877, Kearney and balfa-dozen others of the Sand-Lot leaders were arrested and imprisoned. The Rev. Kalloch not being at that time a "standard-bearer," or in close communion with the martyrs, did, on the Sunday following their incareeration, "improve the occasion," by preaching a sermon in his "Temple," in which he expressed himself present worshipers, as reported in the San Fran

cisco Call:

These bowling decisimers are not isborers. They are incendiaries. They are blatherakies. They are between the considering the constant of the con with reckless and revolutionary solvits. Confu-tion is their life; consternation their order; dark-tess their delight. Their zab cannot be stopped to quickly or too effectually. In the face of this bitter Know-Nothing record, the Kearneyites walked up to the polls and heart bolds them in the deepest co

one well of late esp afford to buy at the low rices. As a result, stocks are rapidly susted, and, as more iron is still needed. spaces are set to work again. Hence a greater demand for coal and those increased prices which have lately been obtained in Pennsylroduction served to change the aspect of affairs o long as the people who had to buy the from and coal could not afford to pay for them."

One of the best things Nasr has done for a long time is in the number of Harper's Water just out. The vampire of the Democratic party is shown sucking the life-blood of all manner of as shown sucking the interiods of an manner of eminent Democrats. Such empty bottles as Davis' Soothing Strup, Donsantian's exis-dry champague, and Thurman's plain soda, lie strewn around, while the ghostly figure standing beside the Fraud coffin is at work on the Blue-Grass Bourbon, from which the Warran

A correspondent of an evening paper nominates Gen. Sheridan for President. There is only one office that Gen. Sheridan would like better, and that office is already occupied by Gen. SHERMAN, whom Gen. SHERIDAN would be quite nawilling to displace if he could, Really there is nothing but the Presidency left for Gen. Surenam.

If the people of Yazoo County were ant pupils they would elect the Independent ticket at all hazards. That is the answer the people of San Francisco made to the revolver in politics, and it is the only proper answer to make.

new ways for commerce. An India shawl can be sent from Bombay to New York by the north-east passage now in less than three years—if the ship isn't nipped by an fee-floe.

Late bulletins from the South Park report everything quiet on the Forty-seventh street crossing. We had fears that the passage of the troops there would be hotly disputed.

Mr. DE LAND, of Michigan, has won the hampion dirt-eater's belt. Having calumniated his own wife and an honored clergyman, he has now swallowed all his own slanders.

"I'm Gov. -," said an imposing-tooking personage at the militia camp yesterday. "Ah, indeed," said an interested listener, "and what

State are you Governor of?" See corn thought of following his wife's ootsteps, but he could only find part of one in Rhode Island, and his creditors wouldn't let him

ursue it out of the State. The friends of Dr. Thompson think of sending a man out to Michigan to see how Dz Land lies. Useless labor! They can find out as well by staying at home.

" It was bad enough to be shot through the body, but to be elected Mayor of San Fran this is too much," says Mr. KALLOCH. Prof. NORDENSKJOLD is a scholar, but he

never construed anything in Greek or Hebrew The Great Eastern a cattle-boat! The next thing will be an offer to "utilize" the Queen of

England as a street-sweeper. The South Park is as peaceful affice the illitia have been there as it was before; and

that is saying a good deal. There are men who would rather live in the olar regions forever than try to pronounce

DEN THOMPSON is funny, but the soleme Boson swells who assist in his play are much fun-

OLIVER TWIST BENNETT Wants to reform, but his wicked companions won't let him. PERSONALS

The wife of Justin McCarthy is dead. Filial Texans call Gov. Roberts " the old

Miss Kate Field will return to the United tates in October. The shot-gun policy should not be handled arelessly. It is always loaded.

The late Mr. Woodward, of San Francisco, left an estate worth \$2,000,000. Christine Nilsson is in very ill health, and t is said that she has consumption. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is visiting Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadel The Workingmen's party of San Francisco

have actually done some work recently, -at th Mr. Murray has left the pulpit, being conrinced that one "cannot serve God and buck-

Mr. Weston's tongue is much more active than his legs, and it is a great pity that he can't walk with it. walk with it.

It was a keen disappointment to old Billy McKee to hant in his tow-line and find no Presidency at the end of it.

While in delirium, just before his death,

Gen. Hood repeatedly gave orders as though to columns engaged in battle. The requirements of an Ohio campaign

would appear to necessitate a legislative act to pro-lect the stamps in that State.

Musicians in Paris say that for years and years no voice has been heard in Paris concerts rooms so beautiful as that of Emma Thursby. Mrs. Sprague made good time in quitting canonchet, but she has not yet equaled the

Hanlan and Courtney will row a match at chester. We believe Mr. Courtney is an Amercan. We can't state definitly, nowever, until We infer from several recent speeches of

John Sherman that one of the most natural and legitimate results of resumption is his election to the Presidency. I. S. Kalloch is mentioned as a possible recessor of Senator Booth, of California. In of his election Senator Conkling will be compet

o look to his langels. It is said that the sword wors by the ex-Prince Imperial when killed by the Zulus will be presented to the Empress by Lord Cheimsford on Mr. Conkling's influence is manifestly not

supreme over the Oneida Community. Tust in-teresting organization has just adopted some im-portant social reforms. The portraits of the Rev. I. S. Kalloch make him resemble the late Brigham Young; and we do not doubt that Mr. Kailoch would have made

Some of Gen. Hood's old companions in arms already have proposed to raise a fund for the support and education of the children, all of tender years, now left so helpless.

Three men were hanged in California the other day for stealing a harness. Justice is rather overgrown in California. We presume it is due to the glorious climate of that State.

The St. Lovie Times Lovernal has holested.

very successful Mormon.

The St. Louis Times Journal has hoisted

to the breeze the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as its choice for the Presidency,—a very proper candidate for a paper whose name strate mother novel, and an exchange asks "What he do with his mantle?" Not wishing it to sm anybody, Mr. Reade will put it carefully o

Susan B. Anthony and other promises a suffragists have issued a card to the sens of New York State, protesting again re-election of Gov. Robinson, because he the School Board biff.

King Alfonso will, it is thought, we

Archduchese Marie on Nov. 28. A composed of Spanish Sensiors and Dept to Vienns to escore the bride to Spain of Triests and Barcelogs.

SPORTING N

Minneapolis Ra shed, and Will Co To-Day.

Clevelands Vanquish the he Bostons Do Like the Buffalos.

Syracuse Suffers a Waterlos Hands of the Cine

& Swimming Hatch at Mantant Largely of Fran THE TURI

MINNEAPOLIS BAC Special Diegalas to The MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5 to day was productive of a green syst underded, despite unfortables. The day opened with the track a little heavy, and despite unfortable to the track a little heavy, and despite unfortable to the track a little heavy, and despite the track a little heavy, and despite the track a little heavy, and despite the track a little heavy. the track a little heavy, and de noof a heavy wind blew from attendance was large, notwith out by the amouncement of track Hopeful and the mambered fully 15,000 toops until dark by the race.

In the 3-19 class, which provide day and the meeting hus were Lew Scott, driven by Scott's Thomas, by A. C. Mc Manie, by Dan Mace; an Kat lee Ree: given places in the Joe Rae: given places in the Lew Scott got the advantage of the first heat, and held of the twas devoid of interest, as effort made for first by Scott led to the twas devoid of interest, as effort made for first by Scott led by two longths, second old dead between Scott's Thomas On the second hest, however, who had been unsteady durk and half-way down the secon horself by closing up a full passing one by one the other under the wire fully four the second and a performance which in 9:26, a performance which with enthusiasm from the seat-order of command. Ou the th was unbtendy again, but had r was unsteady again, but had position a long way in the rear ha'f down the third quarter, shoe, and jogged home in tidestance, the race being betwee Scott's Thomas, the latter a length through unstead Scott. Three horses liest, and it now remained take the fourth after a sharp Scott on the home-stretch, under the wire at the same t

square trot to Scott's runni stretch. The judges awarded hi Middleton again distinguishe heat by recovering after unstea n learful gap in the last qua horses came down the home-a making the prettiest hear of race. The sir was uncomforts crowd remained, under the int with each horse on track mare was unsteady is gett dropped to rear with Majo Majo going down the first or neck. Scott finally yield to the chestout gelding. Kat dropped clear to the reir, but ness and followed Mazo Manie ab between them and Lew Thomas in the lead, and Mazin taking first place and K patrol judges and driver of K McKimmin, near the fall, co of her feet by shouting, taken.

taken.
It was 6:30 before the horse sixth heat, in which stiddlets in the second place, and did age till the close, but did no until the home-atretch was went under the wire baif a 2:26.

2:19 class, purse \$1,000. MazoWanie Katie Middleton Seott's Thomas Lew Sopti Time—2:28; 2:25; 2:274; 1 Hopeful trotted three hea ing mare Lucy to-day, and 2:1834, 2:20, and 2:22. Lucy race yesterday, and probably the paters to-morrow at the was called into the stand an

2 100

SUNMART

speech.
The starters in the turce, as hown in the summary, Jaking the race, which was interest, without trouble.

A. G. McKimmin, b. g. John Fillsbury & Woodmansee, E. g. J. H. McCormee, b. g. Geo. J. J. H. McCormee, b. g. Geo. J. J. H. McCormee, b. m. Prioress Time—2:41½; 2:33

Krupp Gun won the mil dash over Florence Pavne a night Milddleton sold in the for the field, the race to be An extra race in the 2:21 up for a purse of 31,000. Doty, Harry, and Katie H sold involve two to one. again to-morrow for \$2,600.

CLEVELA CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.
Northern Ohio Fair, fine we stimated at 25,000 people.
The racing to-day was jen time made in the 2:50 piace

2:25 class, purse \$4

Boston, Sept. 5.-Be

Ask Emmons
Sheridan
Mary Russell
Jersey Eor
Time 9:22; 2:234; 2:24

A change of drivers a
beat, Murchy taking the
emith behind Alley, and at
beat Goldsmith and Alley
driving from all tracks of
In the 2:50 class only Bo
fered, and the

ered, and the former scats. Time, 2:49%, 2: Class 2:25: The race will be f

Annous cheeren in the finished Annous cheeren Danpatch is Francour, ill., Sept. 5.4 Driving Park Association in mer, officers were elected nouth mined as the time ing would be held.

But a lack of support for the sept. The proposed meetings, coupled to losses, together with the test in the proposed meeting the Association of the sept.

BALL OF TH New Your, Sept. 5.— coronghbreds at Pierra aiatea brought \$240; P. earling, \$165, and Chance

To-Day.

Gerelands Vanquish the Troys, and

the Bostons Do Likewise for

the Buffalos.

Spacuse Suffers a Waterloo Defeat at the

fainming Hatch at Kantasket Beach, Savering

THE TURF.

MINNEAPOLIS BACES. Anciel Disocial to The Tribuna Anguarolis, Minn., Sept. 5.—The program

Largely of Fraud.

odar was productive of a great race, which is set indecided, despite unfortuitous circum-succe. The day opened with rain, which left

strack a little heavy, and during the after-de heavy wind blew from the west, but the godance was large, notwithstanding, drawn

of by the announcement of the meeting be-teen Hopeful and the pacing mare Lucy. It numbered fully 15,000 people, who were held until dark by the race. In the 2:19 class, which proved the event of

the day and the meeting thus far, the starters were Lew Scott, driven by W. H. Crawlord; Scott's Thomas, by A. G. McKimmen; Mazo-Manis, by Dan Mace; and Katie Middleton, by

loe Blae; given places in the order named. Lew Scott got the adventage of the send-off in the first hapt, and held it to the finish. The

heat was devoid of interest, save for a mighty effort made for first by Scott's Thomas. Lew

ed by two lengths, second place being almost lead by two lengths, second place being almost lead between Scott's Thomas and Mazo-Manie.

On the second heat, however, Katle Middleton,

who had been unsteady during the first mile, and half way down the second, distinguished herself by closing up a full distance stretch.

passing one by one the other flyers, and passing under the wire fully four length shead

in 9:25, a performance which raised the crowd with enthusiasm from the seats, and defied every

with enthusiasm from the seats, and defied every order of command. On the third beat the mare

position a long way in the rear to third place.

half down the third quarter, when she cast a shoe, and jogged home in time to save her distance, the race being between Lew Scott and

Scatt's Thomas, the latter winning half a length through unsteadness of Lew Scott. Three horses now had a hest, and it now remained for Mazo-Manie to

take the fourth after a sharp contest with Lew Seption the home-stretch, shoving his nose under the wire at the same time Scott did in a

under the wire at the same time Scott did in a square trot to Scott's running on the home-stretch. The judges awarded him the heat. Katie Middleton again distinguished herself in the heat by recovering after unsteadiness, and closed a fearful gap in the last quarter, and actually making a big bid for first place. The four

making a big bid for first place. The four borses came down the home-stretch in a bunch, making the prettiest beat of an extraordinary nee. The air was nucomfortably coid, but the crowd remained, under the interest of the race with each horse on track with a beat. The mare was unsteady in getting off, and sgain dropped to rear with Mazo Mante and-Lew Scott, goldy down the first quarter neck and neck. Scott finally yielded first place to the chestout gelding. Katie acted badly and dropped clear to the rear, but settied to business and followed Mazo-Manie on closing up the rap between them and Lew Scott and Scott's Thomas in the lead, and Mazo-Manie succeeded in taking first place and Ratie second. The patrol judges and driver of Katie reported that McKimmin, near the balf, caused Katie to go off her feet by shouting, but no action was taken.

taken.

It was 6:30 before the horset got away on the sixth heat, in which Middleton got a good start in the second place, and did not yield the vantage till the close, but did not collar Lew Scott until the home-stretch was reached, when she went under the wire haif a length ahead, in 2:35.

SUMMARY.

MaxoWanie 3 4 3 1 1 4
Katie Middleton 4 1 4 3 2 1
Sect's Thomas 2 1 4 4 3
Lew Scott 1 3 2 2 3 4 3
Lew Scott 2 2 25; 2:27;4; 2:27; 2:27; 2:26.

Hopeful trotted three heats against the pac-ing mare Lucy to-day, and won with ease in 2:18%, 2:20, and 2::20. Lucy was sore after the race yesterday, and probably will not go with the pacers to-morrow-at the finish. Dan Mace we called into the stand and presented with a floral horse-shoe, and responded in a brief speech.

speech.
The starters in the three-minute class were as abown in the summary, John R., the favorit, taking the race, which was devoid of especial interest, without trouble.

CLEVELAND. .

CLEVELAND. O., Sept. 5.—Fourth day of the Northern Ohio Fair, fine weather. Attendance witnested at 25,000 people.

The ricing to-day was remarkable for the fast time made in the 2:50 class. Following is the

Willia Crow! dis.

2:25 class, purse \$400, divided. 1 1 1 1 4 Millia Boy 2 2 2

BRACON PARK.

The race will be finished to-morrow.

ABANDONED.

Time-2:324, 2:284, 2:31. ... dis.

Hands of the Cincipnatis.

ings Nasr has done for umber of Harper's Westly s of the Democratic party ife-blood of all manner of Such empty bottles as p, Dorsheimer's extra-murman's plain sods, lie the ghostly figure standoffin s at work on the

an evening paper nomifor President. There is en. SHERIDAN would like is already occupied by Gen. SHERIDAN would be place if he could. Really the Presidency left for

oo County were ant pu-he Independent ticket at the answer the people of a the revolver in politics, er answer to make. navigation is opening

e. An India shawl can to New York by the northess than three years—if the South Park report the Forty-seventh street

hotly disputed. Michigan, has won the belt. Having calumniated mored elergyman, he has ownslanders.

aid an imposing-looking a camb yesterday. "Ah, ested listener, "and what of?"

only find part of one in nomeson think of send-igan to see how Dr Land They can find out as well

of following his wife's

to be shot through the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Kalloca.

D is a scholar, but he ing in Greek or Hebrew least passage.

cattle-boat! The next to "utilize" the Queen of s as peaceful since the ere as it was before; and

would rather live in the

than try to pronounce

nnuv, but the solemn Bos-in his play are much fun-

werr wants to reform, but won't let him.

ONALS. McCarthy is dead.

il return to the United ry should not be handled loaded. Iward, of San Francisco, 1000,000.

is in very ill health, and

ephens, of Georgia, is lds, of Philadelphia. party of San Francisco me work recently,—at the

oft the pulpit, being con-mot serve God and buck-

ne is much more active a great plty that he can't

just before his death, gave orders as though to s of an Ohio campaign sitate a legislative act to pro-State.

is say that for years and een heard in Paris concert-hat of Emma Thursby. de good time in quitting is not yet equaled the famous for Conkling over the same

ney will row a match at a Mr. Courtney is an Amer-e definitly, nowever, until everal recent speeches of

ne of the most natural and esumption is his election to

nentioned as a possible coth, of California. In case Conkling will be compelled

killed by the Zulus will be fluence is manifestly not eida Community. Tust in-has just adopted some im-

e sword wors by the ex-

the Rev. I. S. Kalloch e late Brigham Young; and fr. Kalloch would have made

ood's old companions in posed to raise a fund for the

exchange asks "West shall" Not wishing it to smother will put it carefully out of

y and other prominent to issued a card to the dis-tate, protesting against the oblisson, because he vetoed

, it is thought, wed the Nov. 28. A commission southers and Departes will go bride to Spain by the way us.

of the children, all of tenhanged in California the harness. Justice is rather a. We presume it is due to that State.

ABANDONED.

Coecial Dispatch to The Tribuna

Printing Park Association held early in the summer, officers were elected, and the first of this month simed as the time at which a fall meethaps und be held.

But a lack of support by Freeporters at famer meetings, coupled with a lengthy chapter of losses, together with the evident lack of interest in the proposed meeting this fall, have so discouraged the Association, that they have canceled the announcement. of Thomas A. Hendricks, of for the Presidency, -a very ys he will never write

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At the auction sale of boronenbreds at Pierre Lorillard's stables, claime brought \$240; Pequot, \$280; bay colt, saring, \$163, and Chancellor, 2 years, \$430.

DASE-BALLIN.

The Dubuque vs. Franklin.

The Dubuque team, an organization which has sitained a very enviable reputation throughout the West for its excellent play and the reatlemanty deportment of its members, is paying a short visit to Chicago, and put in yesterday afternoon administering a crushing defeat to the Franklins, a local team that has heretoter been supposed to possess some strength.

CASUALTIES.

The score was 17 to 0, and, with the statement of this important fact, everything worth saying has been said. The Dubuques played a splendid game throughout, their batting being heavy and their fielding first-class. Reis, who played with the Chicagos last year, filled the pitcher's position, and the effectiveness of his delivery is shown by the fact that the Franklius made but four base hits, no less than thirteen men striking out. Since leaving here Reis has improved wonderfully, and now ranks among the best pitchers in the country. Explosion of the Boiler of a Passenger Steamer on Lake Erie.

The score was 17 to 0, and, with the statement

are among the strongest teams in the country.
Leonard, Manning, Righam, and other noted
players being in the nine. They will and in the
Dubuques material enough to give them a hard
game, and the club that wins must play weil.

Dubuque.

J. Glesson, 3 b.

G. 4 2 5 0 2 0

Radbourns, r. f.

G. 4 2 5 0 2 0

Radbourns, r. f.

G. 4 2 2 1 0 0

Loftus, 1 f.

G. 4 2 2 1 0 0

Sullivan. c.

G. 1 1 1 3 3 8

Comiskey, 2 b.

G. 3 4 4 1 0

W. Glesson, a s.

G. 1 1 1 4 1

Alvaretta, c. f.

Lapham, 1 b.

G. 1 2 2 7 0

Reis, p.

So 1 1 6 20 27 23

Total 53 17 16 20 27 23

Double play — Mechan and Carbine.

Passed balts—Houley, 12.

Umpire—James Forcest, of the Dresdnaughts.

SPRINGFIELD-NEW REDFORD

NATATORIAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—New Bedfords, 10; Springfields, 10. Eight innings.

THE WEBB-BOYTON FRAUD.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Webb-Beyton swimming match for \$4,000, off Nantasket Beach to-

day, was misarranged throughout, and to-night it tooks very much like a gigantic fraud. The

ontest was to have taken place yesterday, but tne storm and heavy sea caused a postpone-

ment and demoralization. The start

was announced for 9 o'clock, but it was 11:30 before the men got off, and at that time

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—Thomas Wilson, who died the other day, left haif a million dol-

lars for endowment of the Thomas Wilson

Sanitarium for the Children of the Poor, and

Santarium to the endowment of the Thomas Wilson Fuel-Saving Society, to aid the poor. A haif million is given to the nephews and nieces. Yanktox, D. T., Sept. 5.—Col. R. E. Johnson, of the First Infantry, and commanding officer at Fort Hale, has suddenly become violently insane. He was brought down from the fort on a stramer this morning and taken East for treatment.

OBITUARY.

TON BOORN.

Three Persons, Badly Scalded, Leap Overboard and Are Drowned. pitchers in the country.

This afternoon the Dubuques play the Rochesters on the White Stocking grounds, and the attendance should be large. The Rochesters

In St. Louis Several Horrible Accidents Fill Out the Day's Record.

Seven Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Yacht in Lake Ontario.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. decial Dispatch to The Pribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—The steamer Alaska, dusky, met with a serious disaster this foredusky, met with a serious disaster this foremoon, just outside the river on Lake Eric. The
lining in her steam-chimney blew out, knocking
the front end of the boiler into pieces. The escaping steam scalded eight of the crew, and, in
the panie that en-ued, one lady passenger was
bodly cut with glass in trying to get out of the
cabin by way of a window. The two engineers,
one fireman, and one deck hand jumped overboard. The latter was saved, but the other
three were drowned and their bodies lost. The
Alaska was picked up by the Clereland Litte
steamer City of Detroit, and taken to Malden,
where she was taken in tow by the United States
revenue cutter Fessenden, and towed to this revenue cutter Fessenden, and towed to this city. The Alaska is but one year old, and is secounted one of the best boats of her size aflost. When put into the Alaska the botler was entirely new. Not to exceed twenty persons were on board, or the loss of life might have been fearful. The names of the engineers are John G. and Charles J. Stevens, brothers.

AKOTHER DISPATOR.

Secial Dismich to The Tribune
Dispator, Mich., Sept. 5.—The steamer Aliska, a new and handsome passenger-boat, rribuning between this city and Sandusky, via the Put-in-Bay Island, met with a serious secident on her down trib this morning. She left bire at her usual hour, 9 o'clock, having a full cargo, and a light list of passengers, the good weather having caused the Dieasure traveltor slacken up. She made her usual time down the river, and stopped at Amberstourg to coal. After leaving that point she headed out into Lake Eris, not going at a very high rate of speed. Some miles out, off Bar Point, the Captain passed the engine-room and soticed that the ganges showed the water to be in good condition and only forty-two pounds of steam. The engineers spoke of putting a little more speed into her, and of getting more steam up for the purpose. Ten minutes later a dull sound was heard, followed by a concussion and a tremendous rush of steam from the angineers out through the cabine of the head

dead are the engineers, John and Charles A. Stevens, and Fireman John Boyd, and their bodies sank immediately after they jumped overboard. The Stevenses are brothers, and are both well known in this city. They both lived at No. 11 Chestnut street. John leaves a wife and oblideen

at No. 11 Chestnut street. John leaves a wife and calldren.

The wounded are: Alvin S. Clarke, clerk of the boat, Detroit, scalded about the face and ears; Wilfiam Horaing (white), passenger, of Catawha Island, borribly ecalded about the face and hands; James Clark (colored), deckhand, Chatham, Ont., married, hands and face severely burned; Cha les E. Talbert (colored), deckhand, face badly scaled; John Johnson (colored), second cook, Chatham, skin of the face all peeled off, and hands and arms burned; Amos Burgess (colored) cook, head, hands, and arms scalded; Joseph Welt (colored), deckhand, Windsor, face badly burned.

John Ockey and George S. Gibson (colored), deckhands, of Detroit, were both burned in the face and hands. Some of these fujuries are quite serious.

quite serious.

The precise amount of damage to the boat is not known, but it will amount to over \$10,000.

was announced for 9 O'clock, but it was 11:30 before the men got off, and at that time the judges had not arrived, and the stake-boats were not in position. Three hours afterward the stakes were set by a surveyor's flag on the beach, but there was no convenience for the 20,000 people on the shore to know anything of the race, and they returned to the cirt to-night without knowing anything of the particulars of the contest. Boyton olayed with Webb all through, swimming all around him, and at one time went to the press boat and loafed there half an hour. When darkness set in Webb was seen to be pretty well "played," but the two kept right along until a half mile from the firish, when the Englishman was missed by his boat. At that time Boyton was leading, and when he got to the referee's boat he saw Webb sitting in it, having been there two minutes. It was then 9 o'clock, and, by the light of the moon, just coming up, three men on the beach swear they saw Webb running inside the surf as far as the Jettison House, where he rushed in and swam for the boat. Webb declined to say surthing about the matter, but the referee declined to pay over the cash, \$4,000, half of which was contributed by shore residents. Boyton offers to make another match, giving Webb half a mile on every mile, instead or a quarter as in the present instance. VICTIMS OF TOADSTOOLS.

Correspondence New York Revald.

LINDEN, N. J., Sept. 2.—Once more a fondness for mushrooms, combined with an ignor-ance that failed to distinguish them from poisonous toadstools, has resulted in fatal consequences, and to-day this village witnessed the funeral of two victims—a boy and a girl—of toadstool poisoning. They were the children of Frederick Susick, a hard-working German painter of this place, and they were aged, respectively, 1 and 3 years. On Saturday last, while playing in the woods, the children found a quantity of what they supposed were mushrooms, gathered them, and carried them to their mother, who stewed them mushrooms, gathered them, and carried them to their mother, who stewed them in milk, and the entire family, with the exception of the father, who was away from home, ste of the dish. Those who thus partook of the poisonous food were Mrs. Sasick, who is 26 years of age, and the children Anna, aged 12. Louisa 5, Lena 3, and Frederick William, a baby, 1 year old. No ill effects were felt from the poison that night, and early on Sunday morning the children were playing about as usual. Before noon, however, the entire family were seized with nansea, violent vomiting, colic, cramps in the lower timbs, and a terrible thirst, followed by convulsions. The poor father was terror-stricken, and called several of the neighbors to his assistance. These well-meaning but ignorant people assured him that the sufferers must soon be rehered by such violent vomiting, and that there was no necessity of calling in a doctor. To this advice ne doubtless owes the loss of two of his children, for he did not go for a medical man until 11 o'clock that night, when he called in Dr. R. M. Kirk. The Doctor staid all night with the sufferers, whom he found in horrible agony, and was able to afford them great relief by applications of chloroform, and by giving them tannin, albumen, animal charcoal, etc. In spite of his exertions, Lena, the 2-year-old girl, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the little toy three hours later. While her children were dying in the room in which she lay, the mother, in ber agony, gave premature birth to a child, and it did not seem as though she could live through the day. The Doctor, however, remained with his patients through the entire day, and late last night left them in a fair way to recover. This alternoon the surviving children were found playing about the house, and the mother, lying on the bed with her tiny bace beside her, said she felt very comfortable. for treatment.
Special Dispetch to The Tvibure.
CANAL, Wis., via Horn's Pier, Wis., Sept. 2.—
The United States steamer Michigan passed through Sturgeon Bay Canal to-day bound for Green Bay. OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Sept. 5.—W. H. H.
Kennedy died at his residence, in Lodi, this morning at 7 o'clock. He represented the Town of Virgil on the Kane County Board of Supervisors flor several years. He was a lawyer of distinction, and a prominent Democrat.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—Richard T.
Keightley, ex member of the Legislature, and a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge, died to-day at his home in Acton.

THREE HORRORS IN ST. LOUIS.

Assertal Disputes to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—There were four deaths by violence in this city to-day, each being utterly unlike all the others. Early this morning George Raymond, a young man of excellent education, good habits, and respectable family, was mangled at the Missouri Pacific freight-yards, near the Union Depot. He had chosen ratiroading as a calling, and bogan as a brakeman. Two cars were standing some distance apart on a side-track, and, seeing that a third car which had just been snoved in upon the switch must drive the other two together, he stepped with which the approaching car was moving, and thought he would have ample time to get on the other side of the drawheads of the two stationary cars. He had just gotten between the drawheads when the bump oc-KATE ASKS FOR A TRUSTEE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Katherine
Chase Sprague has filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking for the appointment of a
trustee of her property and estate at South
kingstown, this State. THREE HORRORS IN ST. LOUIS. Wheat Shipments.

New York Tribune. Sept. 4.

Over 4,500,000 bashels of wheat were shipped to Europe last week from our principal Atlantic ports, and during the six weeks ending last Saturday our exports of wheat exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1878 by the enormous amount of 9,770,000 bushels. The soft money orators in Maine and Ohio should be careful not to stamble upon these figures while they are drawing their dismal imaginative sketches of the prostration of American industry.

curred, and the poor fellow's abdomen was crusbed almost as thin as paper between the heavy iron blocks. The cars rebounded, allowing his body to drop upon the track, and then came together again and stopped. He was stopped beating. He was only 21 years of aga. The second case was that of Adelaide Wilson, a beautiful 4-ver-old child who, accompanied her mother to a laundry where she worked. A boffer of hot water was left standing on the floor, and, while playing, the child stumbled backwards into it. She was instantly pulled out, but there were a few hours of agony and then death.

The third case was that of John Hart, an employe at the Filly Stove Foundry, who, by a misstep, was preciolisted from the platform, off which a cupola is fed, to the ground, a distance of eleven feet. He died in a few minutes. His age was 68 years.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna NINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 7.—A distressing accident, by which three young beople were plunged into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning, occurred at what is known as Sturk's Ferry Crossing, White River, near Petersburg, twent Crossing, White River, near Petersburg, twenty miles east of this city, last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The ferry is an old-fashioned kind of a fiat-bottomed boat, held by a wire-rope hung on buoys, the boat being propelled by the current swinging on a curve from shore to shore. John Summit, his brother Louis, cousins Alice Cotterell and Ellen Deliuger, occupying a two-horse spring wagon, returning home, hav-ing attended the fair at Petersburg dur-ing the day, drove down the bank on to the ing the day, drove down the bank on to the boat, the wagon, drawn by two males, having preceded them, and occupied the forward end of the boat. All went well, and the parties were laughing and chatting merrily, until in midstream, when the mules became frightened, backing the rear wagon, containing its precious load, into the river. The river runs quite deep at this point, and no vestige was afterward seen of the horse and wagon. Louis Summit, who is a cripple, managed to jump from the wagon, and, clutching the boat, was saved. Miss Cotterell rose to the surface, but such again immediately. John Summit was bolding the reine, and probably became entangled, as he was a good swimmer. The party were all tinmarried, and belonged to the best families in Harrison Township, this county. Every effort is being made to recover the bodies, but at this writing without avail.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. PHILAUELPHIA, Sept. 5-Another terrible death from hydrophobia occurred this morning, the victim being the wife of ex-Sheriff William H. Kern, a lady about 60 years of age. Six weeks ago she was playing with a small black and tan terrier dog which had been lying on the floor, and, as was her wont, picked it up and held it over her head. This she repeated several times, and white leaning over repeated several times, and while leaning over to place it on the floor, the dog made a jump and bit her on the nose close to the forehead, inflicting what was thought at the time but a slight wound. Shortly after the occurrence the dog was killed by Mr. Kern, and nothing was thought of the bite, as the wound had apparently heated. On Tuesday last Mrs. Kern was taken ill, and Dr. Smail was called in, and prescribed for her and leit. Shortly after his departure she was taken worse, and became deranged, but at intervals was perfectly conscious of all that was transpiring around her, and would at these times entrest, her husband and others to shoot her and thus end her sufferings. She continued to grow worse, notwithstanding she had the best of medidal attendance, until this morning, when she expired in great agony. A short time previous to her death her sufferings were so intense that it required the combined efforts of four men to hold her.

CAPSIZED. SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. T., Sept. 5.—The salling yacht Westwind to-day capsized and sank immediately in Henderson Bay. There were nine persons on board, sewan of whom attemptions ed to swim ashore, a distance of half a mile, and were drowned. Two clung to the spar above water and were respued. The names of the lost are Byron and Nelson Westcott (brothers), Edward Benjamin, Schnyler Howard, Drake Lewis, Allen Ramsey, and Edward York. The names of the saved are Myron Wycks and Charles Washburn. Five of the lost leave families. The wind was very strong, and the boat had a heavy ballast that caused her to sink.

UNDER THE WHEELS

Receial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. B.—A man named
James Farley was standing on the track at Battle Creek last night while, a freight train was making up, when the engine, coming down upon him, struck and fatally hjured him. He was called to, but for some reason made no attempt to escape. He was in great agony at last accounts, and praying for death, which has by this time doubtless put sugend to his sufferings.

SCAFFOLDING GIVES WAY. BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—This afternoon while several workmen on the new bridge over Jones' Falls, at the intersection of Calvert street, were at work, the scaffolding gave way, causing the death of Thomas McCarty and James McNally. John Welsh had his back broken, and Christian Hessertoff and John King received internal injuries, supposed to be serious. William Durkin was also hurt, and taken to the city

NITRIC ACID EXPLOSION. Apecal Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORE WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 5.—This afternoon
Lewis Gribbon, Joseph France, and Charles
Schroeder were severely burned by an exclosion
of nitric acid in Schroeder's drug-store. Charles
Menach was also slightly injured.

HYDROPHOBIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—The wife of Sheriff Kern has died of hydrophobia. Six weeks ago she was bitten by a pet dog.

FIRES.

CHEYENNE CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Sept. 5.—A fire occurred to-night in a variety theatre, and as that building adjoins the Western Union Telegraph office, the latter was rendered dangerous and untenable by the failing walls of the theatre. The communication with San Francisco is, there-fore, interrupted, and, until new arrangements are made, information will be delayed regarding the election. It is reported that two men lost their lives in the theatre. Nothing definit.

AT SPRINGVILLE, N. Y. SPRINGVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Opers-House and adjoining buildings, on Main street, were burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000; nearly covered by insurance.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 5.-Up-Props China, Arctic, Alpena and barges, John M. Gienden with Sophia Minch and H. J. Webb, Salma and barges, J. May and barges, H. F. derry, Lottie Cooper, Bismarck. Down-Props Canestoga, Jarvis Lord and onsort, Yosemite and consort, John M. Hutch-nson, Haisted. Left—All the wind-bound fleet left this morn-

Left—All the wind-bound neet left this morning.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather cloudy.
PORT HURON, Sept. 5—10 p. m.—Up—Props
Newsboy, R. Prindiville and consort, Forest
City and consort; schrs Queen City, Gladstone,
Higbee & Jones, Charles Hinckley.
Down—Props Quebec, Cuba, Dean Richmond,
Henry Howard and consort, E. R. Sheldon and
consort, Fletcher and consort, Annie Smith
with Kunglisher, Goshawk and consort, A. A.
Turner and barges; schrs Scotia, Selkirk, F. J.
Dunford, and Corsican.

Wind—South, brisk; weather fine.

READ. needs charge \$20 to \$30 for a set of teeth to pay for side time, while the facilities and immense patronage of the McChesney Bros. enable them to furnish the same, the best, for \$8. Pinest filling one-third rates. Corner Clark and Randolph

Correct Reasoning.

Allan Dinger was waylaid in Nevada by a highwayman, who offered the usual alternative of money or life. Dinger was mounted, but unarmed, and the robber had a revolver close to his head. Nevertheless he was cool and brave enough to say: "I don't believe you'd really shoot and take the chance of hanging; so I'm off," and he spurred his horse away. He says that the ride was hardly enjoyable until he got out of range; but his reasoning had been correct, and the robbes did not fire.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES CANADA.

> Confession of Brown, the Murderer of His Father and Sister.

An Effort to Improve the Trade Between Canada and Spain.

Canadian Emigration Now in the Direction of the Western States.

The Governor-General and Princess Loyally Received at Toronto.

West Winderen. Out., Sept. 5.—Clark Brown, who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his father and eister, has been very threasy since he was lodged to jail, and two policemen have sat up with him nightly. The Rev. A. Rowat, Presbyterian minister, visited him this morning, and requested him, if he had done wrong, to confess it openly, holding out the inducement of forgiveness being granted only on that condition. He made an open confession before the two Constables and the Rev. Mr. Rowat. In confessing he stated that he spened the door below to bring his father down stairs; that he struck him with the ax at the foot of the kitchen-stairs, expecting to kill him instantly, and leave him till morning. Having parily falled, his father ran into the bedroom below, where the struggle between him and his father took place, the final and fatal plow being dealt on the prostrated body of his father outside of the bedroom, just at the door. He then saw his eister looking on, and dispatched her to cover the erime of murdering his father. He states that neither his mother nor his wife nor any other person is implicated. On being pressed to give the reason of his committing the swelt, be said be could not give any reason. He had thought of doing it all that day. His mind was strangely acted upon, and a determination to do the deed seized him that evening. The inquest was concluded to night, and re-WEST WINCHESTER, Out., Sept. 5.—Clark Brown, who was arrested on suspicion of having

where the struggle between him and his father took place, the final and fatal blew being dealt on the prostrated body of his Tather outside of the bedroom, just at the door. He then saw his sister looking on, and dispatched her to cover the erime of murdering his father. He states that neither his mother nor his wife nor any other person is implicated. On being pressed to give the reason of his committing the awful crime, he said he could not give any reason. He had thought of doing it all that day. His mind was strangely acted upon, and a determination to do the deed seized him that evening.

The inquest was concluded to the fit, and resulted in the jury bringing in a verdict of willful murder against Clark Brown, who will be removed to the County Jail at Cornwall, by the Grand Trunk Railway, to-morrow morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, iSect. 5.—An extra of the Canada Gazette to-day contains the following order in Council:

"His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Hon, the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the act passed in the forty-second year of her Majesty's reign, and entitled 'An act to provide against contagious diseases affecting animals,' has been pleased to order, and it is bereby ordered, that the importation of introduction into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and Prince Edward Island of estitle from the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, prohibited usual the 6th day of October next, inclusively. W. A. Higanswowth, "Clerk Privy Conneil."

Special Dispetch to Vin Tribina.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—It is understood that Sir A. T. Gait has gone to Spain. He goes with a view of resuming the negotiations he commenced last winter, the object of which is to secure commerced last winter, the object of which is to secure commerced last winter, the object of which is to secure commerced last on under the Spainsh flag, in order to give Canadian vessels the same advantages possessed by those of the former country. It is proposed

It is generally acknowledged that the national policy has greatly developed samugrling, and scarcely a day passes without one or more reports of the seizure of light and expensive articles. One would scarcely expect that so bulky an article as coal could be successfully smugried in sufficient quantities to make the yenture a paying one, yet such is the report which comes from Brockville, in the neighborhood of which olace it is said several large cargoes of American coal have been landed without consulting the customs authorities.

Special Disputer to The Tribuna.

Toronylo, Sept. 5.—Gen. William Le Due, Commissioner of Arriculture for the United States, is here, and is a daily visitor to the Exhibition Grounds. He expresses himself delighted with the exhibition as a whole, and will stay and see it through. His Department has done an immense amount of work in the past in

done an immense amount of work in the past in introducing new varieties of seeds and new farm-crops. Not a few of the new varieties lately taken to the States have originated in Canada. The presence of Gen. Le Duc will set as a strong incentive to the possessors of improved varieties of grains, vegetables, and fruit to bring them forward.

proved varieties of grains, vegetables, and fruit to bring them forward.

The arrangements at the Cricket Ground for the visit of Daft's English Eleven, commencing Sept. 10, are being rapidly pushed to completion. An arch is osing erected at the Collegestreet entrance-gate by the joint efforts of the Cricket Club and Caledonian Society. A stand is also in course of erection for the accommodation of his Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. Princess Louise. No pains or expense will be spared to make the arrangements as perfect as possible.

The Canadian team is being selected with great care.

The Canadian team is being selected with great care.

To the Western Associated Press.

Toronyo, Sept. 5.—The Governor-General and the Princess Louise were warmly welcomed here to-day by an immense multitude of people. The Royal standard was unfurled, a salute fired, and the children sang "The Campbells Are Coming."

The distinguished party was received by the Mayor, and the children, after presenting bouquets and copies of songs, sang "Canada's Welcome."

The party then moved up Lorue street, which was covered with scarlet carpet, to Front street, where a line was formed, the children meanwhile singing the National anthem. The route of the procession to the Horticultural Gardens was densely packed with people, who lustily cheered the distinguished guests as they passed. In the pavilion in the gardens the Mayor road an address to his Excellency, who made a brief response, and the Princess soon afterward, with a sliver spade, planted the tree. The procession was then reformed and marched to the Exposition grounds, where the Governor-General formally opened the Exposition.

The Thompson Scandal.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—A gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the parties in the De Land-Thompson matter, and who is fully cognizant of the particulars, is visiting a friend in this town. He said that the trouble all came about through another Dr. Thompson, a clergy-man who has esused misehlef and become complicated in suspicious circumstances wherever he has been settled. He said be knew all about this other Thompson, and he had not the least particle of doubt that he was the one against whom the charges should have been brought by De Land. It seems that during each of his pastorates, which were numerous, he became engaged in intrigues by no means creditable, and even criminal. His wife left him several years ago, and is residing in New York. He himself is now in Germany, having roamed all over Europe in order to escape the spread of the rimors which followed him. He is a man of sentimental character, and just the person to rumors which followed him. He is a man of sentimental character, and just the person to use such expressions as "goosey," etc., while Dr. Joseph P. Thompson is a person to whom such nonsense is utterly foreign. He said be understood that several times the misdeeds of the man had been connected with Dr. Joseph P. in such a way as to cause the latter much annoymes.

Death-Bed Marriage, Philodelphia Record.

REID-PERRY-On Aug. 28, 1878, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. E. Dixon Reid, of Philadelphia, to Miss Carre A. Perry, daughter of the officiating clergyman, at the residence of the bride's father.

REID-R. Dixon Reid, on Aug. 28, 1879, of consumption.

consumption.

The above announcements tell a sorrowful tale of a young life cut short and a younger one blighted. E. Dixon Reid was a promising man of 23 years, and occupied a prominent position in a Chestnut street store. In the soring of last year he was betrothed to Miss Carrie Perry, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Perry, of the

Bethel Baptist Church. About a year ago it was apparent consumption had marked him for its prey. Reld went South in the hope that his health might be restored, but use trio produced no good result. For several months he has been daily wasting away at the residence of his intended father-in-law. At the time of his betrothal the wolding was fixed for Sunday last, but that day found him very near death's door. The young couple, however, expressed a wish to be united before it was too late, and on Tuesday evening the sad ceremony was performed in the sick-room, a few members of each family being the only witnesses. One day later the newly made husband had breathed his last.

York flocked to witness the performance whe at first blosh they had no vigorously condens. Health and high beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gaustria, anneae, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyes is no later and the sick-room, a few members of each family being the only witnesses. One day later the newly made husband had breathed his last.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL THEATRES. Hamlin will to-night open his theatre, which or some time has been occupied by bainters and uphoisterers. He starts out on an entirely new policy, having engaged not only a fairly good dramstic company, but a troupe of clever specialty people besides. The manager says

DRAMATIC NOTES. Marcus R. Mayer, business manager for Fanny Davenport, left Chicago for Detroit last night, the town in which on Monday the fair Fanny

will begin her season.

Two stories are affost concerning Miss Katheine Rogers, one that she will go to Europe, and the other that she has been engaged for the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for next

Sam Piercy, who was married a week ago to Miss Dumphy, the daughter of the wealthy Californian of that name, arrived in town Fri-day night with his wife. They left for New York last night.

last night.

The New York Times tells us that Mr. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, states he will probably bring out "French Flats," Mr. Bronson Howard's adaptation of "Les Locataires de M. Biondesu," notwisbatanding all reports to the contrary. It is also understood that the same piece is to grace the stage of Wallack's.

the contrary. It is also understood that the same piece is to grace the stage of Wallack's.

Among the admirers of Charles Fechter in England, numbering many of its most distinguished men, Mr. Gladstone was consolictors. Fechter often breakfasted with him, and the ex-Premier—who is a great theatre-goer—and his family were constant visitors at his theatre. Disraeli, on the other hand,—though generally the Jews are great putrons of the drama,—once said that he had been at a theatre not more than two or three times in his life; that he saw enough of acting off the stage.

A correspondent writes to us, save the Cincinnal Enquirer, to inform him where he can buy or see a picture of Jack Haverly. He says he has read a good deal about Mr. Haverly, and he wants to see what he looks like. We recret to be compelled to state that Jack's modesty and diffulence are so great that he will not permit filmself to be photographed, and he has never had his "pictur took" in his life. He is a large, corpulent man, with dark, bushy beard, and a sleepy expression.

The Rev. George Macdonald and family, it is rumored, may visit this country during the winter. The entire family (there are eleven children) have recently been giving a series of dramatic performances in London founded on "(The Pilgrim's Progress," Dr. Macdonald playing the part of Greathfart and his wife of Chrispians. The London press commend highly the "curlous and delicate quality of the entertainment;" The Academy declaring that the members of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of this little domestic command play in the part of the little domestic command play in the part of the little domestic command play in the part of the little domestic command play in the part of the little domestic command play in the part of

carious and deneate quality of the entertainment;" The Academy declaring that the members of this little domestic company play up, to each other with as much fidelity and accuracy as those of the Comedia Francaise. To help him his wife a few years ago contrived this little religious drams, which she and her children acted in private houses with more applause than pecuniary success. Dr. Macdonald himself now takes the orincipal part, and the play is produced in public.

pecuniary success. Dr. Macdonaid himself now takes the orinsipal part, and the play is produced in public.

Owing to the filness of Miss Rose Lee, the new spectacle of "Enchantment," which was to have been produced at Niblo's, New York, on Wednesday night last, was postponed until Thursday. The scheme of the play comprises four acts and twenty tarbeaux, and the theme is love. A fisherman is enumered of a Princess, and by the machinations of an evil farry and a sorcerer he is prevented from making her his wife for a time; and on this temporary prevention the interest turns. Magic powder, the influence of a good fairy, and his own native pixek at last reward the gallant fisherman with his heart's desire. The sorcerer and villain is finally outwitted and the Princess and her lover are united. Interspersed between the tableaux are solos and duets, containing part of the text of the play, but the music of which is eelectic. The sits vary all the way from Mozart down to Offenbach. The music is a fair exponent of the rest of the work, which is made up of capital selections in all its various departments.

Sometime about 1822 the first company of French dancers visited the United States, heralded by all the flourish of trumpets known to the manager unversed in the advertising methods of these latter days. Arrangements were made for their appearance at the Bowery, and on the night of their first performance a large and most refined audience assembled. The opening farce, "A Hundred Pound Note," went smoothly enough, and the curtain was finally rung up for the event of the evening. Mme. Hutin, the premiere dauseuse of the troupe, attired in the scanty coxtume with which we have become so familiar in the "Black Orook" and other spectacles, bounded forward to use footlights, executed a preliminary pironet and was about to proceed, when she was startled by a storm of hisses. The audience, which had been paralyzed at her first appearance, had just become a found to the necessity of making some demonstration. A scene of indesc

Arend's Kumyra has been med with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastriffs, names, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyra is not assistance: it is a pleasart wind-line between a food; made from milk, pesultarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else mike a than and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medications or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of initiations. Arend's kumyra is not sold to the trade. Carsumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemisi, 179 Madison street. Chicago.

VEGETIN

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, Queens County, Long taland, R. Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: I take the pleasure of writing for a small certificate concerning Vegatine precared by you. I have been a sufferer with the Department for over forty years, and have had the Chronic Diarrams for over fix months, and have fried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live froundsy to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure Dyspensis. I commensed using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect besith. All who are afficied with this territies allocate, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood parities by Dr. T. B. Forebs. M. D., for MRS. WM. H. FORMES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeted

VEGETINE,—When the blood becomes lifeled and stagnant, either from change of weather d of climate, want of exercise, irregular due, o from any other chust, the Verstine will reserve the blood, carry of, the putrid humors, cleanes the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a ten of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.

RELAD IT.

ASHLEY, Washington County, Ill., I Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir! This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very trapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heart of your medicine, Vegetiss, recommended for Cancer and cancerons Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benigm infinetic which it exerted, and in a few months from the Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I sim personally acquainted with

Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFOREST.

I certify that I sim personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForest, and consider her one of our very best women.

DE. S. H. FLOWERS.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve paid, cleanse, purify, and citre such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedica, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferent you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great corest. It was truly be called the Great Blood Furifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and to medicine that does not set threely upon It, so purify and removate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE FAMILY MEDICINE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Siz: I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good fewnite, and I have known of everal cases of remarkable care effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly years.

REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M.E. Ouerel Thousands Scotik.—Vegetian is asknowledge and recommended by physicians and apolisection to be the best purifier and cleanare of the bloodyet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Str: I have sold Vegetibe for a long time Dear Sir: I have some very satisfaction.
and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
B. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., Drongist.
Unablem. In VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

vegeting is sold by all dr NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE SHIPPERS!

On and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to our respective Boads and the Fast Freight Lines running over our Boads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by frucks or in cars from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon an Elevator or Packing-House, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed of stamped upon our Depot Bossiphs and Bills of Lading, viz.

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeless a through rate, to forward said goods by any Raiffred Line between point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRING.

CHAS. M. GRAY.

BY Gen' Fr't Ar't L. S. M. S. Ry.

C. M. WICKER.

Traffic Manager R. C. O. R. B.

R. C. MELLDRUM.

Gen' West's Fr't Ar't P. C. C. St. L. Br.

GENTS' FUENISHING GOODS.

GENTY PUBNISHING GOODS.

Call at A. C. MATHER & CO.'8,

Specialties at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

EROWN'S BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Healing VERMIFUGE **BROWN'S** WORLD AMED For Destroying Worms.

Household Panacea HAS NO EQUAL.

The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL peal to every family to give SROWN'S HOUSEROLD PARACE a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIS-PENSABLE. He other preparation so quickly

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS -- CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A temporarial of the Panaces in a templer of hot water, (sweetened, if per served, taken as bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and BREAK UP CHILLS 36 COLDS.

Professors at the Stomach, Newsor or See Sickness, Indigestion, and College, it will be invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for ILLEPI. Sell 120.

As a mile ethnical, it will be found a good substitute for when or opicits. It will on the Side, Tries M. Azici N. P. U. F. A. L. Coll.

Chills and Fever, Summer Completinie, Burns, Crampa, or any District the Side, Rocks, Storanch, or Bowels, not excepting Coolers, will engineed the five from a burn immediately, and excepting Coolers, will engineed the five from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and see WARRANTED DOUBLE TE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION Small Bottless, 250.; Inrige, 50c. Sold by all Drugs

Camphorated Sapone DENTIFRICE THE BEST DEN-

Large Bottles, 25 Cents. Campnor, united with cap and other pure and aluable ingredients, in his preparation, un-

WASHINGTON

The Treasury Turning Its Atten tion to the Velvet-Importers' Frauds.

Ex-Gov. Fairchild Recommended for the Russian Mission.

The Edison and Bell Telephone Company Interests to Be Con-

Good Prespect for Another International Conference on the Silver JJA YR Question.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—Some of the Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Some the New York newspapers have been criticising the Treasury Department for the recent increase in the appraisement of imported veivets, and have denounced the Secretary of the Treasury as authorizing Custom-House robberies of import-ers. The article in the New York Bulletin reers. The article in the New York Bulletin re-lating to this subject having been sent to nu-merous Congressmen, one of them, Shellabar-ger of Pennsylvania, forwarded it to the Treas-ury for information. Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has prepared a re-ply. In that reply Judge French maintains that the newspapers making these charges apparent-ly act in the interests of the agents of foreign manufacturers; that the re-cent increase of the appraisement of velcent increase of the appraisement of vel-vets, so far from being a robbery of the importers by the Custom-House, is, on of the importers by the Custom-House, is, on the contrary, an exposure of the robberies of honest importers and the Government by fraud-ulent arents of foreign manufactories. The recent action of the Treasury in causing the in-crease in the appraisement of silks is mentioned to prove that the honest merchants of this country have been swindled, and that by reason the increase of duties on merchandise re-red at New York during the last fiscal year the Government received an additional revenue op silks of \$319,234, and on kid gloves \$176,975. Similar frauds have been discovered in the prortation of velvets; and the reappraisement if doubtless also largely increase the Treasury

AN APPOINTMENT RECOMMENDED. Ex-Postmaster-General Jewell, who has just returned from an extended European trip, has eritten to the President urging the appointment of ex-Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, present Consul-General at Paris, as Minister Resient in Russia. It is said to be the purpose of ceretary Evarts to postpone the appointment dusiness leterests in Russia insist that the Minister should be appointed immediately. LIPE-SAVING STATION BURNED.

The investigations already made by the Treasury authorities indicate that the life-saving station on Cobb's Island was burned wreckers, whose purpose was plunder ring the approaching autumn storms. It re-ting to be seen whether the Democrats of that inity will interpose the doctrine of State-nts to prevent the punishment of these fiends.

HAS FOUND AN EXCUSE.

The Evening Star, a very careful, conservative paper, claims to have good authority for the statement that Senator Lamar, since be has received full particulars as to the murder of Dixoe in Yazoo County, Miss., justifies the action of the murderer, Barksdale, on the ground that Dixon at some time or other had defamed members of Barksdale's family.

It is understood here that propositions have been made and are being considered which may result in the consolidation of the Western Union interests in the Edison telephone, the Bell Company purchasing the Edison patent and continuing the business. The Bell managers declare that the consolidation will be effected during the present month, and that the patrons of the two companies will be cermitted to use whichever instrument they desire.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE. Fenton is here to-day on business con-with the report of the International Sil-inference, which was issued to-day from ver Conference, which was issued to-day from the public printer. It is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages. It contains, beside the report heretofore published when laid before the Senate, a full report of the proceedings of the Conference. Mr. Fenton thinks all the principal Powers are now much more ready to consider the silver question than at the time the Conference met. He says Secretary Evarts is in correspondence with several of the powers in regard to a second conference, and, in connection with the work performed by the agent he has sent abroad, the Secretary bopes to succeed in obtaining another Conference.

THE THOMAS STATUE. A portion of the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas, so n to be erected here under the adspices of the Society of the Cumberland, was cast in Philadelphia vesterday, About a ton of metal was used for the portion cast. The present expectation is to have the statue complete and ready to set up here by the 12th of November. It will stand in one of the most structive sections of the city, and the most attractive sections of the city, and the pedestal already finished is by far the finest in the Capital.

SUICIDE.

A St. Louis Policeman Shoots Himself-He Couldn't Stand His Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The fourth case was that
of Police Officer Pat O'Donnell, who in several years of service has made a very good record. He went off duty at 11 o'clock this morning, and went to his home at the corner of Ninth and wont to his home at the corner of Ninth and North Market streets. On the way be was heard to remark to a troublesome gamin, "You need" be dangerous to-morrow." Arriving at home took his little child to polish up his uniform buttons and shoes, and then went to his room as though to go to sleen. A moment later a shot was heard, and O'Donneil was found lying dead on the floor of his room, with his revolver, an improved Coit, calibre thirty-eight, beside him. He shot nimself through the corner of the right eye diagonally across his head. He left a note aldressed to his mother saying he could not stand his trouble any longer, and he was sorry he couldn't see her again. It then went on to say his sister Bridget was dead, and that her bastard of a husband, Pat Dorsey, had gone off, leaving him to pay a bill of \$75. Subsequent investigation showed that O'Donneil was very much embarrassed financially, and that Dorsey sot only left him to pay the foneral bill of his (Dorsey's) wife, but left a small child on his hands to be cared for. It was also ascertained that, when O'Donneil heard on Wednesday night that Dorsey was going to start for New York that evening, he went down to the depot and watched all the trains in the hone of getting a chance to shoot him, but failed to see him.

Recised Dispate to The Tribuna.

Privating, Pa., Sept. 5.—Dr. Quincy A. Scott died at 10 o'clock to-night from the effects of poison administered by his own hand some time during the foremoon. He had been a safferer for some time from dyspensis, which he told some of his friends made life burdensome to fin. The deed appears to have been premediated, as he sent his wife to his office to remain until noon, and gave orders that no one should be admitted to his room. Everything was done by the best physicians of the city to save his life, but without avail. He died in great snow. He left the following note addressed to his wife:

Good-bye, my darling Jennie. I will not be a busine to you any loffer. I am going where my wretched brain will b and North Market streets. On the way be was heard to remark to a troublesome gamin, "You

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

special Disputes to The Tribuna.

MILWALKE, Sept. 5.—The recent advance in the price of lumber has caused an era of good feeling among manufacturers and dealers. The stock piled in yards here at the present time is estimated by one engaged in the business at 61.000,000 feet, but this undoubtedly is considerably above the actual amount in sight. According to the estimate of the gentleman referred to the stocks are divided as follows:

Engelmann & Peters, 10,000,000 feet; C. J. Kershaw & Co., 7,000,000 feet; Sanger, Rock-well & Co., 7,000,000 feet; Houghton Brothers, 7,000,000 feet; Mayhew Brothers, 5,000,000 feet; R. W. Pierce & Co., 5,000,000 feet; Durr & Rugge, 4,000,000 feet; John Mayher Brothers, R. W. Pierce & Co., 5,000,000 feet; Durr & Rugeo, 4,000,000 feet; John Schroeder, 4,000,000 feet. Besides the above there are five or six smaller firms, who carry from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet each. Most of this lumber was put into the yard at from \$6. to \$6.25 per M. and on lake freights ranging from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per M. Now the market price ranges from \$8.50 to \$0.00 per M. The shipments from mills thus far the present season are reported to be short of the last, while the sales from yards show an increase of pearly \$3½ per cent over former years.

FAIRS.

IOWA. DES MOINES, lows, Sept. 5.-The crowd at the State Fair vesterday was unabated. First premiums were awarded yesterday: For thor-oughbred stallion, P. Donnigan, of Steamboat Rock; stallion for all work, 5 years, John Burnz, of Arkeny Station; brood mere and colt, Lewis Williary, of Oskaloosa; Percheron stallion, D. McCarthy, of Ames; Clydesdale stallion, J. J. Barker, of Clinton; Merino sheep, & H. Thomp son, of Iowa City; Cotswold sheep, John Col

Barker, of Clinton; Merino sheep, S. H. Thompson, of Iowa City; Cotswold sheep, John Coliard, of Des Moines; Leicester sheep, William Hastle, of Summerset.

Das Morwes, Ia., Sept. 5.—The twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Iowa State Fair closed to-day, and was a success in every particular. The premiums were all paid in full this afternoon, and after payingtall expenses, the Society will have a handsome sum in the treasury. The people of the city threw open their houses, and everybody that applied, even during the most crowded dars, was provided with lodging.

The State Fair closed. To-night the Board of Directors met to count up the receipts. They aggregated \$28,600. The Board then ordered the Secretary to draw his warrants in favor of every claimant against the Society for the expenses and premiums of this year's fair, and also for last year's premiums and all other just claims of whatever character. As near as can be ascertained, after these expenditures are met, there will still be some cash on hand. The debt remaining from last year was over \$8,000.

The Society is now rully on its feet again, and all its officers of the Society are profuse in their praise of the people of the City of Des Moines for their efforces in behalf of the fair, and for their treatment of the vast crowds of people who attended the Exposition. The Board and for their treatment of the vast crowds of people who attended the Exposition. The Board presented Mr. Brown, proprietor of the park in which the fair was held, with a purse of \$700 in recognition of his zeal and liberality in behalf of the fair. In accepting, he piedged himself to build for the fair next year two more large halls, to be constructed of brick, one for an art-gallary, and another for horticulture.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 5.—This has been the cu ninsting day of the Beloit Fair. In the fore noon the free-for-all race was concluded, J. 1. Case's Edwin B, taking first money. This after noon the firemen's tournament was the all-ab-sorbing attraction. Eight companies were prescart and hose, Madison; Washington Company, with steamer, Janesville; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, with truck, Janesville; Col. Stephenson Steamer Company, with steamer. Freeport; Col. Stephenson Hose Company, with cart, Freeport; Freeport Steamer Hose Company, with cart, Freeport; Freeport Hook and Ladder Company, with Victor Hook and Ladder Company, Shannon, with Babcock truck. The Great Union Band, of Freeport, accompanied the Freeport firemen. A tremendous crowd pied the Freeport firemen. A tremendous crowd witnessed the tournament. The successful contestants were: Steamers, Janesville, both at time and distance; Hose, No. 2, of Beloit, first; No. 1, of Freeport, second; with a tie for third between the Col. Stephenson, of Freeport, and No. 1, of Beloit. Hook and Ladder—Rescue, of Janesville, first; Victor. of Shannon, second; Freeport, third. The financial results of the fair are thoroughly satisfactory. This evening the prizes are being formally presented, the Rev. Fayette Royce delivering a presentation address.

CLEVELAND, O.,—Sept. 5.—The Northern Ohio Fair will be continued Saturday. All articles will remain on exhibition. The racing attractions will be unsurpassed, both in running

Garibaldi's Divorce Suit.

Garfbaldi's suit for a divorce from his wife, the Contessa Raimondi, has been for some time past a leading topic of conversation in Italian society. Comparatively little has been said or written about it in England, where the Liberator is still held in such sincere respect that it is deemed desirable to avoid calling public attention too persistently to his family misfortunes. But certain curious details have recently come to light respecting Laied (expli Signature). calling public attention too persistently to his family misfortunes. But certain curious details have recently come to light respecting Luigi Caroli, Signoria Raimondi's first lover, who carried off the General's young bride on the very day of her marriage, which are sufficiently interesting in themselues to merit reproduction. Usable to remain in Italy after having brought digrace upon his kind friend and chief, Caroli field to Poland with Nullo, and joined the insurgents under Langiewiez. During the first encounter that took place between the 'National Army' and the Russian forces, after Caroli and Nullo had entered the insurrectionary camp, Nullo was killed and Caroli was taken prisoner. Tried for his life at Warsaw, he was sentenced to perpetual banishment in Siberia. As soon as the meiancholy news of his sentence reached Bergamo, his native place, his sister, the Countess Agiliardi, hastened to St. Petersburg, where she obtained audience of the Czar, threw herself at his Majesty's feet, and besought him to pardon her unfortunate brother. Her prayer was granted, and a written order to set Caroli at liberty was kiven into her own hands by the Emperor, with permission to convey it in person to the place of Caroli's exile. She at once started for Sibens, and traveled day and night until she reached the district in which her brother was interned, only, however, to find that he had died a lew days before her arrival. night until she reached the district in which her brother was interned, only, however, to find that he had died a few days before her arrival. Caroli's son, whom digribaldi refuses to recognize, is now living in Como with his mother, who has assumed the title of Marchesa Raimondi. As the Italian law actually stands, this child is the only heir to the General's pension, granted him for two lives; all his own undoubted offspring being illegitimate.

Big Guns.

The big Krupp gun, a breech-loader made of steel, was tested a fortnight ago. The charge of powder was 440 pounds, and the weight of the shot 1,712 pounds. The velocity attained was 1,650 feet per second at the muzzle. In each of the three rounds the weight of the powder-charge was 440 pounds. The shot in the second round weighed nearly 1,709 pounds; the velocity was 1,644 feet. In the third round the shot weighed 1,707 pounds; velocity 1,645 feet. The first and second rounds were trial shots, for the purpose of obtaining the range. The target was distant 2,735 yards. The first shot went over the target, the second fell short of it, but the third made a good hit. The great gunmaker contends that the real measure of the power of a gun is the hight to which it would be raised by the power which is imparted to the projectile when fired. Krupt, with his great breech-toader, gives to a projectile of 777 kilograms a velocity of 502 metres per second. This force would lift more than 10,000 tons a metre high, which is the same as raising the gun itself to a height of 140 metres, or 458 feet. The energy of the shot fired by the Fraser eighty-ton gun would raise the gun itself to the height of 121 metres, or 397 feet. So, also, the Armstrong gun of 100 tons develops an energy sufficient to raise that gun to an elevation of 125 metres, or 410 feet. The power of modern artillery is well illustrated by the fact that the shot flies on its way with a force sufficient to raise the gun treef to an altitude equal to that of the gilt cross on the top of St. Faul's Cathedral, London. Krupp himself lays claim to a power sufficient to make his steel breech-loader of seventy tons sour at least fifty feet above the topmost point. Big Guns.

The X Club.

The X Club is a society of nine distinguished Britons,—Sir John Lubbock. Mr. Herbert Spencer, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Tyndail, Frankland, Busn, Huxley, and Hurst, and Mr. William Spottiswoode. The invitations to the Club meetings are very odd, displaying merely the letter X linked to the date of meeting thus: "X=4." Sometimes—but rarely—the wives of the members are permitted to grace the feast, and then the card reads: "XxYVS—4." Prof. Huxley and Mr. Spottlswoode are reported to be the life and soul of these hilarions meetings, the only member who approaches them in vivue-ity being Mr. Herbert Spencer.

A Conversion. The X Club.

A man was fatally hurt by an accident at a North Carolins camp-meeting, and, as he was a sinner, the brethren carried him into a prayer-meeting, labored zealously for his conversion, and gained a victory just before he died.

BLACKBURN SILENT.

A Cincinnati Gazette Interviewer Turned Away by Kentucky's New Governor.

Interviews with Leading Kentucky Democrats on the Yellow-Fever Charges.

Expressions of Disbelief that This Dr. Blackburn Was That Dr. Blackburn.

A Kentucky Democratic Paper Calls for an Explanation, and Its Editor Gets Bounced.

ent was curious to learn how the charges against one Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of conspiring to introduce bales of infected clothing the United States by way of Canada, are re-garded by the leading citizens of the State. He learned that the charges are generally disbelieved entirely,—the claims that Dr. Stuart Robinson had disproved the matter by the libel suit he brought and won, and that Dr. Black burn is far too nice, and philanthropic, and tenderhearted an old gentleman ever to be guilty of such an enormity, being generally set up in reply to the argument of sworn testimony. He also came to suspect that the majority of the leading citizens before mentioned preserved their faith in the goodness of the Governor elect by carefully abstaining from a perusal of

The issue of Monday was in the hands of a number of persons in Frankfort, however, on the day of the inauguration. It has been read and will be soberly reflected upon by many. The estimony of men well known in the Common wealth is so direct as to shake their faith in the claim that there never was a yellow-fever plot; and they, together with some of the visiting Democrats, would have been glad to have heard from the new Governor's own lips that there never was a yellow-fever plot, and if there was, that he was not that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn anyhow.

CERRO GORDO WILLIAMS. Animated by a desire to test the opinions of influential Kentuckians, your correspondent approached Senator Williams. The big Senator is ever approachable, and in a genial mood, and, like most Kentucky politicians, not averse totalking. What the "hero of Cerro Gordo" had to say may be represented in the following mono-

"Oh, no, the people of this State do not be lieve the yellow-fever stories. These charges are old and have been met before, and the people of my section took upon them as mere campaign material. Why, I met Thompson after the close of the War at Holly Springs, and asked him, 'Thompson, what is there in all this story of Dr. Blackburn and the plot to carry infected clothing into the United States as a war-measure?' and Thompson fissured me that it was all bosh, that the thing was absurdly impracticable. The suggestion might have been made, but not seriously. Now, this was a quiet conversation among friends, and if there had been anything in it, Thompson would nave told me, now, wouldn't be? Besides, Dr. Blackburn, as a physician, knew that the Northern cities could not be infected if they were not prepared for it. Dr. Blackburn made a mistake in allowing such a fellow as Hyams to come about lieve the yellow-fever stories. These charges are pareu for it. Dr. Blackburn made a mistake in allowing such a fellow as Hyams to come about nim. But no one who knows the Doctor will be-lieve these stories, for he has a heart as big as all out-doors, and is full of kindness to every-body." Gen. Williams may be regarded as a representative of Blackburg's friends. Another whom the writer met was

GEN. LUCIUS DESHA, as well-known a zentleman as the confines of Kentucky holds, a man identified with the past, yet seemingly old only in years, for the fire and the strength of youth seem to be in his eyes and shews. Of him the representative inquired concerning the position of the people of his county toward these charges, and received about the following an-

charges, and received about the following answer:

"They don't believe them a bit, and believe they are gotten up merely for influence upon the other side of the Ohio. Why, Will Cleary was up in Canada about the time this plot was said to have been formed, and associated with Blackburn, and would have known all about this plot if there was one. I met Cleary in Covington when he came back—after the War—and asked him about this charge against Dr. Luke—P. Blackburn, and he told me there was nothing in it."

in it."

It chanced the correspondent had a copy of a caper containing the testimony of W. W. Cleary, and he presented this to Gen. Desha, with the remark: "This is what Judge Cleary had to say about it in Canada, it is charged."

The General put on his spectacles and read the testimony with deliberation, then returned the paper with an air of perplexity, and merely easid.

the paper with an air of perplexity, and merely said:

"Well, that isn't what Will Cleary told me in Washington."

Several other gentlemen of more or less prominence were interviewed, and all of them expressed their utter disbelief or reluctance to believe the charges, this attitude being more or less pronounced as the person interrogated approached more or less to the "Blue Grass" in his residence, a man from the eastern or northern portion of the State being far less sure of the utter falsehood of the charges than one from the dominant section of the State.

THE GOVERNOR APPROACHED.

Being convinced that his anxiety to know

Being convinced that his anxiety to know whether the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who had just been inducted into office is or is not the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who was charged with consoliring to sent obles of infected clothing into the United States from the safe and neutral ground of Canada, the correspondent bent his steps toward the Executive office this morning to ask the Governor himself. Taking advantage of the presence of an acquaintance, the Gazette representative sent in a request for a few minutes' conversation with the Governor. The messenger returned with the information that Gov. Blackburn would receive no representative of the Cincinnati Gazette whatsoever. He had been shamefully treated by the Gazette, and did not intend to answer its charges. Baffled in the pursuit of knowledge, the correspondent concluded with an internal sigh that the truth part he left. intend to answer its charges. Baffled in the pursait of knowledge, the correspondent concluded with an internal sigh that the truth must be left to be distilled by the slow alembic of the ages, and, as he had no time to await the distillation, he hastened away to catch the next train for Lexington.

While waiting for the train at the depot the familie man had a conversation with one of the

While waiting for the train at the depot the Gazette man had a conversation with one of the most prominent men in Kentucky politics. He cautiously recounted the arguments used in bebehalf of Blackburn's side of the case, stating them as the arguments of Blackburn's friends, not as his own or as those of the Democratic party of the State. He admitted that there was something mysterious about the directness and well-supported character of the charges, and thought Blackburn should answer them. When told of the unsuccessful attempt at an interview with the subject of the conversation, he said the lack of success was what he would expect, as Blackburn had refused to make any public statement about the matter, and was very much incensed about the publications. But the publication of the matter, he thought, had only increased Blackburn's majority, as many of the people of Kentucky could not see any reason why they should refuse to vote for him because of a plot directed azainst those whom they considered their enemies, while others looked upon it as mere persecution.

The conclusions of your correspondent are that there is a strong feeling of hostifity and disgust toward Blackburn among the Democratic leaders, and that the real nature and strength of the charges against him are only just begun to be understood among them. The kind efforts of the Gazete are beginning to have effect.

ONE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL CALLS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

Lexington (Ky.) Transcript (Drm.), Sept. 1.

The Cincinnati Gasette of to-day contains the testimony on record in the Canada courts against one Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who attempted to indict and distribute clothing in the Eastern cities to destroy the masses. The testimony of Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, is given with that of others. The Gazette also states that Dr. B. was a prisoper in Canada in 1864, charged with infecting clothing to be sent to the United States, and was put under bonds of \$4,000, but was released because the Canadian Court had no proper jurisdiction. The statement is made that Blackburn admitted his grillt, and it was also fully proven. There is no sort of doubt that one Dr. Luke H. Blackburn did try to infect clothing to be distributed in Northern cities, and that he was arrested and handled in Canada for it. Is it possible that the Governor-elect of Kentneky will let such a

of a responsible newspaper, go unnoticed and without attention?

Now, we honor Mr. Blackburn as much as any friend he has in Kentucky. We do not proclaim him guilty, but we insist, and hope the people will insist, that he clearly rid himself of the stigma this thing is casting upon him! He said in the Court-House in this city, in the first speech he made in Lexington, that he wanted the people of Kentucky to vindicate his honor, and show to the world that they esteem him too worthy a mau to be guilty of such a deed. Now the evidence against one Dr. Luke P. Blackburn—strong, clinching evidence—is before the people. They may now ask the Governor-elect, who bears that name, to vindicate himself. If he is wronged, he has the power of vindication.

Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.

To-morrow he is to be inaugurated. This

Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.

Tomorrow he is to be inaugurated. This serious insinuation against his character is four teen years old; but if it be true, he cannot live long enough, nor do service enough, for the people to wipe out the remembrance of so diabolical a deed,—such a damnable scheme. All-the philanthropy of an age, could he live it, would not atone; all the deeds of a lifetime, were they all good and successful, cannot justify a people in indorsing for their highest office a man guilty of what is charged against one Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, to whom the newspapers have so often reierred.

In the name of all that's good, let Dr. Blackburn say something in defense of himself.

The people of Kentucky don't know all the facts. Perhaps it devolves upon Dr. Blackburn to make unknown facts known to the people he is to govern. Their honor is in his hands. Their property is in his power. The sacredness of their own hearthstones depends on his sceptre. He stands above Kentuckians who have exalted him. Can he afford to let them read such evidence and not say aught about it?

We call upon him in the name of humanity and the right to have this matter settled. Judge Harris was crowded into the courts, after receiving a high bonor, to defend his record. Is it fair to let Dr. Blackburn go on while these things hang over him?

We do not wish to be unfair to him, nor to

things hang over him?

We do not wish to be unfair to him, nor to any one, but the decisive day has come, and there is no aiternative for an honeat journalist, who advocated his election, than to seek a defense of the Governor's character when such a vile thing is charged against him, a deed for which he cannot atone. An ex-parte statement will not suffice. Sworn evidence confronts him.

im.
[The stockholders of the joint stock corpora-[The stockholders of the joint stock corpora-tion which owns the Lexington Transcript seem to have no faith in Dr. Luke P. Blackburn's ability to vindicate himself. At any rate they had a hurried meeting yesterday (Sept. 4), and passed a resolution that no more such calls upon Dr. Luke P. Blackburn shall be published in that paper: and, at the request of Mr. Ben Deer-ing, the editor who built up the paper, put this into the shape of a demand that he conform to this order or resign the editorship; whereupon this order or resign the editorship; whereupon he promptly resigned.—Ed. Cincinnati Gazette.]

THE SULTAN TAKES A RIDE.

The Ceremony of the Surreh at Constantinople—Characteristics of a Turkish Crowd
— A Curious Procession — Indications of Change in Oriental Ways.

Constantinonia Correspondence London Times.

A most unusual event occurred here to-day. The Sultan drove for several hundred yards along a public thoroughfare in broad daylight, and was stared at by many people who had probably pever before seen the Shadow of God upon earth. His Majesty, as it is well known, has for many months led a secluded life in Yildiz Kirsk, a small palace situated on a hfil above Beshiktash, overlooking the Golden Horn, Stamboul, the southern end of the and rides have been confined to the spacious in-closed park which extends from Yidliz to Tcheraran, the large beautiful palace at the water's edge, in which the unfortunate Murad has been confined since his deposition. In accordance with ancient custom, the Commander of the Faithful ought to ride on Fridays to one of the mosques of the city, and to accept on the way all petitions that may be offered to him; but Abdul Hamid is too much afraid of him; but Abdul Hamid is too much afraid of exposing his sacred person to the imaginary dangers of assasination to follow this ancient and praiseworthy practice. He says his prayers on Friday in a mosque immediately adjoining one of the park gates, and when he passes quickly from the gates to the door of the sacred edifice, troops are always drawn up in such a way that the crowd are kept at a more than re-spectful distance.

way that the crowd are kept at a more than respectful distance.

The occasion of his venturing to-day farther than usual from the precincts of his well-guarded park was the annual ceremony of the Surreh—that is to say, the dispatching of presents to Mecca. The caravan or cortege was formed in the Garden of Dolmabagtche under the eyes of his Majesty, who stood at one of the upper windows of the palace. It consisted of two richly-caparisoned camels, and about thirty miles, covered with scarlet cloth embroidered with gold and silver. On the back of each camel was a tent-like construction of many-colored silks, containing rich carocts and other valuable presents, and each mule carried two sealed presents, and each mule carried two scaled packets containing a considerable sum of money. The Shelk-ul-Islam, the highest eccesiastical officer of the Empire, superintended in his flowing white robes the operation of loading the beasts of burden, and read in Arabic what we may suppose were prayers for the success of the sacred expedition. Around him stood a crowd of minor ecclesiastics in green and black robes and white and green turbans, and a number of officers and court dignitaries in dark blue uniforms, richly ornamented with gold lace and surmounted by the ordinary red fez which is commonly worn by all ranks of Ottoman subjects, except those who belong to the ecclesiastical world. When the oreoarations were completed, the halter of the larger camel was handed to the Surreh-Emini, an old Pasha on half-pay, who has been appointed to the honorable and lucrative post of commanding the caravan. The cortege then issued from the hief doorway of the Palace and proceeded in the direction of Tophaneh. An immense crowd had been waiting patiently for hours to see it pass. In a large, open space near the gateway was a double line of carriages gilled with the most elegant female representatives of Turkish aristocracy. Each carriage was, of course, attended by a swarthy guardian of marrimonial idelity in shiny blackness of his skin. The fair inmates, in their snow-white yashmaks and bright-colored ferredges of light, exquisitely soft slik from the rapidly-declining factories of Brouss, waited patiently, fanning themselves, some sitting silent with the weary meaningless gaze of hisbitual ennul, and others chatting and laughing like light-hearted children out for a holiday. Behind these froot runks of spectators was an ordinary Constantinople crowd, with the livariable venders of bread, water, ice, and sweetmeats, each one shouting in discordant tones the excellency of his merchandise, and the diagreeably importunate beggars displaying the most horrible mutilations and deformities, and imploring the blessings of Allah on those who seemed likely to give them sims. The only distinctive trait was the presence of a number of unsavory picturesque dervishes in fantastic head-dresses and coats of many colors, who, being religious personages, considered it doubtless them and the second personal pers

shuffling galt for which Turkish women are remarkable, have given place to smart French boots. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Turks should begin by thus alooting the mere externals of Western culture, but in this respect, they are no exception to the general rule, for, in all countries where the climate demands a certain complexity of costume, French millinery has ever played a prominent part among the ploneers of civilization.

A flourish of transpets smounced the approach of the procession, and at once all eyes were turned to the point from which it was expected. First camp a few mounted Chamberlains from the Palace, resplendent in gold lace, and then about a score of Ulemas, likewise on horseback, wearing the flowing picturesque costume of their order. Immediately behind them rode a palace officer, holding before him what seemed to be a small cushion, covered with green satin. Among the spectators the general opinion was that this packet contained the clippings of the Sultan's beard, which, popular rumor says, are yearly, for some unknown purpose, sent to the Sherif of Mecca. A gentleman standing near me, however, who professed to be better informed, scoffied at this legend, and explained that the cushion-like parcel contained the Imperial "Buyuruldy," which is in caravan traveling what the ship's papers are in navigation. Next came the two richly-caparisoned camels, accompanied by the "Surreb-Emine," and immediately behind them a group of Arabs executing a fantastic dance around a buffoon, who stood on the shoulders of two companions and steadied himself by means of two long poles, while making grimaces and ludicrons remarks for the amusement of the crowd. It seems at first sight strange that buffoonery should thus be mixed up with a religious ceremony in the presence of the highest eclesiastical dignitaries of the realm; but the surface of two companions and exemple of the come of the come of the come of the come of the procession. By the time the last of these mules had issued from the palace ga

roads to in order to let the plants along they had to do with a man who was not to be trifled with. All such practices have now been long suppressed, but the journey, if not dangerous, is still fatiguing, and therefore the pilgrims have reason to thank the Ulemas for allowing them to go to Beyrout by steamer. Perhaps, by a further study of the sacred law, the steamer may at some future time be allowed to go by the Suez Canal to Jeddah. This would be advantageous not only for the pilgrims, but also for the imperial Exchequer, for, according to the present arrangement, large sums of blackmail have to be paid to the Bedouin tribes who guard the road from Damascus to Mecca. The bankers of Damascus have yearly to make small loans to the Government for this purpose, and I can state on the authority of one of the sufferers that they have always very great difficulty in recovering their money. FREAKS OF INVENTION.

Patent-Office at Washington since the great financial panic of 1873 than were received by the

that hard times stimulate rather than obstruct American inventive genius. This remark is verified by the record of invention, and is not speculative. More applications for patent-rights have been filed in the United States

> ent-Office, brought about by the great fire of 1836, more than 218,000 patents have been issued to domestic and foreign inventors. And how many of this great number of "protections' have produced to the inventors the equivalent to the official fees for examining, printing, illustrating, and granting, and of the time and labor bestowed in maturing the inventions? An intelligent and experienced principal examiner to whom I proposed this told me, "Not one in a thousand." He may have spoken lightly, but had he said, "Not one in five hundred." he would probably have been in the neighborhood of the fact. of the fact.
>
> Let a specific class of inventions be considered, that of car-couplings. There are now on the records of the Patent-Office and in the bands of aspiring inventors throughout the country more than two thousand patents for devices for the coupling together of railroad cars, the sole object of a very great majority of which is to provide for the automatic connection of the cars, and thus obviate the necessity of the brakeman's going between the abutting cars in the coupling process and the consequent danger of

ject of a very great majority of which is to provide for the automatic connection of the cars, and the obvite the necessity of the brakeman's going between the sbutting cars in the coupling process, and the consequent danger of his being mashed through the failure to meet or the giving away of drawheads as the vehicles mutually exhaust their momentum upon each other. And yet of these two thousand and odd inventions only two are in general use in the United States, and certainly not more than four have proved to be worth the sheepskin and pener they are written and printed on! Yet scarcely a week passes which does not bring to the Patent-Office two or three applications for protection for similar devices. Maj. William H. Appleton, who has charge of the classes of textile fabrics, looms, spinning and sewing machines, etc., in the Patent Office, not long since made to the Herald correspondent the surprising declaration that the greater the number of inventions the greater the field of invention.

Upon seed-planters there are to date more than 4.500 patents. Of this great number of planters not a tithe can plant more than two rows across a field at once,—be the seed coro, cotton, or beans,—excluding, of course, the machines for the depositing of the smaller creasels, which are classed in the Patent-Office as "seed-drilling machines."

Of fire-escape patents there are a fewer number because, principally, devices of this kind are of a comparatively recent date. There is no other class of inventions so almost wholly due to the excitement and demand of the hour as this one. Every great fire brings to the Patent-Office a greater or smaller number of inventions for the rescue of people and property from burning buildings. The destruction of the Brooklyn Theatre and the consequent dreadful loss of life a short time are was worth a great deal of money to the Patent-Office, and probably not less than sevent-five patents, which are application. It is sate to say that not more than a score of the four hundred and odd devices

the demand for her invention is peculiar ton.

The natentability of a device is governed principally by two things. It must be either a new device or a combination of either new or old or new and old ones. The office exercises its discretion in deciding upon the practical utility of inventions, but it is liberally disposed toward applicants in this respect, and to a great extent permits them to judge of the practicability of their machines and processes. A good illustration of this idea occurred not long ago.

Two Mississippians became imbued with an odd notion that there was a great denism for new means for preventing the destruction of houses by fire, and they set about jointly to supply the demand in a manner that is comical enough. Their plan is to save whichever part of the building may be the least affected by the fames by rolling it away from the other portion of the structure on wheels, running upon an inclined track of snitable length. The theory is that the greater number of fires originate in the kitchen or cooking department of the house, and statistics are made to do duty in substantiation of the theory. The entire practicability of the plan is shown by the fact that very soon after the kitchen takes fire one of two ropes employed for holding it up sough, against the main portion of the building will burn in twent if fnot sooner cut with a knife or hatchet, and the kitchen will then, by the attraction of gravitation, roil away to the lower end of the plane. The ropes, it must be understood, are to be so disposed about the kitchen that a fire cannot burn in any part of it more than five or ten minutes without reaching one of tit-up. The invention is described as also applicable, with some necessary modification, to small cotton-ginning establishments. A patent was allowed. It is a noticeable tact that the patents granted to men hailing from the south of Mason and Disro's line relate almost exclusively to the planting, picking, ginning, and bailing of the great Southern staple.

There is an exception, however, once in a while, as in the late case of a doctor living in the mountains of Southern Tennessee, who obtained protection for a composition to cure snake bites. The recipe does not, call for the usual remedy, whisky, although it may be used with this or some other equivalent spirituous liquid. The composition is simply an equal part mixture and infusion of parasita moss from white oak and hickory trees. The confidence of the inventors is found in the recent allowance of a patent to a man living in Call

so constructed that it can be folded and placed in an ordinary pocket without serious inconvenience; an automatic music machine invented by two Boston men, which is designed to supplant the orchestra at balls, and automatically call all of the square dances, such as quadrilles and the lancers; a device for blinding a runaway horse with spring curtams and thus bringing him to a stand, planned by a New York man; an exceedingly claborate meteorological instrument, conceived and perfected by Gen. Albert J. Myer, the chief of the Government Signal Service, which, it is thought, will materially expedite the work of forecasting the weather; a process of making ornamental buttons principally from blood and pulverized horn, united by a suitable adhesive substance, the result of the experiment of a Jersey City genius; an electric-light apparatus, designed to solve the great problem of the practical subdivision of the electric current, by a New Yorker—Mr. A. Wilford Hall; an educational appliance for use by classes in rhetoric Patent-Office-Invasion of the Domains of Religion and Physiology. Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

New Yorker—Mr. A. Wilford Hall; an educational appliance for use by classes in rhetoric and grammar, by which sentences are mechanically separated and analyzed, the different parts of speech being illuminated in varying colors—as nouns in black, verbs orange, adjectives yellow, adverbs blue, etc.; and a steam-operated machine for shearing sheep and clipping horses, by a Bay City (Mich.) inventor. Other inventions of a comparatively recent date are a wire fence barb, by a man who came or sent all the way from far-off New Zealand to bave it patented in the United States; a coffee huller and roaster, by a citizen of the Argentine Confederation, South America, and a novel but rather clumsy clothes-washing machine, by a resident of Swfizerland, while Mr. Helge Palmerantz comes from Stockholm, Sweden, to obtain letters of protection for a financial panic of 1815 than were relief to previous office during any twenty years of its previous Sweden, to obtain letters of protect

Sweden, to obtain letters of protection for a piece of machinery of his improvising.

As before noted, there are now in existence more than 218,000 United States patents. There are but a little over 80,000 English patents, 50,000 French, and 40,000 Belgian and German patents upon inventions. In 1848 there were over 4,000 more English than American patents, there being at that time 10,000 English, and something less than 6,000 American. These figures show how inventors of this country are progressing as compared with those of other countries in which the patent system prevalls. The regular routine work of the United States Patent-Office requires in the examining corps alone from 125 to 140 men, who, as is well known, must be experts in the classes in which they labor.

Sips of Punch.

Admiring Friend—"What, another picture? Why, that's the second you've finished this week!" Pictor—"The third, my boy, the third!" Admiring Friend (wishing to be pleasant)—"Ah, wonderful! That's what I always say when I hear people abuse your pictures. 'They may be bad,' I always say: 'but just look at the lot of them he turns out!"" Can you

First artist (on a pedestrian tour)—"Can you tell me which is the best inn in Baconhurst?" Rustic (bewildered)—"Dunno." Second artist (tired)—"But we can get beds there. I suppose? Where do travelers generally go?" Rustic—"Go to the work'us, mostly."

The Squire (engaging flew butler)—"Well, I dare say you'll do; but look here, Richards, I may as well warn you that I often get out of temper with my servants, and, when I do, I let 'em haye it hot,—make use of devilish strong language, you know." New Butler (with quiet dignity—"I have been arcustomed to that, sir, from my Lord the Bishop!"

A Heavy Family. The six daughters of Peter Siple, of North Ferrisburg, Vt., average 217 pounds each, and the entire family of eight weighs 1,782 pounds.

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MRS. GARRETSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 52 West 47th-st., N. Y., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 25. The Musical Department anotable feature. Apply personally or by letter as above.

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orate charge. Hesident teachers in French (nativa,
elocution, music. drawing, and painting.

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Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

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H. N. HASKELL, Principal.

CHRSTNUT STREET SEMINARY, MISS BONNE year will open Sept. 17, at 1615 Cocainst st., Philassi-phia, Pa.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—In versation with a gentleman way matters, this forenoon, Trespondent learned that Mes Co. have completed the road-fills extension of the Chicag Railway from Tracy, Minn., Eiver, a distance of seventy nail of this road-bed has been the rails are being laid and the rails are being laid ion from the Big Sie seventy miles farther west-weather favor them, the road section will also be graded,

BATLRO

Competition for the

The Grand Trunk Mak-Ilinois Central I

Purchase of the Bur

Important Extensions Con

Rapids & Nor

Ohicago & North

IMPORTANT EX

Paul & Minneap

fore the snow flies. It is Another important extends the Chicago & Northwest far Northwest is from Wa

far Northwest is from Wa Kampeaka, to Bismarck. The shorter connection will be Northern Pacific Road. The tension has been fixed by tweyors, and the line will un next season.

Concerning the connection Chicago & Northwestern I main line and Miwankee, no been reached, nor is a final demade for some time yet: beyond peradventure, howenection will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern will be made; in fact such now that the Northwestern how the limited amount of possession of the corresponding of the corresponding of the corresponding of the finite of the season fout certainly will. The choice lies between as from the outset, we about equally divided. So ready been wasted in determined that a beginning of possed road will hardly be in is now too lake to thisk of miles of fosse used and track territory that involves more. D. L. Walls & Col have controlled to the such and track territory that involves more. miles of road ted andtrack territory that involves more D. L. Wells & Cot have o bed of the extension, or a Atchison, Topeka & Santa K to McPherson, Kas., and down by the 10th inst. The at work upon an extension Atchison & Topeka Road I kansa City, on the Arkansas twenty-five miles, and hope piete the job by the 1st of sooner.

plete the job by the 1st of soner.

The Wisconsin Valley Rat this week put under contractension from Liucola to Javenteen miles. Apprilangure heavy filting and cutti Valley Road is important me men of Northern Wisconsin. The recent discovery of It deposits on the Menominee the Menominee River Railwestern and before the close of ano may be extended twenty in me River Road is controlled Northwestern, and those wit knowledge of the facts any profitable line noder the corporation. The iron-ore ried over the road this seas tons, and the next season to of fully 100,000, as the of because of its superior qual

THE BURLINGTON, Mr. R. R. Cable, assistanthe Chicago, Rock Island atturned from New York yes been taking part in the neg of the Burlington, Ceda Railroad. In a converse UNE reporter last ev stated that the report-his Company of the Burth & Northern was correct. & Northern was correct, had yet to pass upon the I doubt that they would con Directors, everything havin tully, and no loop-holes paid for it was the same as western, but the Directors to the Rock Island becament to the Rock Island becamen to the same as to the Rock Island beca securities of the latter cod He did not think the affor ern to purchase a cont stock would be successful. there was any truth in t Rock Island would fin

Rock Island would fine matter by letting the No part of the line north of C for itself the part south a said he did not think the countenance any such why the Rock Island, who bread, should give awa reporter remarked be had being done in cases where large enough remuneration of bread. Mr. Cable am youchasted no reply.

It is believed in rails Gould and Vanderbilt are apis for the possession that Gould on the counterpart of the Gould and Vanderbilt are anta for the possession that Gould got the best well known, Vanderbilt go rectory of the Chicago & last annual election, on men and electing his or places. He is possibly Northwestern connection from the Northwest. Thinterest in the Rock Islahe had had a hand in the about the lesse of the Ced If such are the facts, the end, for Vanderbilt will call to be thwarted in his out at remendous efforf, ern is really buying up the content of the conte

Mr. J. W. Brown, Gen of the Missouri, Kansas est last chosen St. Louis-other side of the big brit home. This Tribuxa ment that the railroad that he has guit moving. ment that the railroad that he has quit moving, found when at home. It months be has been a so and has lived with his bouls, chicago, up in Mi gao, and numberless oth States. The cause of his tling down permanes that a short that a short that diary and company to the former place is so the found them, his permanent home limit the former place is so should again forget whe to, he would have but it tham up; while in a cit have taken him weeks, he could discover meir

RAPIDS
It was rumored yester
ing made by the Chicago
road Company to secure
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ER INSTITUTE. te Principal of "Patanaco Female limore, has removed her school to school duries resumed October L. Mrs. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Mas-hington, D. C.

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i German Boarding and Day School No. 52 West 47th-st., N. Y., will re-t. 25. The Musical Department a biy personally or by letter as above. RN SEMINARY, c 987 Wabash-av. Young Ladies and Girls. The twen-is Sept. 15, For catalogues address

AY INSTITUTE, Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Day School for Young Ladies and in, English, French, German, Italian the language of the family? Please Madame D'REKVILLY, Principal, HALL, BEVERLY, N. iteme-School for Girls. Varied highest order. Fall term begins har address CHELLE GIBBONS HUNT, Prin.

Boarding and Day School Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-lay, Sept. 17, 1879. ADIES' SEMINARY,

Junt-st., Philadelphia. day publis. Reopens Sept. 17. For iss D. B. BURT, Principal. School and Kindergarten 971, will resume Sept. 8 at 25 Bishop W SCHOOL_REGUrears: Graduate course (for degree ra. Full term opens Sept. 25. Ad-218 WAYLAND, New Haven, Coun-

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of study, requirements expenses.
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FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT.

RAILROADS Competition for the Chicago, St.

Paul & Minneapolis Road.

The Grand Trunk Makes a Purchase Inineis Central Extensions.

Purchase of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

Important Extensions Contemplated by the Unicago & Northwestern.

IMPORTANT EXTENSION. Mn. WAUKER, Sept. 5.—In the course of con-peration with a gentleman interested in rail-sey matters, this forenoon, The TRIBUNE corvey matters, this foreneon, THE TRIBUNE cor-respondent learned that Messrs. D. L. Weils & to. have completed the road-bod of the Biack Bills extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Ralway from Tracy, Minn., to the Big Sioux Bires, a distance of seventy miles. About one-ball of this road-bed has been froned already, nd the rails are being laid at the rate of beseen one and two miles per day. The contractors are now working a continuation of the eventy miles farther westward. Should the reather favor them, the road-bed of this second section will also be graded, ready for troning, before the snow flies. It is considered extremely doubtful, however, whether they will be so

by the Chicago & Northwestern Company in the far Northwest is from Watertown, on Lake Kampeska, to Bismarck. Thus a new and much

far Northwest is flow water with the shorter connection will be obtained with the shorter connection will be obtained with the Northern Pacific Road. The route for this extension has been fixed by the Company's surveyors, and the line will undoubtedly be built set eason.

Concerning the connection proposed by the Chicago & Northwestern Road between the main line and Miswankee, no conclusion has yet been reached, nor is a final decision likely to be made for some time yet. It can be stated beyond peradventure, however, that the connection will be made; in fact, the aituation is such now that the Northwestern management feel compelled to give Milwaukee a direct connection with the Northwest over their lines. From the limited amount of information in the possession of the correspondent, be feels justified in saying that, of the three routes prominently mentioned for this connection, the Madison pute certainty will not be selected. The choice lies between Lodi and Riroy, as from the outset, with the chances about equally divided. So much time has already been wasted in determining the choice of routs that a beginning of work upon the proready been wasted in determining the choice of route that a beginning of work upon the pro-posed road will hardly be made this season. It is now too late to think of completing seventy miles of road ted and track through a section of miles of roal ted and track through a section of territory that involves more or less heavy work. D. L. Wells & Co. have completed the road-hed of the extension, or rather branch, of the Archison, Topekn & Santa Fe Road from Marion to McPherson, Kas., and the fron will all be down by the 10th inst. The contractors are now at work upon an extension or branch of the Archison & Topeka Road from Winfield to Arrhansa City, on the Arkansas River, a distance of twenty-five miles, and hope to be able to complete the job by the 1st of November, if not money.

The Wisconsin Valley Railway Company will this week put under contract their proposed extension from Lincoln to Jenny, a distance of seventeen miles. A portion of the work will require heavy filling and cutting. The Wisconsin Valley Road is Important mainly to the lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin.

The recent discovery of further rich iron-ore deposits on the Menominee Range has caused the Menominee River Railway Company to determine upon an extension of their line a distance of four or five miles the present season, and before the close of another season the road may be extended twenty miles. The Menominee River Road is controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern, and those who profess to have full knowledge of the facts say that it is the most profitable line under the control of the giant copporation. The iron-ore contracted to be earried over the road this season aggregates 200,000 tons, and the next season may show an increase of fully 100,000, as the ore is in good demand because of its superior quality.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS

touchasted no reply.

It is believed in railway circles here that fould and Vanderbilt are virtually the contestants for the possession of this property, and that fould got the best of Vanderbilt. As is well known.

that Gould got the best of Vanderbilt. As is well known, Vanderbilt got a footbold in the Directory of the Chicago & Northwestern at the last annual election, ousting several Gould men and electing his own adherents in their places. He is possibly trying to extend his Northwestern connections and cut Gould off from the Northwest. The latter holds a large interest in the Rock Island, and it looks as if he had had a hand in the latest developments about the lease of the Cedar Rapids & Northern. If such are the facts, the fight is not yet at an end for Vanderbilt will certainly not allow himself to be thwarted in his plans by Gould without a tremendous effort, and if the Northwestern is really buying up the stock of the Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern, Vanderbilt is evidently turnishing the money.

SETTLED AT LAST.

In J. W. Brown, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kanasa & Texas Railroad, has at last chosen St. Louis—a little town on the other side of the big bridge—as his permanent home. The Tribune makes this announcement that the railroad fraternity may know that he has quit moving, and where he can be found when at home. During the last eighteen ments he has been a sort of Wandering Jew, and has lived with his family in Sedalia, St. hous, Chicago, up in Minnesota, out in Michigan, and numberless other places in the United States. The cause of his sudden decision in settling down permanently is said to be that a short time ago he lost his disry and could not remember to what place he had moved has family, and was several days telegraphing around the country before he found them. He chose St. Louis as his permanent nome instead of Chicago, because the former place is so small that, in case he should again forget where he moved his family to, he would have but little trouble in hunting tham ap; while in a city like Chicago it would have taken him weeks, if not months, before he could discover meir whereabouts.

ANOTHER BURLINGTON & CEDAB

idently turnishing the money.

ARTICLES FILED. Enecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 5.—Articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day by L. C. Stanley, Thad C. Poucd, Mr. B. R. Cable, assistant to the President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, re-turned from New York yesterday, where he has Randall, Dana C. Lamb, George C. Ginty, Joseph Hall, Robert Mariner, W. B. Bartlett, L. F. Martin, Thomas Phillips, H. J. Goddard, been tasing part in the negotiations for the lease of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Is a conversation with a Trin-UNE reporter last evening, Mr. Cable stated that the report of the lease by his Company of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern was correct. The stockholders D. Chisolm, D. E. Seymour, J. A. Taylor, H. C. McRae, W. W. Crandall, and James Comeford, as the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railway as the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railway Company; eapital stock, \$3,500,000; object, the constructing and operating of a railroad from some point on Lake St. Croix or the Mississippi River, in Wisconsin, to a point on Green Bay or Lake Michigan, between the southern line of Township 19 and porthern line of Township 19 and porthern line of Township 31 north, in said State. The proposed line will touch the Cities of Menominee, Ean Claire, and Chippewa Falls. had yet to pass upon the lease, but he had no doubt that they would confirm the action of the Directors, everything having been done care-tully, and no loop-holes left open. The price paid for it was the same as offered by the Northwesters, but the Directors proposed to lease it to the Rock Island because they believed the securities of the latter company more desirable. He did not think the efforts of the Northwestern to purchase a controlling interest in the stock would be successful. Being asked whether there was any truth in the reports that the Rock Island would finally compromise the Rock Island would finally compromise the matter by letting the Northwestern have that part of the line north of Cedar Rapids and keep for itself the part south of Cedar Rapids, he said he did not think the Rock Island would constensance any such thing. He did not see why the Rock Island, when it had a loaf of bread, should give away half of it. The reporter remarked he had heard of such things being done in cases where the party received a large enough remuneration for his half a loaf of bread. Mr. Cable smiled significantly, but vonclusated no reply.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

New YORK, Sept. 5.—George W. Walser, of
the Union Savings Association; William Lee,
Joseph Shippen, Alfred Palmer, and others filed
a bill in equity in the United States Court today against J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers. Plaintiffs allege that they are judg-ment creditors and stockholders of the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Company, of Mis-Carthage & Northwestern Company, of Missouri, and that executions against the property are returned unsatisfied. They allege that defendants are holders of 50,000 shares of stock of the Company, all of which are represented by unpaid certificates; that they have obtained control of the Company and its property, and monopolize its management, to the exclusion of the rights and interests of all other stock-holders. They therefore ask that the Company be declared insolvent, a Receiver appointed, and that an accounting be ordered for the benefit of the stockholders.

THE MISSING LINK SUPPLIED.

EXTENDING ITS LINE.

. The Illinois Central Railroad is making just now several important additions to its line,

now several important additions to its line, which, no doubt, will help in materially swelling its revenues. The Kankakee & Southwestern Branch of this road is being rapidly extended to Strawn, a distance of 8½ miles. The grading is more than half done, and the work will be completed Oct. 1.

The Kankakee & Western Branch from Kempton, a wint on the Kankakee & Southwestern.

ton, a point on the Kankakee & Southwestern,

this line, and it is expected to nave it done in about two months.

Work is also rapidly progressing on the additional double track from this city to Oakwood. The grading for the new tracks from Parkside, at the Battimore & Ohio Junction, north to Fifty-seventh street, has all been completed, and all the station buildings have been moved back except those at Thirty-first street and Kenwood. At the latter point a lot adjoining the track has recently been purchased, on which a new station-house will at once be erected.

COLLISION. ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 5.—About 3 o'clock this morning a collision occurred at the crossing of the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago & Northwestern at this place. A western-bound freight-train of the Chicago & Iowa reached the crossing of the Chicago & Iowa reached th

train of the Chicago & Iowa reached the crossing just as an eastern-bound freight of the Chicago & Northwestern pulled up. Trees had completely hidden the trains from each other's sight, and neither engineer noticed the noise of the other train till too late. The Chicago & Iowa locomotive just got over the crossing when the Chicago & Northwestern engine ran through the train, demolishing the Chicago & Iowa engine's tender and two freight-cars. The Chicago & Northwestern engine was slightly Chicago & Northwestern engine was alightly damaged, but went on.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MAR-DETROIT, MACKINAC & MAR-QUETTE.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—At the meeting of the State Board of Control and Board of Directors of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railway Company of this city, yesterday, a contract was made under which the Company agree to have twenty miles of the road completed from Marquette south by the 31st of July next, the remainder of the line to the Straits of Mackinaw to be completed as soon as possible thereafter.

medial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Receiver Installs, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, to-day received the deeds for the twenty-six acres of land upon which the shops are to be located when removed from Cincinnati. The tract lies at the intersection of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette with the Belt Road, and cost an average of \$250 per acre.

ITEMS.
Mr. G. B. Spriggs has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Great Western Railway of Candda, and will hereafter fill the duties of that office in addition to those of General Fr.ight Agent.

RAPIDS GAME.

It was rumored yesterday that efforts were being made by the Chicago & Northwestern Railray agent.

The City of Cairo has stopped the inspection of trains from the North on account of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad (West Wisconsin), running from Eiroy, Wis., to St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is at present used by the Chicago & Northwestern as its St. Paul and Minneapolis line, and forming, in connection with its own, almost an air-line, it could not afford to silow it to fall into the hands of a rival. It is understood that the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul has lately been fishing for this property, which would account for the anxiety

eds the present order, limiting the use of ckets on the freight trains to those bearing the reight train contract.

particular use for the road, having a good line of its own running aimost parallel with it to the same periots. But, if it should get a hole of it, it would strike a terrible blow at its worst competitor, and for the time being would have almost a complete monopely of the Minnesots business. It is hardly probable, however, that it will be able to get it. The Northwestern already holds an interest in the West Wisconsin, and it needs but a small amount to get entire control. Yet, owing to the efforts made by the Milwankee & St. Paul to get it, its stockholders will play the same game as did those of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and get an exorbitant price. The stock of the West Wisconsin went up yesterday some four or five cents, evidently on account of the above rumors. The Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies seem to appreciate the necessity as well as the desirability of perfecting their termina facilities at New York. Both are making greater facilities at New York. Both are making great improvements in their elevator, dock, and warehouse systems. The contract for the construction of the Pennsylvania elevator, which has just been let, calls for what is said to be the largest ever built, the length being 205 feet, the width 145, and the hight 176. Its capacity is to be 1,500,000 bushels, or 6,000 bushels an hour. It is to be situated so that ocean steamers may tie-up under its eaves, and its cost is to be half a million of dollars. Its strangements, so far as tracks for cars are concerned, are to be nearly, if not quite, perfect, and connected with it is to be a complete system of piers and docks. The Erie improvements comprise one of the finest steamship basins in the world. It is to have twenty-six feet of water a low tide, and will be 1,600 feet long. The elevator that is being constructed will have a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

A Council Bluffs paper states that the Chica-A TRIBUME reporter last evening met Mr. H.
H. Porter, President of the West Wisconsin, or,
as it is now called, the Chicago, St. Paul &
Minneapolis Raifroad Company, and asked him
what truth there was in these rumors. He said
he knew nothing about them, and did not think
there was any truth in the reports, yet everything was probable in these times, and something of that nature might be going on without
his knowing it.

A Council Bluefa paper states that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will have some opposition from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific in building its branch line between Atlantic and Red Oak. The Rock Island Company is getting ready to build from Atlantic to the Town of Lewis a distance of twelve miles south. How much further south of Lewis the line will be extended is not known. It will probably go from Lewis in a southwesterly direction, and connect at Macedonia with the Ayoca & Macedonia branch of the Rock Island. If this line is built, it occupies about fifteen or twenty miles of the line surveyed by the Chicago, Burlimpton & Quincy forsts Red Oak and Atlantic branch. By forming a junction at Macedonia with the Ayoca & Macedonia branch of the Rock Island, it makes a circuit very much the shape of a borne-shoe, the terminus of which will be at Ayoca on the west and Atlantic on the east, a distance between points of about sixteen miles. The entire langth of the Ayoca of the terminus of which will be at The entire langth of the Ayoca of the terminus of the Rock Island. THE MISSING LINK SUPPLIED.
It is understood that an agreement was made yesterday between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Mr. Vanderbit for the purchase by the former of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, the "zoissing link" between Flint and Lansing, which Mr. Vanderbit obtained possession of some time ago, and which he now sells to the Grand Trunk. The contract has not yet been reduced to writing in legal phraseology, but its terms are absolutely settled, and the formal transfer will take place certainly within a fortnight. The take place certainly within a fortnight. The terms of the sale have not yet been divalged. This action will render the building of a line from Filnt to Lansing by the Grand Trunk superfluous, and the bids that have been made in pursuance to an aftertisement will not be considered. on the east, a distance between points of about sixteen miles. The entire length of the horse-shoe line will be about fifty or sixty miles.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

Report Prepared by a Committee of the Board of Trade.

The following report on the cental system, prepared by the Board of Trade Committee, to whom the subject was referred, was recently transmitted to the New York Produce Exchange:

in pursuance to an advertisement will not be considered.

As soon as the link from Valparaiso to Thornton is completed, which will be on the lat of November, the Grand Trunk will be liable to run turouch trains from Portland, Me., and Buffalo to Chicago over a continuous hae of its own. No arrangements have yet been made to bring the Grand Trunk into the city from Twenty-sixth street, the present termious of the Northwestern Branch Grand Trunk Railway (Chicago & State Line), but it is almost certain that it will come in over the Chicago & Western Indiana if the inter secures the right of way from the Council. Should this road not be ready by the time the Grand Trunk is completed, the latter will probably come in over one of the already constructed roads, most likely the Illinois Central, which has signified its willingness to make an strangement with this Company. It is now settled beyond a doubt that the Grand Trunk will run regular trains into this city before Jan. 1, 1830. transmitted to the New York Produce Exchange:
CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1879.—To the President
and Directors of the Board of Trad—
GENTLEMEN: Your Committee to whom was
referred the following resolution, to wit:
"Resolved, That this Board is in Iavor of the
adoption of the cental system for all dealings in
grain and other articles of produce now commonly sold by the bushel, and that, in co-operation with other commercial organizations, its
members will adopt the above system in all
transactions, so far as is practicable under the
existing laws, after Oct. 1, 1879," beg leave
respectfully to report:

members will adopt the above system in all transactions, so far as is practicable under the existing laws, after Oct. I, 1870," beg leave respectfully to report:

Your Committee are very clear and decided in their opinion that the general adoption of the cental system of calculations, in all commercial transactions to which it is applicable, is exceedingly desirable, and should meet with a hearty co-operation of the commercial interests, not only of this country, but of the critized world; they are, however, impressed with the conviction that, inasmuch as the changes that would be necessary in current dealings would be in many respects quite radical, involving considerable incopvenience and anneyance, and as in their judgment a complete conformity with the system cannot now be brought about, they cannot recommend a concurrence of the Board in the resolution referred to the Committee, for the following reasons:

The principal commodity to be affected in the suggested change is grain, in which the members of the Board of Trade of this city are largely interested. To make the system harmonious and successful there should be a complete concurrence in the quantities to which the purchase price and the storage rates respectively apply. A little reflection will, we think, convince any one that great confusion and dissatisfaction must result from any attempt to establish values based upon the cental, while the current and future storage charge is based upon the busbel. We should apprenend as signal a failure in any attempt to establish the cental system under such circumstances as occurred in 1867, when the Board in good faith made a vigorous effort to accomplish this desirable end. That effort was concurred in by the storage interests of this city to the extent of a readjustment of the storage charges to prain, to go into effect in the then near future, but previous to the time so fixed the trade had abandoned the attempt to sustain the change. It is far more difficult now than then to adjust these storage charges to ton, a point on the Kaukakee & Southwestern, west to Minonk, a distance of 41½ miles, is also being rapidly pushed towards completion. This line will cross the Chicago & Alton and Wabash tracks 2½ miles north of Pontac.

The Chinton, Bloomington & Northeastern is the name of another branen that is being constructed from Strawn to Bloomington on the main line of the Illinois Central, which will give it a short line to that important point, the length of this branch will be thirty-five miles. Sixty teams are now at work grading this line, and it is expected to have it done in about two months. they are now regulated by statute upon the basis of the bushel, and any readjustment of established charges to bring them into conformity with the cental system must necessarily involve great irregularity in the rates both for first and for extra storage. To filustrate, the statute rate for the storage of all grain is fixed at the maximum of 114 cents per bushel for the first ten days and 5 cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days. To change these so that the rates would apply to centals gives for wheat 28-100 cents for the first storage and 83-100 cents for subsequent rates; for corn or rye, 223-100 cents for the first and 89-100 cents for subsequent rates; for oats, 5 91-100 cents for the first and 155-100 cents for subsequent rates. It must be appearent that business could not be conducted satisfactorily under these varying rates of charges for-storage on ed charges to bring them into conformquent rates. It must be apparent that business could not be conducted satisfactorily under these varying rates of charges for storage on the property bought and sold by members of the Board acting either for themselves or for others; nor does your Committee see how the elevator proprietors could readjust their rates, within the terms of the law, upon any basis that would be satisfactory. Your Committee, therefore, conclude that it is impracticable for the grain trade of Chicago to adopt the cental system until such time as the State in respect to storage charges as will reduce the inconvenience attending the change to the minimam. The Committee regret that the adoption of the cental system as was proposed in Great Britain on the 1st of January last does not seem to have been specessful to any great extent, and they are not anvised that any more concerted action is likely to be proposed there in the near future.

The Committee have indirectly learned that the proposed change to the cental system by the Produce Exchange of New York has been deferred from Oct. I to Jan. I, 1880. This would leave the Association alone in the effort to establish it on the 1st of October, as contemplated in the resolution referred to the Committee; nor do we think it will be found practicable to adopt it in Chicago so soon as the beginning of next year. The Legislature of this State is not expected to be in session until the beginning of 1881, which would probably be as early as action from that source may be expected.

The Committee believe that great assistance in inaugurating this reform would result from such action by the General Government through Congress as would bring all the influence of Government transactions into harmony with the change, and to this end would recommend early

Congress as would bring all the influence of Government transactions into harmony with the change, and to this end would recommend early and concerted action by the commercial interests of this country to induce Congress to authorize and direct that all Government purchases, the levying and collecting of duties, statistical reports, and all other matters where it is practicable, on and after a certain early date, be conformed to the cental system, and, this being done, the Committee believe that the general adoption of the system can be brought about in this country with comparatively little friction or inconvenience, to be followed, if not preceded, by similar action in Great Britain and, perhaps, other countries. Respectfully submitted.

Chairman Committee on Weighing.

What is a name worth. A good deal apparently in the case of Alfred Tennyson, who is so fully alive to the magic charm of his patron mic that he has declined to become the heir of certain estates in Lincolnshire rather than exchange it for that of Turner. The laureate's eider brother inherited Grasby Hall and some neighboring farms many years back, and, for the sake of the £1,000 or £2,000 a year which they yieided, he entirely dropped the Tennyson, and became the Bev. Charles Turner, a name which stands on the title-page of his book of sonnets. He gied a few months ago, leaving no issue, and his wife followed him to the grave within a few weeks. The next heir is the laureate, but he will not accept the condition which rizorously enforces the entire suppression of the Tennyson. Doubtless there will be found a brother or a nephew, if not a son, willing to forego the prestige attached to the family name for the sake of a comfortable inheritance; but the succession is still, I believe, unsettled.

A Noble Bankrupt.

Lord Charles Ker, only brother of the Duke What's in a Name?

A Noble Bankrupt.

Lord Charles Ker, only brother of the Duke of Roxburg, is bankrupt, with liabilities of \$140,000. He is well known in turt circles, and was formerly in the Scots Guards. His mother has long been a favorite lady in waiting to Queen Victoris.

Many dentists recommend Brown's Camphorated Saponacous Dentifrice, because every ingredient is nealthful and tends to strengthen the teeth and parify the breach. 25 cents.

Dealing from the Bottom --- The Loo Case Dismissed.

The Missing Brick-Yard Foreman Turns Up-He Was Singged.

Cases in the Justice Courts-Work Done by the

Justice Brayton's office was invaded yesterday afternoon by the gentlemen and ladies from a dashionable Michigan avenue boarding-house, whose tribulations over the game of "Loo" have already been detailed in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 26. There was an interested audience, who reveled in the details of the friendly game and the ignorance of the German Baron and the young ladies. E. T. Ellicott, the defendant, was represented by counsel, as were the com-

plainants.

The Baron appeared on the stand with a red, red rose in his button-hole and a certain savoir faire characteristic of the scions of noble houses. He testified that Ellicott invariably won,—a fact which excited suspicion in itself. The card parties were composed of several gentlemen and ladies boarding in the house. Ellicott was detected dealing from the Ellicott was detected dealing from the bottom of the pack to bimself, and from bottom of the pack to himself, and from the top to the rest of the company. The de-fendant had subsequently come to the witness, room and confessed that he cheated; had said that he was obliged to protect himself, as the ladies cheated also. Witness told him that he lied, and forthwith Ellicott left the house. The witness then went into an explanation of the mysteries of the game. They were playing for the ex-traordinary "ante" of two cents, and some-times the pool had been known to reach even to

\$1.50. Horace Langford, one of the boarders, testified to the same effect, and went on to say that they used "chips" as a medium of exchange. The attorney for the prosecution inquired whether the Court understood the method of using chips. His Honor was non-committal. In order to further explain the game, the witness said that it was "something like poker."
"That settles it," said the Court, and the testi-

"That settles it," said the Court, and the testimony was resumed.

Mrs. Louisa Hurd, who keeps the boardinghouse at No. 381 Michigan avenue, where the ladies were fleeced and the "cold deck" used, testified that she had discovered Ellicott in the act of dealing from the bottom of the pack, and, on making an investigation, found three kings in his hand and two more at the bottom of the pack. He had not denied the act when accused of it, and the erst while pleasant games were broken up and the present brosecution ensued.

Mrs. Langiord, her daughter, testified to the same state of affairs, and the defense introduced no testimony whatever.

The Court said it was not at all certain but that the highly respectable boarding-house ought to be called a rambling-bouse, and further hastened to say that he, the Court, knew of poker, tare, and loo only by name. He didn't know of any law of the State or of the United States which prevented a man dealing from the bottom, top, or middle of a pack if he felt so inclined. Hoyle was not the law of the land,—at least it was not in his edition of the statutes. Should be hold the defendant he would have to

inclined. Hoyle was not the law of the land,—at least it was not in his edition of the statutes. Should be hold the defendant he would have to hold the ladies as well on the charge of gambling. The evidence showed that the defendant had attempted to cheat, be'lt did not show that he had cheated when he won their pin-money. In spite of the immense; amount of money involved, he could not hold Mr. Eliteott.

The case was accordingly transferred to the boarding-house tea-table, where "Loo" was foresworn and "cold decks" denounced.

THE LOST FOUND. It was stated in The Thibune yesterday that John Nye, the Ioreman of the brick-yard of P. J. Sexton & Co., at the original disappeared with \$1,800 intended to "jay off the men for their two weeks" wages. The matter was reported at Central Station, as the man believed that Nye had you away with the men believed that Nye had run away with the money. The suggestion was made in these columns to the men that they would better wait before pronot quite possible that he had been foully dealt with. This now turns out to have been the true

quite possible that he had been foully dealt with. This now turns out to have been the true state of the case, and another bold daylight assault, of which the police and detectives knew nothing, took place in the very heart of the city.

Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Nye drew the \$1,800 from the bank, and with it started for the brickmakers, for whom it was intended. As he was passing through "Gamblers' Alley" he was approached by a man, struck with a slung-shot, and knocked down. The thief then attempted to take the package of money from Mr. Nye, who resisted vigorously notil the slunger was frightened off by a nasser-by. Nye is unable to give any description of his assailant, as the first blow stunned him so that he only retained strength enough to hold on to the money.

On getting up in a dazed condition he staggered toward his car, and, in his semi-unconscious state, boarded a Milwaukee avenue car instead of taking one on the Blue Island avenue line as he should have done. Still suffering from the effects of the slung-shot, he was finally put on a train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, the conductor of which recognized him, and let him off at Watseka, his home. He was still almost totally unable to give an ancount of himself, but the following day he had recovered sufficiently to direct his son-in-law to take the money to the city and pay off the men. This was done Thursday evening to the entire satisfaction of all, and just in time to prevent trouble. There was a supply of brick in the kilos when one Carey, President of the Brickmakers' Association, came along and ordered the men to stop work. Had this been done and the fires allowed to die out, the brick would have been a total loss to the owners. When the men remonstrated, Carey said that Sexton & Jones were responsible for the loss of the wages, and that any man who attempted to work would be thrown into the kilo. The appearance of Mr. Nye's son-in-law with the money quieted the trouble.

Mr. Nye was yesterda, able to walk about,

THE JUSTICES. THE JUSTICES.

The case of Nelson Seymour, who is charged with incest by Viola Thompson, was taken from Justice Kaufmann yesterday to Justice Hudson, because the former was "sick," and couldn't try it. There was no change of venue. Seymour appearing voluntarily, and giving ball in the sum of \$2,000 until the 15th inst.

O'Brien & Kettelle have become coupsed for the O'Brien & Kettelle have become counsel for the defense, and Augustus Van Buren now represents Mr. Seymour. The delay was secured by the prosecution on the ground that they hadn't their witnesses.

Justice Walsh: Patrick Vaughan, assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Frischkorn, \$300 to the 19th; Mathew Schaefer, a special policeman at Palmer & Fuller's planing-mill, who struck a young man named James Vail over the head with his

de Fuller's planing-mill, who struck a young man named James Vall over the head with his baton, upon some slight provocation, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: James Garrity, larceny of a lot of lead-pencils from 8. Goldman's store, at No. 588 State street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Dooley, a reckless driver, who ran down a little boy at the corper of Polk and Clark streets, \$35 fine: William O'Leary, shooting Henry Vogt one week ago last Sunday, \$3,000 to the 15th, it having been reported that the physicians now have some hopes of the injured man's recovery. Several pieces of bone were extracted, and, though the buillet has not yet been extracted, it is not though? that it will cause any further inflammation or erysipelas.

Before Justice Scully, on the West Side, yesterday, there was a case of some interest fried. It appears that one G. A. Bishop, a "magnetic besler," holding out at No. 36 North Throop street, was called upon by one Peterson, who was pining under some of the ills that flesh is heir to, and administered the Magnetic Healer several times, curing him, of course; and he, (Bishop) finally laying aside his professional robes, administered a pill, in the shape of a bill, for about \$50, which thoroughly electrified Peterson, who declared under oath that the proprietor of the Magnetic Healer was a fraud, and refused to take the last dose. Hastening to his lawyer he was advised to procure a warrant for the arrest of Bishop, which resulted in the bringing of the Doctor before the Court to explain things. When the reporter left the lawyers were engaged in cirnest and learned dissertations upon what constitutes a doctor of medicine, and the legality or illegality of Bishop's

ARRESTS.

At 10:30 last evening Officer Scott, of the West Twelfth Street Station, arrested a young man giving the name of James Barrett, in whose possession was found a single buggy harvess, a black leather utckel-trimmed bridle, an old drab-striped lap-robe, and a new fly-net. It is thought the articles were stolen, and an arrest is wanted. owner is wanted.

Minor arrests: John Keyes, brought into the Chicago Avenue Station upon three warrants charging him with assaulting Frank and John Kuhlman, and with malicious mischief; Philip Schaefer, whom Theodora Kupple accuses of bastardy; May McCormick, found in the streets at an early hour yesterday morning with a caster and cruets and a bottle of chow-chow, which are thought to have been stolen.

George Lewis, who registers at 25 years of

which are thought to have been stolen. George Lewis, who registers at 35 years of age, American, and a railroad and Board of Trade man by occupation, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant aworn out before Justice Wallace by O. E. Hamilton. of Toledo, O. alleging that Lewis awindled him out of \$150 cash. The "trick" was taken in a poker-room over Matt Klees' saloon, on Randolph street, and the game was poker. Hamilton is of the opinion, however, that the game was not honestly played, and for that reason thinks that the law will take comizance of his complaint.

As anticipated, the arrest of the thief who

the law will take cognizance of his complaint.

As anticipated, the arrest of the thief who was passing himself off as a gas-fitter in the employ of the Gas Company, was made yesterday. The prisoner is a drunken, worthless fellow, giving the name of James Foley. He was arrested Thursday aftereoon by Officer Lacv. Calling at the house of J. Sugar, No. 793 Halsted street, he represented himself as an employe of the Gas Company. He looked at the metre and rubbed a little paint on the coupling, and then demanded 50 cents, which was given him. The next call was at the house of M. Wienberg, where he attempted to play the same game, but Wienberg was too cunning for him, and sent for a policeman.

Early vesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Gay.

cunning for him, and sent for a policeman.

Early yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Thomas, of Mansfield, O., reported at police headquarters that their son, William Gaylord Thomas, aged 16 years, and a young companion named William Henry Chiffin, had run away from home, and that the former had taken with him about \$300 of his father's cash. From letters left behind them it was thought that they intended to go out upon a buffalo hunt in Western Iowa. Detective Ender was given charge of the case, and readily traced the young men to the Burdick House, whither they went upon arriving in this city. They had just left, however, to take the outgoing train on the Rock Island Road, and a speedy trip was made to the depot just in time to catch the truants. They both readily agreed to postpone their trip, and, at the request of their parents, concluded to return to their homes. Nearly all the money was recovered.

J. G. Kearney, proprietor of a livery at No. 458 State street, last evening reported to the police that two women, somewhat under the in-fluence of liquor, last evening jumped into a buggy left standing in front of No. 403 State street and drove away. He wanted the police to arrest them.

The trial of Peter Werner or Warren, alias Russell Edwards, occupied the whole day in the Circuit Court. He is the young man who tried to confidence Mrs. Lavinia Day out of \$1,500, she having lost \$5,000 in bonds and negotial with him for their return. When arrested he had a neatly-sealed package of old paper in his pocket, his ourpose being to give her this when be got the money. The jury gave him one year in the Penitentiary.

Last Wednesday P. P. Gibbs, of No. 137

Last Wednesday P. P. Gibbs, of No. 137
State street, swore out warrants for the arrest of
two domestics named Lizzie and Annie Cooney.
Only the latter was found and arrested, and,
until yesterday afternoon, the unfortunate girl
was a prisoner at the Armory. Mr. Gibbs accused the sisters of having stolen a nair of
solitaire earrings valued at \$175, but Annie denied the imputation. There were some
little points of circumstantial evidence which might have proved sufficient
to hold the girl to the Criminal Court, had not
the missing jewelry been found prior to the
trial yesterday, just where they had been
placed by the owner,—in the bell of a tablecaster. Justice Wallace, those hearing of the
recovery, censured the plaintiff severely and
honorably discharged Miss Cooney, who burst
into tears and left the court-room. It is alleged that once before the Gibbs family had a
servant arrested upon a similar charge, and
that the property supposed to have been stolen
was likewise found hidden away in the caster.
Miss Cooney announced her intention of sning
for damages at once.

for damages at once.

A rather singular case of alleged kidnaping was last evening reported to the police by a man named Watson, living at No. 526 West Lake street. Yesterday afternoon his little son, a years of age, was awaiting a lesson on the violin from a German music-teacher, who has been in the habit of calling at the house. The Professor found the violin out of order, and sent the little pupil to a drugstore about one block distant to buy a couple of violin-strings. Not returning with his usual promptitude, the boy's parents instituted a search for him, but up to a late hour they had found him not. The last trace they could get of him was at the drug-store where he had purchased the strings. Mr. Watson represents that his wife is nearly craxy over the matter, and hast night he was endeavoring to telegraph the police authorities of Cleveland. A brother to his wife, Frank Gorham by name, was very fond of the child, and had trequently threatened to carry the little fellow home with him. Gorham could not be found last night, which, in Mr. Watson's lice, adds strength to his belief that Gorham was the kidnaper. He also says that he suspected a meddlescene lady of his own neighborhood, whose Christian examples sometimes exceed the bounds of prooriety. This lady was at the public school vesterday inquiring for the little boy, and has always appeared anxious to get control of him. Mr. Watson admits that he has been drinking considerably of late, and that perhaps his boy was taken away by some one who wished to punish the father for setting so bad an example. Although quite excited over the affair last evening, he was confident of hearing from his son within a short time, unlesss he had actually been kidnaped by child-stealers, which was not at all probable.

THE PRODUCTS OF INDIGESTION.

THE PRODUCTS OF INDIGESTION. Inability of the stomach to act upon the food is productive of serious and speedy miscalef to the productive of serious and speedy miscalef to the entire bodily economy. The circulation languishes and grows poor; leanness, pallor, and a loss of muscular and organic power supervene; but, worse than this, the functions associated with and dependent upon digestion, such as evacation and the secretion of bile, grow irregular, and the organs whose business it is to discharge those functions become badly disordered. This disastrous state of things is more readily and thoroughly rectified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitrastran any known medicinal agent. The stomach being invigorated, the life-giving principles of the blood are increased, the system properly nourished, leanness and deblitty overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

In morrished, leanness and debility overcome, and the bowels and liver thoroughly and promptly regulated.

Unprogressive Foreigners.

Judge Relev's Lature to Philadelphia Times.
I forgot the date at which Livangston came as our Minister to France. It was, however, before the adoption of use Constitution, or as the representative of Washington's Audinostration.

**Before arriving in Paris he had been painfully impressed by the fact that most of the agricultural laborers were bowed and exchanged and exchanged the fact that their chief implements and sickles which require them to stoop eriest long over shile reaping than they had done while cultivating their crops than they had done while cultivating their crops the political politics. I have been a philanthepist, and in the long of remedying many many many prompts to different the standard results and the property of the prop

er attend to the crops, which, even when grain, are carefully weeded. The ground the prepared by the angle, though the old-

THE COURTS.

Judge Drummend Going to Boston-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.
Judge Drummond left the city last evening for Boston, where he will sit next week with Judges Harlan and Bunn to hear the Chippewa and Wisconsin land-grant cases. The former involves the question of the navigability of the Chippewa River, and the latter the validity of divers land-grants to the West Wisconsin Central, the Madison & Portage, and the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad Companies. These cases were set for hearing last June at Madison, but Mr. Pinney, one of the counsel, was seriously ill at that time. As the parties desired an early hearing, and, as Judge Harlan will not be back here again this fall, it was arranged that the arguments should Judge Harian will not be back here again this fall, it was arranged that the arguments should be heard at Boston. Judge Drummond is accompanied by his son, who is on his way to enter Yale College, and will be absent two or three weeks. Considerable perplexity is caused by the fact that Judge Blodgett is not back, and has not even been heard from for some time. He was expected to return the first of the pres-ent week. The last news of him was from Block Island, where he was summering.

DIVORORS.

John Travis complains that his wife Caroline spends all his spare earnings for whisky-straight, and when he will not give the money she steals it from his pocket while he is asieep. As a consequence she neglects her children and home duties, and John says he will take a divorce if it is all the same to the Court.

Isadore Hutte filed a ball for divorce from Eugenie Hutte, nee Perin, on the ground of desertion.

Lastly, Patrick Quirk charges that his wife Kate, within the space of six weeks, the length of their married life, was guilty of drunkenness, cruelty, and adultery, and finally, on the 30th of October, 1877, deserted him. He has no desire to have her come back again. DIVORCES.

to have her come back again.

ITEMS.

In the Hochstetter case a motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Barnum to dissolve the injunction, but postponed until this morning, as the parties were not ready to go on. This was the case in which Hochstetter obtained an injunction to prevent the Hyde Park authorities from interfering with his saloon or booth near the military encampment.

Judges, Garv and Jameson will hear motions to-day and Judge Moore divorce cases. No announcements as to the other Judges.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIDE. Martin Best, one of the Deputies in the Superior Court, yesterday began a suit to recover \$8,000 back pay and damages for the non-payment of the same from the City of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Christopher Eicksmann filed a bill against the Village of Hyde Park to restrain the town authorities from interfering with his possession of a salcon on the southwest corner of Stony Island arenue and Fifty-seventh street. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Barnum. Scarcely had Eicksmann handed in his \$6, and obtained his coveted injunction when John Milan, another Hyde Park whisky-seller, came in with a similar complaint. He has obtained a small piot of ground near the corner of Fifty-seventh street and lake arenue, and he is afraid the police will raid his place unless they are judically forbidden, ide was made happy by the usual injunction. This makes the fourth suit of the kind growing out of the establishment of the military encampment near Stony Island arenue and Fifty-seventh street.

Mary Gocel, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Gocel, deceased, began a suit for \$10,000 damages against the City of Chicago. Margaret A. Bostick began a similar suit for the same amount against the same defendant.

Edward W. and Eobrahm Morrison, trustees of the estate of James M. Morrison, began a suit against Louis Colm to recover \$2,500 damages for breach of covenant.

PROBATE COURT. CIRCUIT COURT.

In the estate of David Walsa, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Edward Bornemann, under bond of \$4,000, which was approved.

Letters of administration in the estate of James John Buss, deceased, were issued to Alzada Buss, and bond of \$1,400 approved.

Emil Rutishauer was granted letters of administration on the estate of Margaretha ministration on the estate of Margaretha Rutishauser, deceased. Bond of \$13,000 ap-

proved.

In the estate of George Haag, deceased, letters of administration, under bonds of \$2,100, were granted to Jeannette Haag.

In the estate of Hiram L. Wilder, deceased, the administrator having removed from the State, the letters of administration heretofore issued to Thomas A. Jackson were revoked, and new letters granted, under bord of \$4,000, to Joshus P. Young, administrator de bonis non.

THE CALL MONDAY. THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY-800 to 806, inclusive, except 839 and 840. No. 799, Gilbert w. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE JANESON-1, 351 to 1, 437, inclusive, except 1, 390, 1, 391, 1, 393, 1, 400, 1, 410, and 1, 428. No. 1, 350, Lucasom vs. Tangney, oa.

Judge Moore—Contested motions.

Judge Moran—General business. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-W. W. Good-win vs. Washington Dewey, \$310.83.

JUDOR GART-Henry W. Putnam vs. Gustav Vinkler, 8058, 33. -James Mattas vs. Henry M. and Simon L. Mařus; verdict, \$40; and motion for new trial.

HYMENEAL.

Sperial Disputch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, 111., Sept. 5.—Mr. George Madden,
of the Germania Bank, and Miss Cora Strother, of the Germania Bank, and Miss Cora Strother, granddaughter of Col. E. D. Taylor, of the Passenger House, this city, were married last evening at St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father D. Healey officiating. The wedding was a remarkably quiet one, there being none present but the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. immediate relatives of the contracting parties. It has been pretty generally conceded that the bride was among the belles of Mendota, and certainly a more amiable and a more estimable young lady we have not in the city, and few possess a larger circle of warm friends. The bridegroom is one of those energetic young men whose steadiness and assiduous attention to business has gained for him the confidence of the community, which in itself, in connection with his business, is a guarantee to success. The young couple have left for the East, where they intend spending a few weeks.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Special Diseases to The Tribuna.

Special Diseases to The Tribuna.

Special Diseases to Organize was to-day issued to the Thoene Manufacize was to-day issued to the Thoene Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital, \$20,000; corporators, George Thoene, £. R. Davis, Michael Meile; object, making sausage and keeping hotel and boarding-houss.

A certificate of organization was filed by the Catholic Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Chicago. The Directors are J. J. O'Grady, Thomas Lyons, J. J. McKeough, Sr., J. J. McKeough, Jr., John Walsh, William Murphy, Peter Mohan, and Edward Riely.

possible, the right side shoul the body rolled a little lower saliva which may be secrete out of the mouth, if not un lowed. Again, alcoping with sition is often assumed during sleep, circulation is then free in the extremities the head and neak, and the mucles chest are drawn up and fixed by the abo and thus the expansion of the thorax in The chief objections to this position are creates a tendency; to cramp and cold arms, and sometimes seems to cause head during sleep, and dreams. These small man often make or mar comfort in eleeping.

THE SPRAGUES.

Mrs. Sprague at Jamaics Plain—Her Husband Forwards Her Childres.

Dissica to See Test World.

Kingston, R. I., Sept. 3.—Dr. J. G. Perry, of New York, who has a centage at Sarremasett Pier, told me to-night that a conversation he had recently had with Mrs. Sprague led him to believe that her departure from her husband's residence was solely in consequence of the inability of her coupsel to get Mr. Sprague to come to an understanding about the disposition to be made of the children. He added that within a few days before her flight be had wites seen Mrs. Sprague out driving,—once with her children, and once alone. This explodes antirely the story that has been told to the effect that Gov. Sprague had had her ander anything like a strict surrellance. Mr. Irving Watson, the prooristor of the Narramasett Herald, says that Mrs. Sprague was driven away from the Pier by Tom Handy, the Providence driver referred to in yesterday's World. She was in her own barouche, but the horses were Handy's. After Mrs. Sprague's departure the Governor went up to the Tower Hill Honns alone, and asked the proprietor. Mr. Wood, If a lady who is an intimate friend of Mrs. Sprague was abore. She was not, and Gov. Sprague was there. She was not, and Gov. Sprague remarked that he was not roing to bother any more, since all he wanted was to see the children. Sprague's return to Canonches visited her there twenty times, and on each occasion had hen received by the Governor courseonsly, and had act all times had access to Mrs. Sprague, was with Gov. Sprague most of insteventing. "Here," he said to me, "are five checks you see which the Governor rawe me to night. They are the checks for five truns filled with his children's clothing and effects, which I am to hand over to Mr. Hasard, Mrs. Sprague's return to Canonches visited her there in the flower of the Harad, has a Connected with the children going to Wickford and Sprague said. "Her years going a way, and he replied to the fact he said. "They have zone in time a connect with the Shore line;

Mothers! your hild may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermiture Cometa," They are the best surset, and most pleasant rem-edy known, Avaid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLA'S THEATRE. LAST SATURDAY MATINES AND NIGHT OF NASBY'S "WIDOW BEDOTT."

NEIL BURGESS, BURGESS & LOCKE COMBINATION. In Nasby's (D. R. Locke's) Four-Act Comedy,

WIDOW BEDOTT:

OR, A HUNT FOR A HUSBAND.

Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays half alght prices.

Sunday—Last Night of Widow Bedott.

Ronday—TUNY PASTUR and DOUBLE COMPANY. HOOLEY'S. HOOLEY'S.

Monday, Sept. 1, Grand Parewell of MAHN'S OOMIO OPERA COMPANY, and Final Performances of FATINITZA.

Every Evening et 8, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Popular Prices—25c. 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Matiness,
25c and 50c.
Next Week—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

DENMAN THOMPSON

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB," Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday MATINGES, until further notice, SECURE YOUR SEATS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
51 South Clark-st. POSITIVE AND INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS! ting-room only. The Auditorium filed with last OLIO, VARIETY, PANTOMISTE.

Every evening at 8 o'clock, Including Sunday.

Matinees Wednesday, issuarday, and Standay for labor
and families at 20 clock; doors open at 10 clock.

Popular prices, 7a, 50, 32, 52, 64d 15 cents.

Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVIL THIS EVENING AT & O'CLOCK, GRAND CONCERT

CRICAGO ORCHESTRA, Under the direction of ADOLPH RUSERBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place
every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer

M.CORMICK HALL

meement Extraordinary! Col. A. Y. HARPER, "OKOLONA STATES,"

will address the citizens of Chicago MORDAY EVEN-NO, Sept. 4, on States Rights, Reconstruction, Sambo, The Yazoo Affair, etc. Tickets, with reserved ceats 50 cents. For mis or saturday Morning at Chicago Music Co. 'a, 185 State-st. MICHIGAN AV. BAPTIST
MICHIGAN AV. BAPTIST
MICHURCH-Michigan av., near Twenty chird-el.

SATURDAY, Sopt. 4, Last Maitines and Night of
UNCLE TOMS CABIN,

Monday Even as. Sept. 4, "Uncle Town's Cabin" at the Union Park Congregational Church.

STOVES "INVINCIBLE"

In the bose Home Broke
in Hard Dock. 1st Stylis
and date. "I've hard to the stylis
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CHICAGO & ERIE STOYE CO. (Limited) Office, 171 and 178 Lake-st., Oh

STORAGE

PROVIDENCE WAREHOUSES

PROVIDENCE WAREHOUSES

PROVIDENCE WAREHOUSES

These Warehouses supply long quested facilities a
Western or Southern editypent of heavy menchanged
for the Rastern market. The Washington for free
class in all their approximances. The besides facilities
of Providence are tamong the team in the containty, da
the hanks are prepared to seguidate beauting facilities
lading and warehouse rescape de Franchiste relalading and warehouse rescape de Franchiste relalading and market and relationship to the containty of the containt

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

L. E. Moody, of Boston, is at the Gardner. Col. V. R. Hart, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

L. E. Cowdrey, Mayor of Rochester, Minn., is

W. R. Finch, of the LaCrosse Republican, is Ed Rutz, Bellville, ex-Treasurer of Illinois, is omiciled at the Pacific.

The Earl of Wicklow, registering from Ireland, is a guest of the Tremont. R. L. Colvin, of the Janesville (Wis.) Sentinel,

among the guests of the Tremont. Col. George S. Young and Capt. L. D. Green

irk yesterday, and will be rushed to-day. Prof. Swing has returned and will resume his egular services to-morrow morning at Me-

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, Solicitor he Pullman Palace-Car Company, is registered t the Pactic. C. D. Gorham, Superintendent of the Pitts-

burg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is regis-tered at the Sherman.

Thomas Scott, Glasgow, Scotland, Capt. Gas-fill and George Vernon Sims, London, Eng., re sojourning at the Pacific. obert Warren and P. D. Armour reached e yesterday from a trip to Europe, and were mly welcomed on 'Change.

The wife of Louis Babe, the Clark street ridge-tender, died yesterday, leaving five little hildren to the sole care of the father. Lords Caledon and Rudley, of the British ife Guards, called on Gen. Sheridan vesterday, hey are en route for a two months' bunting

Sportsmen's Ciub held a meeting at the tan House last evening, and discussed the tetive removal of their boat-house to the ton grounds.

r. and Mrs. E. J. Ovington, Jr.; returned in their camping-out trip in Northern Michl-last week, having had rare sport trout-fish-and deer-shooting.

R. R. Cable, Assistant President of the Chica-ago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and F. N. Pinney, General Manager of the Wisconsin Cen-ral Railroad, are at the Pacific.

D. W. Parker, General Passenger Agent of the lows & Cedar Rapids Railroad, and Joseph Jollett, President of the Evansville & Terre laute Railroad, are at the Tremoot.

ices were received at military headquar-sterday to the effect that the telegraph om Fort Abraham Lincoln and Fort Yates en finished, and is now in working order. The Sheriff is constructing four padded cells a the County Jail for insane people confined here pending the trial of their cases. There fill be two in the male and two in the female

The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 57 degrees; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 72; 8 p. m., 69. Barbuneter at 8 a. m., 29.61; 8 p. m., 29.55. Twenty-one cars of excursionists came in esterday over the Chicago. Denville & Vincennes Rairoad. The party dispersed themelves through the botels, and took in the Ex

An evening paper yesterday stated that there was a scheme hatching to charter the Great Eastern and fix her up for the transportation of cattle between Portland, Me., and Europe,—2,500 head of beeves and 85,000 sheep at a clip. Mr. John B. Sherman was said to be the prime mover in the project. Mr. Sherman knows nothing whatever about it.

A rumor is current that ex-Senator Miles Ketioe and Ald. Riordan, of the Seventh Ward,
are regotiating for the purchase by the city of
the site occupied by the Blue Island avenue
railway barns for the new court-room contemplated by the Administration for the West Division. The West Division Railway Company
has selected a location for its barns further to
the southwest.

A meeting of the depositors of the defunct Cook County Savings Institution was held last night at the office of G. J. & C. W. Williams, Room S. No. 23 North Clark street, for the purpose of hearing a bill read, which has already been filed in the Circuit Court, to enjoin Mr. Dreier, Assignee, from further interfering with the property of the bank, and to compel him to give a full statement of what has been done during the past three years, he having faited to declare any dividend or make any showing of what assets there are, and asking for the appointment of a Receiver. The attendance was, not large, but all seemed to concur in the efforts being made to learn something of the hidden mysteries, and to have the alleged unfaithful Assignee relieved of his trust.

of his trust.

Mrs. John Mather, living at No. 814 West Lake street, the widow of the man killed a few days ago while attempting to board a train in motion on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad at the Paulina-street crossing, has become deranged through grief, and yesterday forenoon at about 10 o'clock she attempted to throw herself beneath the wheels of an engine at precisely the same point where her husband was killed. She was noticed by the flagman at that crossing, Joseph Lantin, and W. P. Biake, who lives close by, who dragged her from the track just in time to save her. Their attention was first directed to her by her carious and apparently insane conduct and general appearance. A citizen who was passing at the time, whose names was not ascertained, took the lady to her home.

At 8:30 last evening Officer Robert Jones.

the lady to her home.

At 8:30 last evening Officer Robert Jones, while traveling his post, noticed a woman sitting upon the door-steps of the Chamber of loommerse. She compisined of being ill, and tated that her name was Mary Callaghan, and nat she only arrived in this city in the morning rom Michigan. On the way to the station she sade contradictory statements that she lived the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, and going from one spasm into other when the County Hospital was ached, and the officer was unable to get anying definit or fruthful out of her. It is bught she is the same woman who was bught into the Armory under the influence of the armory under the influence of the state of the same woman who was bught into the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught into the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the Armory under the influence of the same woman who was bught for the same wo

THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS

ere expected to holi a meeting yesterday aftmoon and dispose of the question. How shall
lehigar arenue be naved! but Mr. Sherman
as absent, and, under the agreement that
othing relating to the matter shall be done
to the control of the control of the call
the President, was made by Comissioner Walsh and agreed to. There was
delegation of property-owners on hand, and
so a swarm of contractors representing differout kinds of pavement. The presence of outders seems to be a thorn in the side of the
ommissioners, since they say nothing can be
one with them in the room. There is such a
versity of views on the subject that it is very
robable that a permanent improvement will
to be made this year. While the complaint
rainst broken limestone is loud and deep,
shalt and broken grantle have champions, but
lifet mound gravel seems to have the most
iends, Mr. Richard Tuthill having about 7.000
et on his petition. It will cost about
third as much as the limestoner seems to be to
y down sections of different kinds of roaded as experiments, and let the property-ownsee which one they like best. Hereafter

time. Of this amount all has been collected except \$20,000, and of the last-named amount there may be \$3,000 or \$4,000 that may not eventually be paid, owing to depreciation of real estate and the failure of individuals. It is just as likely, however, that the institution will collect some of it, and in some cases suits are to be brought to recover. These loans, he says, were housely made, and the Directors have known of them for years. The money thus loaned belonged to the Building Fund. As for the statement that the institution is in a bad way, financially speaking, and in danger of a collapse, or anything of that sort, he pronounces it simply rediculous, and ettes the fact that the Home has a balance of at least \$14,000 in the City Treasury as an evidence that it iss't very likely to "bust." If some of the Home's loans have not turned out as well as it was expected they would do when they were made, its experience is by no means an unusual one, for it has been duplicated in the cases of plenty of other institutions in Chicago which have suffered from depreciation in real estate. He cridently has no fears of any report which the Committee on Loans may make, and, as far as he is concerned, is entirely willing that all the facts shall be given to the public, feeling, as he does, that the affairs of the institution have been managed with honesty, fidelity, and business prudence.

THE NORWEGIAN OLD SETTLERS

esty, fidelity, and business prudence.

THE NORWHOLLN OLD'SETTLESS
held a picuic at the West Chicago Ayenue Park
vesterday, and it was emineutly successful.
Visitors were present from several adjoining
States, and resident Norwegians were out in
full force. The occasion was intended to be a
sort of a reunion of that nationality, and one
of those social, genial eatherings characteristic
of that people, and it differed from the everyday gathering of the kind in that there was no
purpose to make money.

It was not until late in the afternoon that the
assemblage was called upon to listen to a
speech, which was by A. B. Johnson, who was
the leading spirit in the affair. His speech was
largely historic, but none the less interesting,
for, coming to the city when the population did
not exceed 8.000, he was presared to review the
history of Norwegians in Chicago, and he acquitted himself with credit.

The next speaker was Mayer Harrison. No
one seemed to know why he was present, but
being present, and "the Mayor of the entire
city," he was indulged. He spoke at some
length, and tried to prove that he was
a near relative of the Danes, and
a first cousin of the Scandinsvians.
Proving this to his own satisfaction, and having
on farmer occasions proved that German and
Irish blood flowed it equal proportions in his
veins, he salited into praising himself, and was
more than usually prolific in promises and in
picturing how he proposed to make "the best
Mayor Chicago ever had." He was followed by
Charles Lundell, and when he had concluded
the shades of night had settled upon the affair,
and then the sport commenced. Music and
dancing wound up the exercises at a late hour
in the evening, and would have been prolonged,
no doubt, but for a shower of rain.

EX-OOV. MOSES AND HIS ALLEGED WIFE.

Mention was made a week or so ago of the

EX-GOV. MOSES AND HIS ALLEGED WIFE. Mention was made a week or so ago of the arrival in this city of ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, and of his calling on several friends. It is understood the object of his visit was to find a woman to whom it is alleged he was married a few years ago, and who ran away from him while in New York. As the story zoes, Moses got a divorce from his first wife, by whom he had four children, in order to marry this lady,—"a Charleston girl of excellent family, pretty and accomplished." As she states it, he abused her, and for that reason she left him. He began proceedings for a divorce from her on the ground of adultery with several high Washington officials, and, having learned that she was in an assignation-house in New York, be went there with an officer, and served the papers on her. While in

having learned that she was in an assignation-house in New York, be went there with an officer, and served the papers on her. While in the place he created such a rumpus, it is said, that a noliceman had to be called to turn him out. Subsequently he met her on Broadway, near the Gilsey House, and caught hold of her, and dragged her, and tore ber clothing, a large crowd collecting and wondering what such a proceeding meant. Nothing appears to have been done about it. The keeper of a bagnlo in this city met Mrs. Moses in New York two weeks ago, and, as she was anxious to leave that city, brought her here, where she now is, living in a house of prostitution. Moses came here, as stated, but was unable to see her, since she didn't want to see him. She says that he nawned her wardrobe and jewelry, all worth \$5,000, and that she will have nothing to be poor now. At one time-he was well to do. He is represented as being "crazy in love" with this woman, and she claims to have received a letter from him yesterday (it baying been torwarded from her former home in New York), in which he says that he will withdraw the divorce suit, take her clothing and jewelry out of nawn, and freat her kindly if she will the divorce suit, take her clothing and jewelry out of pawn, and freat her kindly if she will only live with him again.

THE CITY-HALL.

About \$7,000 of the scrip of 1878 was redeemed

The police pay-roll for August was made out esterday. It amounts to \$33,734.

Ex-Ala. O'Brien was yesterday appointed. Sidewalk Inspector, vice E. Lewis, resigned. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,773 from the Water Department, and \$446 from the

Rumor had it yesterday that the Superintendent of Bridges was to be removed at an early day for "the good of the party."

Mayor Harrison attended the Scandinavia Old Settlers' picnic yesterday afternoon, and was armed with "the best speech," etc. The conference between the Mayor and Supt Kirkland in reference to the new City Hall did not occur yesterday on account of the engage-ments of the former.

Up to date 2,942 saloon licenses have been issued. Last year the total number was 2,323. Have the number of saloons increased, or is the Mayor making war on the saloon interest?

Among the building permits yesterday was one to the Board of Education to erect a school building, corner of Oakley and Ohio streets, to cost \$27,000, and one to William Schmidt to erect a two-story store and dwelling, Nos. 79 and 81 Clybourn avenue, to cost \$7,000. and SI Clybourn avenue, to cost \$7,000.

The friends of Samuel Engel, who wants Ald. Ballard's place—because there is no pavattached to it—were talking loud yesterday. They were Democrats, of course, and want to gain a vote, and were claiming that Ald. Waldo, of the Committee on Elections, had gone out of the city to defeat their purposes. The charge is exceedingly ridiculous, of course, for the Alderman is away on pressing business, and a majority of the Committee are at home, and could attend to the matter at any time if they saw fit.

Commissions Waller vesterder appointed.

matter at any time if they saw fit.

Commissioner Waller yesterday appointed Rudolph Ruhbaum and Tim Crane to positions in the Water Department, vice J. D. Smith and Charles Merkel. Ruhbaum is a relic of the County Clerk's office under Gen. Lieb, and Crane is an ex-Coustable, but was more recently employed as Sergeant-at-Arms by the County Board. If more infunctial, competent, and deserving men could not have been found, Democracy is in a sad plight. Mr. Waller says that in his private business he should have selected other persons, but he had to yield to the Mayor, and the only satisfaction he has is that he is fortified in his action by numerously-signed petitions, letters, etc.,—all of which, however, he must know, amount to nothing.

THE PATE OF AN APPLICANT.

Some days ago Frederick Walterhalter, who has been an applicant for the position of Harbor-Master for the past four months, called upon the Mayor and was introduced by him to Mr. Waller as a suitable man for the place. Mr. Waller as a suitable man for the place. Mr. Waller told him to get up a petition,—to get good names to it, so that he could show the newspapers upon whose motion he had been appointed. The instructions were adhered to, and yesterday Waterialter presented his credentials,—which were the very best,—and was told that he could not have the place. He was anary, of course, and had reason to be, and in his wrath he went so far as to threaten personal violence. It is not believed, however, that he will kill any one, but his treatment has been anything cles than proper. But he is one of the hundreds who have been similarly trified with, and thus it is that the Democratic party is being "bullt up."

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

The Mayor was considerably worked up yesterday on the Bridewell pardon question, and was contending that whatever abuses had existed be had broken up, etc. He caused his clerks to prepare a list of the pardons granted for several years past, and appeared to take a great deal of comfort from ft. They found that the average per week for 1878 had been 8½; for 1878, 10; for 1874, 14; for 1875, 10; for 1876, 177, 5½; for 1878, 5; and for the first six months of 1879, four per week. These figures show nothing by way of comparison as he puts them; but an analysis of them does him no good. For instance, the pardons for the six months ending July 1, 1879, were 108, of which he granted thirty-four (from May to September), leaving his predecessor sixty-nine from January to May. Looking further, however, it appears that, while Mayor Heath's pardons for the dres four months

of the year were sixty-nine, all told, Mr. Harrison's for the first four months of his term were ninety-six. This is, of course, the only comparison that can be made at this time, and it conclusively proves all that has been charged, viz.: that under his administration the number of pardons granted has been on the increase. It is unpleasant to present these facts, and perhaps untimely, but it seems necessary to prevent false impressions going abroad. More might be given and said to show the truthfulness of the charges, and also to demonstrate that the pardoning power of the Mayor is an Aldermanic laxury; but, in addition to what has been said. It is enough to add, in substantiation of what has been already claimed about the influence of Aldermen in the matter, that one of them yesterday thanked the reporter that he had escaped being credited with the number of pardons he had actually obtained, which was much larger, he said, than had been reported.

DOWN UPON SOLDIERS.

John S. Dixon, a one armed soldier, who has occupied a position in the Law Department for some time, was frozen out yesterday, and Paul Vogel was appointed in his place. It appears that certain promises had been made to Egbert Jamieson in the Mayoralty campaign, and that this is the fulfillment of them. The worst feature of the case, however, is that a gentleman in one of the departments offered to resign and give his place to Mr. Dixon rather than that he should be thrown out of employment, but the Mayor would not entertain the proposition for some reason or another. Mr. Dixon is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and his efficiency is conceded, but his misfortune is that he lost an arm in the defense of the country, and is believed to be a Republican. This is "reform."

FEDERAL ITEMS.

The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed of which \$30,283 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,933

Col. Grimeson, formerly Revenue Agent for this district, but more latterly one of Commissioner Raum's missionaries out on the Pacific

replaces him on the Slope.

E. F. Jacobs, the Chief Clerk of the Supervising Architect's office in Washington, visited the new Custom-House yesterdar in company with Supt. McDowell. The inspection was not official, but it may have the effect of causing the red-tape tiers at the Washington end of the line to realize that the delay in the completion of the building is almost solely due to their dilatory habits in the matter of forwarding plans and specifications.

and specineauous.

Col. A. C. Matthews, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue in this district, but now engaged in the peaceful practice of the law at Pittsfield and in keeping a weather eve on the imperited political interests of the State, was in the city yesterday and called upon Collectors Harvey, Revenue-Agent Trumbull, and the other internal-revenue officials at the Government Building. They do say that "Ase" is a candidate for the Attorney-Generalship of the

MILK-DEALERS.

tions yesterday with Prosecuting-Attorney Cam-eron, Gen. I. N. Stiles, and State's-Attorney Mills on the subject of the forthcoming prosecutions of the milk sophisticators. The energetic Prose-cuting-Attorney will proceed to-day to issue summonses against the milk-dealers, which, ough, and vigorous, and the ordinance which has hitherto worked sundry milk-dealers so much financial misery and loss of reputation will confront them at this turn of the proceedof the legal machinery which is to be set in motion. It is also intimated that the Grand Jury end will be put in working order, and that the new State law will be used in such cases as the new State law will be used in such cases as clearly come within its provisions. It was stated in these columns yesterday that State's-Attorney Mills believed indictments under the new law could be made to stick, and the circumstances and conditions attending certain individual cases would seem to indicate not only the possibility but the probability that the State will be able to prove knowledge of wrong-doing on the part of the dealers.

on the part of the dealers.

UNDER THE "SKIMMED-MILK" SECTION
of new law, however, there is a case against each one of these twenty dealers which it will be exceedingly difficult for them to get around. Gen. Stiles, who is the counsel of the Citizens' Association, and who has been instructed by the Association to advise with and assist Dr. De Wolf in his reform measures,—his late crusades against the rendering-establishments, as well as the hunt for milk-dealers' scalps, on |which he is at present engaged,—has no hesitation in declaring, on the showing made by Dr. Sawyer's report, that there is a case, and a decidedly good one, too, against the dilutionists, and it is possible that he will bear a hand in the prosecutions, as he did in the stink cases. Some desperate efforts are looked for on the part of the dealers to introduce expert testimony, for the purpose, if possible, of backing up their cases. This will, of course, have to be met by counter efforts on the part of the prosecution, and it is not unlikely that the Citizens' Association, with its usual enterprise and munificence in defraving the legal expenses of such cases as these where the public interests are at stake, will see to it that the means are not lacking to secure expert testimony of quite as competent a character as that sought to be introduced by the defense. Under the ordinance and under the new law, with the machinery in good working order in the Police Courts and the County Building, the prosecution promises to be a lively one, and one that will bear fruit in putting a stop to this business of adulterating milk.

LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK,

LIEUT. VAN SCHAICK.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Mann impaneled a jury yesterday orning to inquire into the death of Charles A Van Schaick, who was killed Thursday evening on the Illinois Central Railway at Hyde Park. The jury consisted of A. T. Lay, foreman; A P. Sharpe, J. H. Fry, C. W. Church, A. Baumbacher, and T. E. Morris., The inquest was commenced at the residence of the parents of the deceased, at No. 621 Michigan avenue.

Anthony G. Van Schaick, the father of the

unfortunate young man, testified that deceased was 21 years of age, and that he was home and took supper with the family the night of the ac-cident. The father was called to Hyde Park ciuent. The father was called to Hyde Park late in the evening by a dispatch announcing that an accident had befallen his son. When he reached there he was dead.

The inquest was then adjourned until the afternoon in order to allow the jury an opportunity of viewing the place where the accident occurred. It was resumed at 3 o'clock at the Hyde Park Station.

Finding the body.

Frank K. Root, of Hvde Park, was first called, and testified that he left the camp at 8:15 o'clock Thursday evening. He saw deceased lying on the track, apparently dead, and ran and informed the station agent, and then brought a doctor. George A. Stokes, station agent, testified: His attention was called to a man lying on the track a short distance south of the station. He was lying on his right side, with blood oozing from a wound on the head. He assisted the doctor in lifting the body off the track. Witness further stated that the train deceased jumped or fell from was a through express, and did not stop at Hvde Park unless signaled, though it was not at that time running at a faster rate than eight miles per hour.

Dr. Flood, of Hyde Park, testified that he was called and found deceased lying on the track dead. He had a severe scalp wound. The concussion, he thought, was sufficient to cause death. He bandaged the wound, and some comrades of the deceased carried the body to the camp. PINDING THE BODY.

THE JURY POUND A VERDICT

of accidental death, and exonerated the Railway Company from all blame.

There were rumors of a mysterious ladv, residing on Warren avenue, who was on the train at the time of the accident, and who could throw some light on the affair. Coroner Mann stated to the jury that he would find what the woman knew of the matter, and, if her evidence, warranted it, he would call the jury together and have the verdict changed. The apol where the accident occurred is about 200 feet south of the Hyde Park Station, and from the fact of hair and blood being found on one of the ties it is the general belief that on deceased jumping from the train he was thrown by the motion of the cars on his head, and then rolled some ten feet to where he was found. He was Second-Lisutenant of Company F, First Regiment, and was much respected by both officers and men. The funeral

CHICAGO, Sent. 5.—The writer of this having known from infancy the late Lieut. Charles A. Van Schaick, having consecrated him to God at the font when only a few months old, and watched his every step from bayhood, cannot let his sad death pass without a word of eulogy. It is a great deal to be able to say of any young man that he never gave his parents, or his friends, a moment of uneasiness; that he was true, carnest, steady, and of high principles; but all this can be said of Lieut. Van Schaick without the least flattery. Young as he was, he was trusted in business affairs of the highest importance, for his judgment was always calm and sound, and his perceptions keen and correct. At home, tender and devoted to his family, beloved by his friends, respected by all who knew him, he leaves a very pure and stainless record. Bitter is the blow to the parents who had formed such plans for his future and now see them blighted in a moment. In the presence of such terrible trials we can only say, "It is the Lord; siet him do what seemeth to Him good."

Lieut. Van Schaick was only 20 years old, was educated at Racin under Dr. De Koven, had been in business about three years, and was the youngest commissioned officer in the regiment in which he held so honored a place, where he will be deeply regretted. CLINTON LOCKE.

THE PROBABLE FOREIGN DEMAND. Mr. Hobert Warren, one of Chicage's largest just returned to the city from a six-weeks' visit to the United Kingdom. In view of the coormous shipments of grain to Eugland and the reported failure of the wheat crop in that country, a reporter called upon Mr. Warren yesterday afternoon at his office, No. 123 La Salle street, and ested him for each information as his oband asked him for such information as his observations during his trip would naturally par-

"The crops are failing in England," replied Mr. Warren to the reporter's question, "and, as far as I can learn from what I hear, in all

as far as I can learn from what I hear, in all parts of the Continent, ecxept Southern France, where the wheat crop is good."

"What, in your opinion, are the prospects for the fall trade?"

"If present receipts from this side keep up, there is going to be no advance there. The market is absolutely dull there now, owing to the heavy shipments from this side,—the shipments of this year, last year, and the year before."

"Then the failure of the English crop causes no uneasiness to speak of?"

"The general impression among the English people is that American supplies are so extensive that buyers there are quite prepared to wait and take our grain as they want it."

"Possibly the export business from this country has been a little overdone, and the present dull market is one of the resulta?"

"No. I wouldn't say that. I think the business there is carried on on a safe, sure basis. They are buying grain just as they want it."

"And not speculating on it as we do here?"

"No."

"Is it your opinion that

" Is it your opinion that OUR SHIPMENTS WILL CONTINUE

to be as enormously large as they have been for some time past?"

"No. With the feeling among the English people that they can get all they want of our grain over there when they want it, and with a market already dull by reason of very large shipments, the demand has fallen off, and shipments from this country cannot keep up with those of the past few months. The trade there for the last four years in corn has been unprofitable, because of the large exports from America, in connection with those from other countries. It is not too much to say that America is to blame for the present depression in prices."

"How bad is that depression!"

"Well, there is a year small margin for shipping grain at present. Prices there are generally relatively lower than here for grain,—corn and wheal."

"But there must come a demand in time,—when the effects of the failing crops begin to be felt?"

when the effects of the failing crops begin to be felt?"

"Certainly. The stock of wheat in the United Kingdom and France is light, the crops are poor, and the demind for our grain must come. With the English people, as I have said, it will come gradually, for they are very conservative, and buy as they want. Take the shipments of American flour for the past few years. They have been very extensite, and the flour has sold at prices which left the English millers very small profits to compete with it. That has had a tendency to check the trade there."

"Generally speaking the feeling in England is one of dependence on the extent of our supplies—a certainty that they can get American grain when they want it?"

"The quantity required is going to be exten-

The quantity required is going to be exten-

THE SALOON-KEEPERS. ELEVATING THE BUSINESS. The Saloon-Keepers' Union held a semi-annual meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, President John Feldkamp in the chair. The Treasurer reported that the receipts of the Union for the last six months, inclusive of \$730 cash on hand, amounted to \$996, and the expenses to \$269.

President Feldkamp mentioned the efforts of the saloon-keepers through technicalities, and the failure which they met with in dealing with respectable saloon-keepers. There were, however, hundreds of cases in which it was purely the fault of the brewer that low dives and dens of vice were kept up. When a license was taken away from a saloon-keeper who allowed his place to become disorderly, the very first who petitioned for the restoration of the license were the brewers, in order that they might sell their beer. When a license had for good reasons been taken away from a saloon-keeper it should under no circumstances be restored to him. In order to secomplish this the Union should appoint a committee to report at every meeting upon disorderly houses and also give the names of the brewers who supported these establishments. "A line must be drawn," said he, "between decent saloons and low-down dives, for only by the joint action of the proprietors of the respectable places can these nuisances be rooted out and our business be elevated in the eyes of our fellow-citizens and recognized as accounted. dealing with respectable saloon-keep of the proprietors of the respectable places can these nuisances be rooted out and our business be elevated in the eyes of our fellow-citizens and recognized as a respectable one. The prejudice against our business is, when we come to look at it fairly and without bias, often justified. We must form a mutual protective alliance among ourselves against such people." The brewers could do nothing for the interests of the saloon-keeper so long as they sold their beer. The better places, which paid the brewer cash and asked no favors, received no consideration whatever, but the brewers went to these low-down places and did all they could in order to keep them moving. Brewers should divide their customers into two classes, one including those who were old customers and paid cash, and the other those who were dishonest and behindhand and got the brewer into difficulty, and give the first the advantage in the price of beer.

An election for officers was then had, with the following result: President, Philip Mass; Vice-President, Herman Langenbahn; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Charles Bruder; Financial Secretary, Adam Moerl; Treasurer, Philip Dieder; Judiciary Committee, North Side, Adolph George, Philip Enders; South Side, Charles F. Miller, Jacob Gastel, and John Feldkamp; Trustee for eighteen months, Frank Schroth.

A GRAND "STIFF." NEW WAY TO GET INTO THE EXPOSITION. Last evening about 6 o'clock considerable senastion was created at the Exposition entrance by a slab-sided Hoosier, who gave his name as George H. Wood. He inquired for the chief of the police of the establishment, and, on being

atroduced to him, said:
"Horrible shootin' just now un-town."
"Where?" asked two or three bystande rbo pricked up their ears simultaned

who pricked up their ears simultaneously.

"Yer see," continued the Hoosier, as he stopped to take breath and shift a quid of to-bacco from the isrboard to the starboard side of his mouth, "I war a comin' down street in a hoss-car, and just arter we crossed the bridge, another man and me, he was a sittin' beside me in the car, he wor there when I got in, we got out together. He was a little shead, and just in the car, he wor there when goth, we go do together. He wor a little ahead, and just as he reached the sidewalk, I was alone behind him, a man steps up to him and says, 'Mister, is your name so and so?' and the man he says 'No,' and then the strange man pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot the man what was in the car with the say.

"What followed!"

"Why, half a dozen fellers picked up the man what was shot and carried him off. The feller who did the shootin' ran back over the bridge and a crowd of fellers after him, and I ran all the way down here to let you know about it."

And the Exposition Chief of Police, and three

id the scribe.
"Me, I work in the Northern Indiana Prison."
"At Michigan City!"
"Yes, in the Warden's office."
"What's vour name!"
"George H. Wood."
"At what bridge did this shooting affray take

"At what bridge did this shooting affray take place!"
"I don't know the name of yer streets and bridges. I only know that I war acomin' from the other side of the river."
"What had you been doing!"
"Yer see, mister, I war sent up here by the Warden to buy some gas pipe and other fixings for the Indiana Northern Penitentiary, and I had just got through and war acomin' over on this side of the river to find my hotel, as I war intendin' to go home to-night, and that shootin' has so worked me up that I can't remember notin' more."

"Where did you buy your stuff?"
Hereupon the Hooster dove into a spacious pocket, from which he extracted a greasy pocket-book, a jackknife, two or three dirty, worn envelopes, presumably containing letters, and a crumpled card. The last-named bore the address of a manufacturing establishment on West

crumpled card. The last-named bore the address of a manufacturing establishment on West Adams street.

"There, that's it, bygum," said he from the dominion of "Blue Jeans."

"When you left the store where you bought your gas-pipe, what did you do?"

"I walked a square or two and got into a hoss-car, and it was just after we crossed the bridge that the shootin' took place."

"What kind of a man did the shooting?"

"Wall, be war a man about my hight, smooth-faced, with a Roman nose crooked to one side,"—and here the Hoosier bent his nasal organ half-way round to his left ear,—"and wore a cap."

"What colored clothes did he wear?"

"By gum, I war so excited when the pistol went off that I didn't stop to notice, but I could tell the man if he was among a thousand."

"You're sure you would know him again?" said one of the Exposition police.

"Yer bet yer life I would," said the gentleman from Michigan City, "It war a big pistol he carried, too."

"Have you been into the show?" said the Chief of the Police.
"No. not yet: I war a thinkin' of comin' up

Chief of the Police.

"No, not yet; I war a-thinkin' of comin' up some day next week with the ole woman and the children."

"You had better go in awhile now."

And the ticket-taker, who had been an attentive listener, ocened wide the gate, and the gentleman from Indiana passed into the glories of a metropoliten aristance. litan existence. He saved 25 cents.

SINGULAR SUICIDE. AN UNKNOWN MAN AT LINCOLN PARK PYER. Another strange suicide occurred at Lincoln

man fairly well-dressed, with a large bundle of papers under his arm, was noticed in the park by some men who were at work upon the lake-shore drive, and, though it was an unusual hour for any one to be about, little or no attention was paid to him. He was, however, observed to walk out upon the pier at which excursion steamers land, and was apparently looking out upon the water. Suddenly the workmen were startled by a pistol shot, and those who turned about quickly enough saw the young man failing backwards into the lake, off the extreme edge of the wharf. He had evidently placed himself on the very edge, and, then shooting himself in the head, threw himself backwards off the pier. The workmen ran to the place, but found nothing save some spatters of blood upon the planks, and a black felt hat with a stiff brim, and six and one-eighth in size. The bundle of papers which the suicide was seen to carry had also disappeared, and could not be found. Superintendent Benson, of the park, and some of the police from the Webster Avenue Station made every endeavor during the day to recover the body, but were unsuccessful. There was considerable motion in the water, and it is thought that it was washed further out into the lake by the undertow. No person corresponding to the description of the suicide had been sought for at any of the police stations up to midnight.

SUBURBAN.

The election of delegates to the Republican League of the Seventh Senatorial District occurs this evening. The polling-places in the different precincts are as follows: First Precinct, the Town-Hall; Second Precinct, South Evanston depot; Third Precinct, Rogers Park depot. Four delegates are to be elected in the first precinct, two in the second, and one in the cinct, two in the second, and one in the third.

The annual meeting for election of officers of the Wordan's Christian Temperance Society will be held at the residence of Miss Florence Mann at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

EQUALIZATION.

Citizens of the Town of Lake Call Atten-tion to the Union Stock-Yard Assess-

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5 .- The State Board the Secretary read a communication from taxpayers in the Town of Lake, Cook County, inviting the attention of the Board to local assessment made by the Town Assessor in said town for 1879. They say:

\$400, 150

Less 14 per cent taken off realty in Town of Lake by County Equalizing Board. . \$ 57, 164 Assessment on personal property in 1879. 15, 385

ly buildings and other appurtenances necessary to carry on the business.

Then follows a list of improvements and the estimated value at the present time placed thereon by men doing business at the Stock-Yards and acquainted with the cost of such improvements. The list foots up \$765,200. The petitioners go on to say that in 1878 the Company had issued \$4,400,000 of stock, in \$100 shares, and that they believe its present market value is not less than \$200 per share. They conclude as follows:

We are informed by business men at the Stock-

conclude as follows:

We are informed by business men at the Stock-Yards that the net income of said Stock-Yards formany over all expenses was over \$900,000 for the year 1878, which makes the franchise very valuable, and should be considered. We are confident that the said stock is the best paying stock in this State, and should be assessed as such.

The communication is signed by the representatives of the D. Tod estate, E. F. Root and B. Wood; Issae H. Pedrick, for Joseph Nutt; M. J. Richards, Orden, Sheldon & Co.; January & Wood, O. B. Green, Mattocks & Mason, Daniel H. Haie & Co., A. N. Fullerton, E. T. Barber, for John O'Malley; M. N. Lord, for J. A. Saxton et al.; J. P. Young, William Bross.

The document was referred to the Committee on Assessment of Capital Stock, and the Board adjourned.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 5.—Supreme Court pro-

ceedings to-day:

8. Hanraken vs. The People; petition for re-hearing denied.

2. Pratt administrator, etc., vs. The Trustees of the Baptist Society, etc.; rehearing granted.

68. Alexander et al., vs. Woolley et al., etc.; appeal dismissed. appeal dismissed.
5. Reed et al. vs. Peterson; petition for a rehearing denied.
1. Rockafellow vs. The Village of Arlington; same order, and petition dismissed.
3. Grandees et al. vs. Martin et al.; petition 3. Grandees et al. vs. Martin et al.; petition denied.
52. The People ex. rel. Hastings vs. Forrestal; writ of error dismissed; Dickey, J., dissents.
7. Pierce, administrator, etc., vs. McCallan; application for a rehearing allowed.
4. Spradding vs. Rassell; same order.
Hamilton vs. The People; motion denied to transfer from the Southern Grand Division.
Fairfield vs. The People; same order.

NEW MOTIONS.
130. The South Park Commissioners vs. Frank Dinlevy; motion to vacate the judgment for costs.
131. The City of Chicago vs. Jameson; motion to dismiss the appeal on short record.
132. Same vs. Gondy; same motion.
100. Howland vs. Black; by agreement consolidated with No. 101 between same parties.
127. Caivert vs. Carpenter et al.; metion by the appellee to dismiss the appeal.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow

American Meat in Great Britain.

I have frequently protested against the London butchers buying American meat and selling it as English meat, and at English prices. I am told on very good authority that there are not three butchers in the West End who do not practice this deceit. But it would appear that the butchers are not alone in fault. I understand that a considerable portion of the beet that arrives from America at Liverpool is sent up to Scotland, and from there sent to the metropolis as Scotch beef. All this arises from the foily of the consumers, who, instead of insisting on their butchers selling them American beef at its legitimate price, turn up their noses at this excellent meat, and then smack their lips over it when it is termed English, and paid for as English.

OBSERVE THIS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder is strong, pure, wholesome, and never sold in bulk. Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" will kill the

Few equal and none excel the delicious candy nade by Dawson, 211 State street.

MARRIAGES. BRISTOL—JACKSON—At Eric, Pa., Sept. 6, by the ev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. M. C. Bristol, of Chicago, and liss Mary J. Jackson, of Eric.

DEATHS. VAN SCHAICK-On Thursday evening, Sept. 4, baries Albert Van Schaick, eldest son of A. G. Van Calvary.

MONHEIMER—The funeral of the late Leonard Monheimer will take place from the residence of C. H. Schwab, No. 618 Michigan-av.. Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Roschill.

BYRK—Sept. 5. Mrs. Anne Byrne, aged 33 years. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., from residence, 148-cott-st., to the Church of the immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BENTON—Sept. 4, at 2:35 p. m., at his late residence, 1267 Butterfield st., George Benton, only son of Thomas Benton, in the 47th year of his age.
Funeral from the house at 2 o'clock Saturday to Oak Woods.

Oods. 13 Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy. BENNETT—The funeral services of the la-bin L. Bennett will be held at 2 o'clock this af-834 Cottage Grove-av., thence to Oak Woo-

ANNOUNCEMENTS THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY F. FIRST REGI-ment Infantry, I. N. G., will assemble at their prmory Sunday at 12:30 p. m. sharp, in full-dress uni-orm, with side-arms, to attend the funeral of the late cleut. C. A. Van Schalek.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY CHAS. 5. RADDIN & CO., Auctionesz, 137 and 139 Wabash-av. OUR 4 DAYS A Large Line of Grain & Serge Poish TRADE SALE

Will be held as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 9, Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers. Wednesday, Sept. 10, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Cutlery,

Underwear, &c. Thursday, Sept. 11, BOOTS & SHOES

Friday, Sept. 12, Dry Goods and Notions.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BANKRUPI STOCK **BOOTS and SHOES**

CADET SCHOOL. CHICAGO

TUESDAY NEXT.

CADET SCHOOL For Military Drill and Discipline for Boys and Young don from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours from 2 to p. m. School year to commence Sept. 15, 1879. Refer by permission to A. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A. Maj. Geo. A. C. BUCAT. Brig. Geo. J. T. TORRENCE. Col. E. D. SWAIN. 1st Regiment I. N. G. Lt.-Col. W. H. THOMPSON, 6th Bas. I. N. G., And other prominent officers and cl LICENSED BY GOV. CULLON,

RICHARD ROBINS.

Late Captain U. S. A. Pril DYEING AND CLEANING. ADIES AND GENTS, do, repaired

Auction! DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE. Tuesday, Sept. 9, 9:30 a. m.

A FRESH INVOICE

Cutlery, Hatchets,

Corset Jeans.

Pocket Books.

Steel Shears.

FINE BUSINESS SUITS.

Suspenders, Cardigans, Hosiery, Overcoats, Dress Matalasse. wilts. Italian Cloths. rashes. Shawls. Carvers and Forks,

andkerchiefe Miss Eugenia B The leading lady, the few great emot soubrette. TO-NIG SPECIAL.

An Invoice Pearl Buttons. An Invoice Millinery Flowers. An Invoice Horse Blankets. The play, absorbin FIRST REGULAR TRADE SALE NEW S CARPETS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

(1 o'clock p. m.) Cottage and Hemp Carpets. Single Chain Cotton Ingrains. Double Chain Cotton Ingrains. All-Wool Filling Ingrains. Tapestries and Body Colors. 011 Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 widths. in qualities No. 4, 1.o. 3, No. 2, & No. 1

Oil Cloth Rugs 4-4x4-4 and 4-4x6-4 sizes TABLE OIL CLOTHS. Fancy Woods, Fancy Marbles, Black Patterns. Fancy Patterns, Our Opening Trade Sale TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Buck Glores: Buck Mittens. FULL LINES Door Mats and Floor Matting.
COCOA at private sale only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., A A Large Line of Kip & Calf Boots. A Large Line of Buff & Calf Shoes. A Large Line of Goat & Kid Polish A Large Line of Kid & Goat Button. A Large Line of Grain & Buff Button. A large line of Goat & Kid Side Lace.

A Very Large Line of Well Assorted Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Thursday, Sept. 11, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware n open lots. 25 Oasks Rock, and Yellow Ware. 900 Bris. Glassware Assorted, Brackets and Chandeliers, Lamps, Burners, Chim-neys, Shades, Illuminators, etc.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctiopeers BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

Our Great Two Days' Trade

Sale of 3,000 Cases BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS,

Sept. 9 and 11,
meneting each day at 9 o'clock, will be soft a first
assortment New Fall Goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA. Auctioneer. SATURDAY'S SALE At 9:30 This Morning,

AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE. 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST. Wew and Second-Hand FURNITURE

TRUNKS.

NOTICE. -John aste, not only in this come when the perf ers, sisters, wives, of the prices shall be her early days, wall middle classes. Re ness of this city, an

CON selected from the

ARARE All the member Miss Marion F Miss Henrietta

MONS. LOYAL rium, London, will

Appear in their Stamarvel of the ninet.
HUMAN PRCJEC'S
MOUS CANNON, I
arms of Mdlle, Ells In addition to thes SISTERS, LANDI NO SMOKING

PARQUETTE & Reserved Seats... Lower Boxes..... Upper Boxes.....

Box Office oper THE VOICE OF The Earth's CHICAGO, Sept. &-It scientific correspondent proaching the truth rega

le pet in much the series in forces emanating from to be by the jet of a founta Were the above theory were difficult to account which took place before into its proper, perman What relation would to movements of the moplanets?

Would it be fair to assessible? Does it not seem is bollow, with a solid cor forty miles in average Would it not be easiful to the mount Eastern and Western Forces of the sun in the as flanges on a wheel we to its surface?

The

Custom-Hous
To the Editor of
CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—1
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\$18,300, as per Ezekiel 8
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manipulating the job to plastering for Govern various waysathe biddin manipulating the job the both of the lowest bidd Joseph Eastman,—who partnership in Chicago done some of the best and the latter, Mr. Eas who made ench extensi West Side a few years five stone front built Park and Washingt eighty-eight buildings Washington-streets, in by Timothy Wright; done each and every me bonor as gentlemen tractors, and I don't a word cannot be relied the Custom-house as always bid high on all generally get them too What the people wa least money, and if Eacan do it, why not let that Gen. Logan is into higher bidders, and it work, and, I ask, when a carried out for less the Verily, there is mon for the people, take it responsible and will the people.

To the Editor CHICAGO, Sept. 4— this morning two lette "Ex-Convict," maki christian conduct the the Young Men's Christian conduct the the Young Men's Christy, and I desire to a superience to enable money support this I know how the visitors by the present emplo Entering the room entrance a prominent in This room is intenthe Association, other pileation to the Secret of the invitation whi the invitation whi
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ON SALES. ORE & CO. etion GOODS TRADE SALE

NESS SUITS.

Inderwear. Cans. Hammers, Suspenders, Cardigans, Hosiery. Overcoats, Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Crashes, Shawls, Scarfs, Plated Knives, Butcher Knives,

ECIAL. arl Buttons. llinery Flowers rse Blankets. LAR TRADE SALE RPETS. IL CLOTHS lock p. m.) Hemp Carpets,

Cotton Ingrains, Cotton Ingrains. ing Ingrains. ind Body Colors, . 6-4, and 8-4 widths. 4, 1.0. 3, No. 2, & No. 1. 4x4-4 and 4-4x6-4 sizes. OIL CLOTHS. Black Patterns,

White Marbles, Table Oil Prints. 999999 ing Trade Sale Y, SEPT. 16. Buck Mittens, Bed Blankets. LL LINES

and Ploor Matting. rivate sale only. of Kip & Calf Brots of Buff & Calf Shoes of Goat & Kid Polish of Grain & Serge Polish

of Kid & Goat Button of Grain & Buff Button e Line of Well Assorted

pt. 11, at 9:30 a. m.,

DE SALE

and Yellow Ware.

Ware Assorted, Brackets

Lamps, Burners, Chimor Country Merchants, O. P. GORE & CO., Auctlopeers.

Two Days' Trade of 3,000 Cases S & SHOES

AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNINGS. t. 9 and 11, lar at 8 o'clock, will be sold a first-w Pall Goods. IS. P. McNAMARA. Auctioneer.

DAY'S SALE O This Morning, 6 RANDOLPH-ST. d Second-Hand

eral Household Goods, Chromo etc. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. CANDIES.

CELEBRATED THROUGH-ut the Brico-expressed to il parts, 11b, and upward, at 25, 40, doc per 19. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago. TRUNKS.

Tourista, Travelers, Excursionista, monid visit
CHAS. T. WILL'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bars
de., it will pay.
No. 14 State-est.

SHIRTS. Our seeciality; skilled help and ONLY hest material. It PAYS to "climb" for Low Prices!

No. 202 Wabsan-ay

A NEW DEPARTURE! HAMLIN'S THEATRE---SEASON 1879-'80.

OPENING TO-NIGHT! OPENING TO-NIGHT! SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

NOTICE.—John A. Hamlin, the manager of this house, having watched carefully the current of popular taste, not only in this city but throughout the country, has determined that the time has come when popularity can only be obtained by working a radical change in the management of theatres in this city; that the time has come when the performances must be varied, and free from the taint of coarseness or vulgarity; where mothers, sisters, wives, can be interested, instructed, and amused without a blush coming to the face, and where the prices shall be as they were in former times—when Wallack, the elder Booth, and Charlotte Cushman in her early days, walked the stage, within the reach of the poorest, and moderate enough never to be felt by the middle classes. Recognizing these facts, Mr. Hamlin has determined to inaugurate A NEW ERA in the business of this city, and at infinite expense, has succeeded in combining a

COMPLETE DRAMATIC COMPANY, Selected from the Theatres of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and in addition to this organization of artists, there will appear

ARARE TROUPE OF SPECIALTY PERFORMERS All the members of the Dramatic Company are recognized favorites. Here are the names of a few of them

Miss Marion Fiske, Wiss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eugenia Blair,

Miss Jennie Jackson. Miss Annie Wilson, Lewis R. Warwick, W. H. Crompton,

Harry Mack, Thomas Martin, Alonzo Schwartz.

The leading lady, MISS ELIZA O'CONNOR, was not long ago pronounced by BRONSON HOWARD one of the few great emotional actresses in America. MISS MARION FISKE has won fame second to none as a soubrette. TO-NIGHT

THE OPENING PLAY WILL BE

A romantic drama in five acts,—a drama which five years ago for five weeks crowded a theatre in this city. The play, absorbing in its interest, will be produced with NEW SCENERY! AND NEW SCENERY GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS!

MONS. LOYAL and ELLA ZUILA, from the Follies Berger and the great Hippodrome, Paris, and the Aqua-

NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT!

Appear in their Startling aerial acts, terminating with Mons. Loyal's own original and wonderful feat, the marrel of the nineteenth century, and the acme of human daring and nerve, he actually making of himself a HUMAN PRCJECTILE—A LIVING CANNON-BALL, permitting himself to be FIRED FROM AN ENORMOUS CANNON, loaded with powder, a distance of upwards of 50 feet into the air, where he is caught in the arms of Mdlle. Ella Zuila, who hangs suspended, head downward, from a Trapeze in the dome of the theatre. In addition to these world-renowned performers there will appear QUILTER and GOODRICH, the DEVOY SISTERS, LANDIS and STEELE, NELLIE PARKER, ADD WEAVER.

NO SMOKING OR DRINKING! NO SMOKING OR DRINKING!

A FAMILY THEATRE! A FAMILY THEATRE!

NOTE THE PRICES! NOTE THE PRICES! PARQUETTE & CIRCLE—General Admission, 50c | Single Seats in Boxes | \$1.00 | Reserved Seats | 75c | Admission to Balcony | 25 | cents | Lower Boxes | \$5.00 | Reserved Balcony | 35 | cents | Upper Boxes | 3.00 | Gallery for Boys | 15 | cents |

EVERY EVENING. MATINEES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Box Office open all day. Secure your seats in advance, and avoid the growd.

Were the above theory correct, would it be very difficult to account for the various changes which took place before the earth finally settled What relation would this theory hold to the sun?
What relation would this theory hold to the movements of the moon, and also of other planets?
Would it be fair to assume that the earth is

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—In your editorial this day on plastering the Custom-House, you say there must be money in mortar, and I agree with you, if the contract is let to those parties who bid \$87,600 to \$59,600, when the work can be done for \$16,426, as per Joseph Eastman's bid, or for \$18,800, as per Ezekiel Smith's bid—the two lowest in the list. Now, I don't know much about plastering for Government buildings, nor the various ways the bidding contractors have for lating the job they bid on, but I do know manipulating the job they bid on, but I do know both of the lowest bidders,—Ezekiel Smith and Joseph Eastman,—who were here associated in partnership in Chicago since the fire, and have done some of the best work done in the city; and the latter, Mr. Eastman, is the same party and the latter, Mr. Eastman, is the same party who made such extensive improvements on the West Side a few years ago, namely: the twenty-fre stone front building fronting on Union Park and Washington street, and the eighty-eight buildings on West Madison and Washington-streets, in the block formerly owned by Timothy Wright; and from all they have done each and every man can only speak of their honor as gentlemen and faithfulness as contractors, and I don't see any reason why their word cannot be relied on as a faithful job for the Custom-house as the other bidders who

the Custom-house as the other bidders who always bid high on all jobs for corporations, and Tenerally get them too.

What the people want is good work for the least money, and if Eestman, as lowest bidder, can do it, why not let him have it! But I learn can do it, why not let him bave it! But I learn that Gen. Logan is interested with some of the hiner bidders, and thinks they should do the work, and, I ask, where is this red-tape to end? The Custom-house has cost the people enough already to shrow away any more to the hungry go-betweens, when a straight contract can be carried out for less than haif of the highest bid. Verily, there is money in mortar, and let us, for the people, take the lowest bidder, if he be responsible and will take the work. Yours for the people,

To the Editor of The Tribuns. 60, Sept. 4.—I noticed in your issue of his morning two letters signed "Frank" and "Ex-Convict," making complaints of the unthe Young Men's Christian Association in this city, and I desire to add a few words of my own ner support this Christian (1) institution to how the visitors of the rooms are treated

by the present employes.

Entering the rooms from the Arcade court entrance a prominent tin sign meets the eye,

"This room is intended only for members of the Association, others MAY be admitted by application to the Secretary." Now, on the bills of the invitation which are distributed about the streets every week near Farwell Hall this appears: "Everybody welcome. Free reading-roum," etc., etc. Enticed into the room by one of these invitations, I was confronted by the sign, and, not wishing to appear in the attitude of a pauper, and receive privileges as a charity, which only paid members had a right to, I but on my hat and spent the balance of the evening at the Public Library.

On another occasion it became necessary for me to visit the "rooms" in the capacity of a measure for my employer. At the time of my arrival the party in charge (I do not know that it was the Secretary, but think it was) was engaged in conversation with a person of good appearance,—dressed and looking like a nardworking mechanic.

Zrom a portion of the conversation which I ciation, others MAY be admitted by ap-

come a mere layman, and, although it pertained directly to Association work, was told "that he did not know anything about it, and had no time to find out." There were two very palpable reasons for the scarcity of time. First, just at that moment a young lady (call every lady "young until she is 40"), with corkscrew curis, small, piercing eyes, thin lips, and a turn-up nose, came to inquire if "Brother—was really and truly converted at the campmeting?" And the attendant took some time in explaining the exact amount of grace the brother had received. Secondly, he spent over an hour reading some paper, drumming on the desk with his fingers, and arranging his hair in such a manner as to interest his next fair visitor; in other words, he was to lazy or indolent to attend to his business.

Such men as John V. Farwell, and others who lend their powerful influence to support this Association, should make an investigation of its workings, and make a clean sweep of the present officers, if they desire their Association to be known as "Christian," or doing unto others as they would be done by.

If you can spare me space for this, 1 can give you further instances of the way in which this association is conducted, and compare its methods of work with that of other cities which I have visited, and where I have written for information. Yours, etc.,

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Earth's Movement.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—It seems to me that your scientific correspondents are gradually approaching the truth regarding the cause of the earth's diurnal movement. For the purpose of helping them along a little! would like to suggest that possibly the forces of the sun acting upon the elastic envelope which surrounds our globe (atmosphere) and compressing it so as to give a pressure of some fifteen pounds to the square inch may cause its rotation.

In other words, is it impossible that the earth is beld in much the same position througn the forces emansting from the sun as a ball would be by the jet of a fountain?

Were the above theory correct, would it be very difficult to account for the various changes. reminded him that law-makers should set a good example and observe the laws they made, and finally concluded by urging him to use his vote and influence for the repeal of the much-abused privilege. He has never done it to any great extent. as I have learned, or, if he has, he has succeeded in keeping the fact out of the papers much better than he has the Sprague matter. I wish I had kept a copy of that letter, Mr. Editor; it would have done you, and Mr. Curtis, and the other "literary feliers" who believe in Civil-Servive reform lots of good.

REFORMER.

the Public.

Boston Advertiser, Sept. 3.

The following card has been received for publeation from the Rev. W. H. H. Murray. It was forwarded from San Francisco, where he at present is and intends to remain for a while. In t Mr. Murray makes a statement of his financial status, defends himself from criticisms made in certain quarters on his conduct, and announces

certain quarters on his conduct, and announces his determination to retire from public life:

To the Press of Boston 2

GENTLEMEN: It is the first time, I believe, that I have ever intruded upon the press with a personal statement. The fact that my affairs have of late been made the subject of public gossip and press comments is my apology for doing so at the present time. Your courtesy will be extended to me the more readily, perhaps, both because it is the first time in my life I have ever asked it and because I can assure you it will be the last.

Association, should make as investication of its workings, and make a clear save portion of the contract of th

LITERATURE

"Through the Light Continent," by William Saunders.

Woman's Probate Rights, by a Woman Who Has Suffered.

"An Empire of Information," by John McGovern-Suppressed Sensations.

Verses of Casper Butz---Webster's Great Speeches --- Other New Books.

Inaugural Address of Prof. Allman Before the British Association-Sparks of Science.

LITERATURE.

THROUGH THE LIGHT CONTINENT William Saunders, an English journalist, landed in Boston in September, 1877, "with a mind," to use his own phrase, "full of notes of interrogation." He went away the following year with many notes of another kind. Some of these he has now put in a book, which he has called, with playful variation of Stanley's title, "Through the Light Continent." We accept the compliment in the spirit is which it is given.

Mr. Saunders calls America, and particularly
the United States, "the light continent" not the United States, "the light continent" not as meaning that the country is entirely known to the English and European world. If that were the case his book would hardly have a reason for existing. But he regards America as illuminated by the torch of knowledge, and possibly as being a witness to the dawn of a new day. He must mean at least that the lot of mankind, on the whole, is better here than in the old country, and that for the suffering, ill-fedhalf-dressed pauper population of Europe light breaks in this direction.

Mr. Saunders went West and South. No fur-

ther West than Colorado, but as far South as he could go without wading into the Gulf of Mexico, or tempting the fates in the Vailey of the Rio Grande. His journey was quickly made. His observations, we feel bound to say, were often hasty and superficial. He is often wrong in the statement of matters of fact. He says, for instance, that for more than a thousand miles to the aouthwest of Chicago the land "rises just enough to allow of drainage." The land doesn't rise. It falls. It doesn't drain into Lake Michigan, as Mr. aunders seems to think, but into the Mississippi River. It would be an interesting fact for English readers if Mr. Saunders only knew it, that the water shed between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi Valleys is but a few miles from Chicago, so near, indeed, that we are able to send one branch of the Chicago River, with the drainage of the city, up-stream, through the canal and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. to the Gulf of Mexico. Another misstatement is that the sign "No Bottom Here," is com-monly seen in "the chief streets" of Chicago.

monly seen in "the chief streets" of Chicago. It is hard to characterize this sentence properly without seeming to be unkind. It is simply not true. There may be such signs in some of the ontlying districts of the city, but very few persons have ever seen one. We are not aware that a sign has been used for such a purpose in any street of Chicago for many years. The pavements are certainly had enough,—in a dispressional condition as a rule—but that is reason why the condition of things should be

Mr. Saunders makes many other curious asdoubt if grasshoppers are exterminated to any great extent in Colorado by the simple expediept of "dropping petroleum on the water used for purposes of irrigation." Nor is it quite accu rate to say that there are "few" pure blacks left in America, -so few that they are "become are comparatively trifling, but that contained in the following paragraph is serious:

the following paragraph is serious:

There are two nations in the world suffering from the effects of wars undertaken in error, in which they have been soundly beaten, and each nation is enjoying the sweet uses of adversity, while the victors are suffering the consequences of unhallowed success. France at the present moment is a happer and more prosperous country than Germany, and the Southern States of America are in better condition than the Northern.

In the Northern States extravagance has led to very general fraud and widespread rain. In the Southern States extravagance has led to very general fraud and widespread rain. In the Southern States economy has made the people com paratively wealthy, i. e., in proportion to their wealth, and honest.

Since Mr. Saunders regards the success which, caused the abolition of slavery as "unballowed," it is not surprising that he should invert the facts so completely in other respects. But if it were not for this expression of sympathy, one might suppose that he was writing ironically. He has clearly allowed his prejudices to run away with his judgment. The above paragraph is so wide of the truth that no intelligent person in America, North or South, would indorse it. The Southern press and people themselves have complained most loudly of their poverty since the War. One can hardly pick up a newspaper or speak to a Southern man without having the doleful story again put before him. Mr. Saunders does not know, apparently, that all the repudiating States, with one dishe ble exception, are at the Bouth; that two in adopting measures for further repudia-tion; that the interest on the public debt is not paid in several others, and that the taxes are collected slowly and with the utmost difficulty in all. The revenue of the National Government is mainly derived from the North. The schools flourish only at the North. Labor is free and independent only at the North. If this is adversity, and the condition of the South is prosperity, the Northern people will

prefer the former.

Mr. Saunders' prejudices have misled him.
In common with other Englishmen, he imagines that the Southern men are finer gentlemen than the Northern men, because the for-mer do no work. He does not know that labor is honorable in this country, and that the privilege of living poorly on the fruits of others' toll is not esteemed an enfruits of others' toll is not esteemed an enviable lot. The wise men of the South—those in whose example and common-sense the hope of the country abides—are the first to admit the curse of idleness in the South, and to pray that it may be removed. No Englishman can ever write intelligently of the United States, unless he comes here with a determination to sink all his notions of caste and rank, to respect no class of people merely because they are "land-poor," and not to admire idle poverty more than honest and well-paid work. If Euglish travelers must study Southern "aristocracy," let them do so 'horoughly by asking representative men like Senators by asking representative men like Senators Hampton, Gordon, Lamar, Hill, and Morgan whether they think the condition of the South is in all respects enviable, whether no work and all play is a good policy for a people, and whether much land with little capital makes a man

The best parts of Mr. Saunders' book we have aiready reterred to at length in the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE. They are his studies of our financial and political systems. In these he is at home. He has gone into his subjects thoroughly, and brought together facts that will be new and instructive to many, even among intelligent Americans. The book as a whole is adapted to give the reader a high opinion of the intelligence and candor of the author. Spite of the mistakes which we have

pointed out, and a number of others like them, we feel that Mr. Saunders brought to this country an inquiring and active mind, and an earnest desire to tell the whole truth as he conceived it. His book can hardly be read without profit. (Through the Light Continent; or. The United States in IST-7-8. By William Saunders. London, Paris, and New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. Svo. Clotn.)

FOOTPRINTS OF VANISHED RACES. Every contribution to the knowledge of our people in regard to the prehistoric races of America is to be highly prized. This subject has received increasing attention ever since the beginning of the present century. Of late years the investigations in this department have been especially earnest and fruitful. The late Dr. Foster, of Chicago, was an enthusiastic inquirer and writer in relation to the Mound-Builders, whose works in the Mississippi Valley are so abundant and so widely distributed. Another volume of great interest has just been added to those heretofore published, which brings to light many facts not generally known in respect to American antiquities, and is for the most part devoted to the monuments of the "vanished races" that are found in the State of Missouri. The author is A. J. Conant, A. M., member of the St. Louis Academy of Science and of the American Asso-

Mr. Count, after two or three chapters on the general subject of prehistoric races in various parts of the world, comes to the Mound-Builders of America. He distinguishes the mounds that have been noticed in different sections into Burial, Sacrificial, and Historical. He thinks this race must have been exceedingly numerous and that they carried on an extensive commerce. But the evidences of their great numbers and of their large cities seem to us quite unsatisfactory. If they were as powerful and possessed as much knowledge of ar as Mr. Conant supposes, why are the monu ments of their work mostly earthen, and why

as Mr. Conant supposes, why are the monuments of their work mostly earthen, and why
are there so few stone and no brick remains of
their cities! It is true there are found many
specimens of their pottery, but these are generally very rude, and do not afford much evidence
of ceramic art. The religion of the MoundBuilders was evidently confined to a few simple
ideas, among which were those of God and another life. According to Mr. Conant, they had
Kings or Princes, and were subject to monarchical rule, at least to some extent.

The cave-dwellers in Kentucky and the Ozark
Mountains Mr. Conant regards as a different
race from the Mound-Builders. Of the periods
of both races he treats but very briefly, and
does not seem to have very definit opinions respecting their origin. He is undoubtedly correct in esteeming the present Indians as wholly
distinct from their more civilized predecessors,
although they seem to have buried their dead, in
some instances at least, in the ancient mounds.
His chapter on the origin of the prehistoric
races is very suggestive.

Mr. Conant believes that the Mound-Builders

aces is very suggestive.

Mr. Conaut believes that the Mound-Builders Mr. Conant believes that the Mound-Builders had a knowledge of smelting metals, and that they possessed and used iron; and in this opinion he seems to be sustained by many facts. His chapter on "Crania" is very valuable. He recognizes the labor of Col. Foster in this department, but does not pronounce upon his theory that the most ancient Mound-Builders belonged to the lowest type of humanity. We judge, however, that he does not indorse the opinion that the first American acce was autochthonous, or carth-produced. The volume deserves the attention which it will no doubt receive. It abounds in cuts and fillustrations, which add greatly to its value. (Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley: Being an Account of Some of the Monuments and Reites of the Prehistoric Races Scattered Over Its Surface, with suggestions as to their origin and uses. By A. J. Conant, A. M. St. Louis: Chauncy R. Barns. 1879.)

PROTECTION OF WIDOWS. uffered, as she says, by the unjust laws of that State, has begun a crusade on behalf of her sex. the has traveled from California to Maine, and to Chicago on her way back again, advocating everywhere the amendment of probate laws in uch a way as to give women a share in the personal property of their husbands in case of in-testacy, and the right to serve as executors and administrators whether nominated by will or not. Part, at least, of Mrs. Stow's labors are unnecessary, so far as the State of Illinois is concerned; but they are not entirely so, and in some other States none of them are superfluous. It is a pleasure to be able to say that she has everywhere been treated with reprogress as yet. But she has patience, and if in ten years she can bring about a reform in a single State she will feel that she has been richly re-

In support of her views Mrs. Stow has written a book founded on her own experience, "Probate Confiscation, and the Unjust Laws Which Govern Women." The book is partly humorous, partly satirical, but the humor and the satire cover deep feeling and perfect sinceri-ty of purpose. Mrs. Stow's own grievances are aired at considerable length. With no other testimony than that which she, a party in the case, gives, it is impossible to say on which side justice lies; but if she is as right as she thinks she is, the executors of her husband's estate were very wrong. The difficulty in the way of the reform which Mrs. Stow contemplates will be, we apprehend, to get women to take hold of it; vet it is a matter in which every woman is vitally concerned. There have been many instances in this city of late of women who have thought they were robbed by their husband's executors. How vital an interest every such woman should take in a movement for the change of the probate laws! Yet the likelihood is that each one, having settled her personal affairs, perhaps at a great loss, would be unwilling to take steps on general principles for the relief of other women, while those who have not suffered believe, of course, that they never will. Yet if the cause can be made to go by perseverance and energy, Mrs. Stow will in the end, we feel sure, succeed. Meanwhile the book should have a large circulation among women. It is entertaining reading from every point of view, and it advocates a great orinciple. ("Probate Confiscation." By Mrs. J. W. Stow, author and lecturer, Burdick House, Chicago. Published and sold by the author.)

AN EMPIRE OF INFORMATION. In a book of about 700 royal octave pages, Mr. McGovern has condensed the results of a rather wide range of studious reading. It has the double merit of being packed together as closely as could be desired for a cyclopedia, while it is entirely free from the strait-laced style of composition generally met with in those compendia of knowledge. It presents a multitude of valuable facts, generally well arranged, and enlivened by a vigor of thought and an originality of expression which is some-times strange, but a guarantee against weari-

ness to the average reader.

The work consists of four parts. The first and the last are much the most readable and instructive. The opening essay, entitled "The Realm of Ruin," is a well-digested sketch of the movement towards Communism in the Old World during the last few years. it is a valuable contribution to the history of the struggle of labor against capital, and especially so because in this part of the world there is an absolute scarcity of book informafully discussed in journalistic publications. The story of the outbreak in Paris in 1871, and of the recent Nihilistic developments in Russia, is re-plete with facts which will be new to the great

majority of readers.

The last chapter may best be described in the language of its title, as "A laboriously-selected aggregation of the poetic gems in the English language, culled from almost every worthy quarter, and affording an invaluable mine of quotations." That description is accurately true, but it is only fair to the author to say that the laborious part of the work has fallen true, but it is only fair to the author to say that the laborious part of the work has fallen entirely to his lot, leaving the reader to enjoy ad libitum. The selections are made with creat food taste, and enlivened with a running fre of commentary that much enhances their value. These notes really show a versatility of conception, a weaith of imagination, and withal a spirit itself deeply imbued with the poetic essence, which justifies the sometimes audacious attitudes of the author-critic. It would seem to be scarcely possible to go through this "Realm of the Imagination" without gaining a big augment to one's mental furniture and a higher appreciation of the really beautiful in poetic composition.

The second and third easays are devoted to evolution and astronomy. They are spirited attempts to convey popular information on

hese topics, but can scarcely be said to be suc-masful. Not a few of the statements could be improved without damage to the facts involved in the disquisition. (Published by R. M. Van Arsdale & Co., 14 Major Block, Chicago.)

SUPPRESSED SENSATIONS. The experience of a newspaper reporter in a large city like Chicago is very varied. The public does not often know the whole of it. The vigilance of the city editor, a healthy fear of the vigilance of the city editor, a healthy fear of the law concerning libel, regard for the feelings of the living or the good name of the dead, or the want of full information, excludes from the preas much that would be eagerly caught up if it could be printed. Objections to the publication of many of these "sensations" can be avoided in one way,—by using fictitions names. This plan has been tried in a volume entitled "Suopressed Sensations; or, Leaves from the Note-Book of a Chicago Reporter." The result is a number of articles more thrilling than those which ordinarily get into the newspapers. The work has been well done. Much of it we know is authentic, and, if fiction has occasionally been used to complete the stories, the result is an improvement, and no harm to anybody. The illustrations are well done, and the book ought to find many readers, especially smong visitors to the city. ("Suppressed Sensations; or, Leaves from the Note-Book of a Chicago Reporter." Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 12mo. Cloth. Price, \$1.)

VERSES OF CASPAR BUTZ. The verses of Caepar Butz in German and English have been collected and printed in a volume. Mr. Butz has been known in this city or many years as an active, public-spirited citizen; he has held office with bonor to himself and his constituents; and retired from it no been known little, except to his own country-men and circle of immediate friends, as a literary man. His verses have been printed, for the nost part, in the German newspapers, some of most part, in the German newspapers, some of them anonymously; and though they have found favor there, they have given the author nothing like permanent fame or fortune. It is well on all accounts that they have been brought together and offered to the public in this shape. German readers will be glad to have them as souvenirs, and American readers as studies in German verse-making.

German verse-making.

The volume contains a half-dozen poems in English, very creditable indeed, in view of the fact that they are not written in the author's mother-tongue. One of them is devoted to an event so recent as the killing of the Prince Imperial. Another is called "A Monument to Balboa," and perhaps the best of all is "The True American's Welcome to the German Immigrant." The book is sold by Uhlendorff, Chicago, and Steiger, New York.

WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECHES. is not within the reach of all who would wish to buy it. To meet the demands of modest purses, made a selection of what they call the "great" speeches of Webster, and printed them all in one large octavo volume. Among the "great" efforts of Mr. Webster's life are in-cluded the speech in the Dartmouth Colege case; "The First Settlement of New

lege case; "The First Settlement of New England"; "The Revolution in Greece"; "The Bunker Hill Monument"; "Adams and Jefferson"; "The Reply to Hayne"; "Ather Constitution Not a Compact Between Sovereign States"; "The Character of Washington"; "The Log Cabin Candidate"; "Kossuth"; "The Constitution and the Union," and many others—forty-five in all.

This volume contains also an essay, "Webster as a Master of English Style," by Edwin P. Whipple's essay is new. It will enhance the value of the volume to many. ("Webster's Great Speeches. The Great Speeches and Orations of Daniel Webster," with an Essay on Webster as a Master of English Style. By Edwin P. Whipple. One large octavo volume; 772 pages. Price, \$3.00.)

chapters of the ex-President's travels in Egypt and on the Continent of Europe. Sight-seeing is not the least of Gen. Grant's works, if we may judge from Mr. Russell Young's narrative. Pretty constant traveling, talking, eating, drinking, and looking at the wonders of the Old World have been the serious business of the party ever since it left America. Prince Gortschakoff was amazed when he had the program of the tour laid before him. And well he might be. There will be few better-traveled men living than Gen. Grant when he returns home.

The reader will fact specially worth looking at the report of Gen. Grant's visit to Prince Bismarck. The interview of these really great men, so different and individual, so truly representative each of his own nation, and yet so nearly on the same plane of manhood, will have historical value. The account of the journey in Russia, as it was out of the beaten path, has more than ordinary interest. But in the opinion of many readers the loar of Gen.

Grant will be useful rather for the knowledge of men it helps to spread abroad than for connection with far-away countries. The personal element in Mr. Young's book is sure to sought eagerly, and he has been arrowd enous to provide for this demand. The description of scenery and ancient monuments are, however, very full. There are many good iffustrations in the volume. (Sold by subscription out New York: American News Company. We ern Department, Portland Block, Parts. cents each. Work complete in twenty parts.)

The official Army Register for 1879, which has just been issued, is a publication of more than usual interest and value. Ordinarily it simply gives the roster of the various officers, staff and line, with the date of commission and a which born, and from which appointed; but this which born, and from which appointed; but this year it contains a record of the military service of every army officer, whether personned in the regular or volunteer service. This puts within reach a mass of information which has hitherto been obtainable unit with much lapor. The West Point Dictionary gives all that is needed regarding graduates of that institution, but a person desirous to find the record of an officer, like Gen. Terry, can do it but with great difficulty. The great labor involved in collecting and preparing this information fell upon Maj. Samuel Breck, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who for many years has had charge of the preparation of the Register, and has been performed with the thoroughness and accuracy to be expected from one of the most competent officers in the service.

The Receives of California, comprising the Society, Climate, Salubrity, Scenery, Commerce, and Industry of the State. By John S. Hittell. Seventh edition. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.; 1879. This is a comprehensive and valuable work. There is scarcely a which any one can ask in regard to the Go

The author has been for many years one of the The author has been for many years one of the editors of the Alla-California, and has thus had unusual facilities for obtaining all the facts in regard to the topography of California. The Yosemite and other valleys, the big trees, the mountain hights, the lakes and the rivers, are described with accuracy and effect. The mines and the agricultural resources, the climate, the manners and the customs of the people, are pictured in detail and with a graphic pen.

THE CLARENDON CORIOLANUS. "Coriolanus" has been printed in the Clarendon Press Series of Shakspeare Select Playa. The editor, William Aldis Wright, deservedly holds a high place among Shakspearean scholars. He has put a good deal of work on this play, which occupies, with preface, notes, etc., 256 pages. Each play in this series is printed separately in neat board covers, the volumes being of convenient size for ready reference and carrying to the theatre. There is no edition of Shakspeare by separate plays that we would care to commend more warmly than this for thoroughness, scholarship, or general tastefulness of design. (New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, 50 cents.)

EVOLUTION OF MORALITY In the course of a long review of "The Data of Ethics," by Herbert Spencer, noticed in these columns last week, the *Popular Science Monthly* says: Morality deals with a certain kind of human conduct, but this implies that there is another kind, of which moral conduct is but a part. Again, the term "human conduct" im-plies that there is a conduct manifested by creatures other than human, so that bu creatures other than human, so that human conduct becomes a part of a still larger whole. Conduct is defined as setions adjusted to ends,

riche Constitution and the Union," and many offere-lost sives in all, some an essent, "When an Asset of English Sivic," by Pallym J. The an A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The an A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The an A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The an A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The an A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, by Pallym J. The A State of English Sivic, Brown J. The English Sivic Si

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT RABBITS.

LITERARY NOTES. The Saturday Review recommends. Julian lawthorne to study his father. Charles G. Leland's "Life of Lincoln" will rm one of Marcus Ward & Co.'s new Plutarch

Mr. Evarts will write a book. The sentences rill be delivered in monthly parts.—Oil City

Mr. Harris, of the Atlanta Constitution, speak of Mr. Handall, the author of "My Maryland," "the accidental poet of the War period." Canon Farrar's "Lite of St. Paul" will be ready early this month at Cassell, Petter & Gal-pin's. One circulating library alone in London subscriber for 1,000 copies of it.

When a paragrapher gets up something too stupid to go into the funny column he gives it the literary editor, who puts it in a column aded "Pearls of Thought."—Boston Post. "The Country and the Government," Mr. Gladstone's article in the Nincteenth Century, has been reprinted by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of Chicago and New York, in their Atlas Series. Price, 10 cents.

The success which has attended the issue of the Magazine of Art has induced the publishers to determine upon its enlargement, and preparations are being made to effect this change with commencement of the new volume in Octo-The price of the magazine will remain the

The New Plutarch series will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Leland's "Life of Lincoln" will be followed by "Victor Emmanuel and the Attainment of Italian Italy," by Edward Dicey; "Coligny, and the Pallure of the French Reformation," by Walter Besant, and other works as they shall be ready.

Loring, of Boston, publishes in a paper vol-ume, price 50 cents, Mrs. Adenide (Kemble) Sartoris' "Week in a French Country-House," to which attention has been afresh directed by the death of the author. (D. Loring & Co., publishers, corner Bromfield and Washington streets, Boston. Price, 50 cents.) One of the most notable books of the season in preparation at the Appletons', and will be nolished very early in the autumn. It is a Dictionary of New York," compiled upon the ineral plan of Dickens' "Dictionary of Lonn." It with afford as perfect an index as posble of all places and things of interest in or

Charles Scribner's Sons issue this week Mrs. rances Hodgson Burnett's new novel, "Harorth's," which, like "That Lass o' Lowrie's," a Lancashire story of remarkable power, its cene laid in the great iron works, whose owner, lem Haworth, is the hero of the book: also, Vols. 5, 6 ("Ecclesiastical"), and 7 ("Miscelaneous") of the Hon. William E. Gladstone's "Gleanings of Past Years."

"Harper & Bros.' new books for this week are:
"Afternoons with the Poers," by C. D. Deshler; a new volume of "English Men of Letters," "Burke," by John Morley; "Chapters
on Auts." by Mary Treat; the second part of
"The German Principla"; "Cicero's Letters,"
uniform with "Harper's Greek and Latin
Texts"; "The Bar-Maid at Battleton," by F.
W. Robinson, in the Half-Hour Series; and
"Framley Parsonage," by Anthony Trollope,
in the Franklin Square Library.

J. B. Lingingott & Co. have inst. sent. out

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just sent out "Madelon Lemoine," a novel by Mrs. Leith-Adams, author of "Winstowe"; Walter Besant's "Rabelais," the eighth volume of "For-eight Chastics for English Readers"; a chean odition of the very successful novel, "Diana Carew," by Mrs. Forrester; Part IV. of "Atlas of Histology," by E. Klein and E. Noble Smith; "Catherme, a Story," and "Bailads, and the Rose and the Ring," both works by William Makepeace Thackeray, and forming the fitteenth and sixteenth volumes of "The New and Popu-lar Edition of Thackeray's Works."

The remarkable success of Lubke's "History of Art" has prompted Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. to place a companion book at the head of their list this year. This is "A History of Painting in All Ages," by Alfred Woltman and Dr. Carl Woermann, translated from the German and edited by Prof. Sitney Colvin. This work will be published in two large royal octavo volumes, with more than 400 illustrations, and, although the work is one of too great, too general, and too permanent importance to be coneral, and too permanent importance to be con-sidered as distinctively a holiday publication, it will be specially attractive to holiday buyers. will be specially attractive to holiday buyers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will soon publish: "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone," by George Barnett Smith. This work, in the preparation of which the author has had free access to archives and private papers, will be both a political history of England during the last half-century and a vivid account of a remarkable life of the most varied interests and activities. It will be published in one octavo volume. The raply to Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" is nearly ready, by the same publishers, and of course it will attract the widest attention. The work is anonymous, but the author is said to be a well-known writer.

Six new books of importance are in prepara-

be a well-known writer.

Six new books of importance are in preparation at Holt's, to be published in the approved series of Handbooks for Students and General Headers. Of these, four will be published during September and two will follow later. The four planned for September publication are: "Practical Physics, Molecular Physics, and Sonnd," by Prof. Frederick Guthrie; "Mechanics," by R. S. Ball; a "History of American Politics," by Alexander Johnson; and a "History of the English Language," by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury. This last will, of course, attract the widest attention. Two books on botany by Prof. W. R. McNab, one devoted to the morphology and physiology of plants, and the other to classification, will be added to this list later in the season."

british naturalists are so much pleased with list later in the season.

British naturalists are so much pleased with the results of the labora of Dr. Elliott Coues, Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, that some intry or more have signed a memorial praying that he be continued in his position of ornithologist, and given facilities to go to Europe and complete his work. Owing to the usefulness and high grade of his bibliographical appendix to the "Birds of the Colorado Valley," which is No. 11 of the miscellaneous publications of the United States geological survey of the Territories, under the charge of Dr. Hayden, these scientists consider him the man best fitted, by his knowledge and industry, to un der take the great task of compiling a bibliography of works relating to birds. Flower, Huxler, Darwin, Mivart, and Wallace are among the signers.

The widespread favor with which, for several years past, the "Old Si" sketches in the Atlanta Constitution have been received by both nress and public, has led to many demands for their embodiment in book form. The writer of them has decided to issue a choice collection of these quant negro veractics at an early day. The book will be a handsome volume of over 200 pares, on fine paper, bound in cloth, and fully illustrated by the best sketchers of negro character in the country. The work will be thoroughly first-class in every respect. The contents will include other favorit sketches and dialect poems by the same author. The work will be sold only by subscription, at \$1 per copy, delivered has of cost of transportation to the subscribers. """ Author's Edition "will be limited, and the widers first received will be the first served. Orders for the book, and inquiries as to the terms on which the work will be supplied to Sam W. Small, care the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Manta, Ga.

The volume of speeches by John Bright, raich Thoroid Rogers has edited and Macnillan & Co. have published, as the third volume of the kind that has been issued. The others
uppeared eleven years are. High tributes are
add to Mr. Bright's elequence in recent numers of two English periodicals. The Naturday
Rogers says it was generally admitted when the
est two volumes appeared that "no living
mater was equally entitled to the distinction of
permanent record of his elequence." Mr.
haddone, while more versatile, more secontished, and readier in debate. "falls far short
of his friend and competitor in rhetorical grace

and finish of style." The Atha Mr. Bright's speeches "have a value than those of any othe all living beings, is not more difficult, to be con-Mr. Bright's speeches "have a greater literary value than those of any other orator of our time. They are finished in all their parts, resembling in this the masterpieces of the orators of Greece and Rome. So good are they as pieces of composition that they may almost be called studies in oratory."

Every kind of device was tried by which to impose upon the public (sevanteenth century). It more than once happened that not half a dozen copies of a book could be sold, because the title-page, which gave an idea of the subject matter, was not attractive. A new title-page was then printed; a popular name, which might mean anything or nothing, was chosen, and the public, more innocent in such matters than they are now, were entrapped into buying. Let us see the case of Rangouze. This man wrote a book and called it "Lettres Heroiques aux Grands de l'Etat." He was careful not to have the pages of his book numbered, and he placed first in his collection the letter addressed to him to whom that special copy was to be presented. Every recipient, therefore, was flattered at seeing the letter addressed to him occupying the foremost place; and he gratified the author accordingly. Rangouze boasted that he cleared 1.500 francs. Cunning shifts in book-making are berhaps as common now as they were then. The tricks of our forefathers seem to us to be barefaced only because we have learned to manage our affairs a little more artfully.—The New Quarterly Magazine. Every kind of device was tried by which to

age our affairs a little more artfully.—The New Quarlerly Magazine.

The accommodating nature and capacity of the orthografy that the savants of England and America are seeking to reform, are astonishingly illustrated in the number of different ways in which it is possible to spell the name of the artist who makes our clothes, the knight of the goose and shears:

Tailor, taylor, talor, teighlor, thaior, thailor, phthailor, phthailor, phthailor, phthailor, thaileur, thayleur, teighleur, phthaileur, thaileur, thaileur, thaileur, thaileur, thailour, thailor, tailur, tailur, taylur, taylur, taylur, taylur, taylur, taylur, taylur, teighlar, teighler, taylur, taylur, taylur, teighlar, teighler,

lour, talar, tallar, tsiler, tallur, tallyr, taylar, tayler, taylir, taylur, taylyr, teighlar, thalar, thalar, thalar, thalar, thalar, phthaylar, phthalar, phthalar, phthalar, phthalar, phthalar, phthalar, phtheighlar, phtheighlar, phtheighlar, phtheighlar, thaylar, thaylar, thaylar, thalar, thalar, thalar, thalar, thalar, thalar, theighlar, th

woman's heart was exposed to the public gaze this week in the auction-room of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It occurs on the fly-leaves of the first edition of Shelley's "Queen Mab" (lot 63), the author's presentation copy to "Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, P. B. S.," with his autograph inscriptions, one at the end in pencil, "You see, Mary, I have not forgotten you." On the fly-leaves at the end Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin has written: "July 1814. This book is sacred to me and as no other creature shall ever look into it I may write in it what I please—yet what shall I write—that I love the author beyond all powers of expression and that I am parted from him dearest & only love—by that love we have promised to each love—by that love we have promised to each other although I may not be yours I can never

anothers.

*But I am thene exclusively thine
By the kiss of love by the glance none saw.
The smile none else might render
The whispered thought of nearts allied
The pressure of the thrilling hand "I have pledged myself to thee and sacred is the gift. I remember your words—you are now Mary going to mix with many and for a mo-ment I shall depart but in the solitude of your chamber I shall be with you—yes you are ever

But ah I feel in this was given A blessing never meant for me Thou art too like a dream from Heaven For earthly love to ment thee."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The Pharmacist and Chemist for September has been received. Chicago: M. W. Boriand, 378 West Van Buren street. \$1.50 per annum. The Chicago Medical Journal and Examine for September has articles by Drs. N. S. Davis, F. W. Epley, William Meacher, and John Bart-lett; also the usual chemical and society reports, domestic correspondence, editorial, re-views and book-notices, etc. Daniel R. Brower, 188 Clark street, Chicago, is the editor in

the following noteworthy articles: "Brazilian Corals and Coral Reets," by Richard Rathbun; "The Formation of Cape Cod" (concluded), by Formations of San Diego, California," by G. W. Barnes, M. D.; "Insect Powder," by William saunders. (237-9 Dock street, Philadelphia.) The Magazine of American History for Sepember has articles on "The Lepnox Globe," by B. F. DeCosta; on "The Old Stone Mill at by B. F. DeCosta; on "The Old Stone Mill at Newport," by George C. Mason, Jr., with architectural drawings; "A Justification of Gen. Sullivan," by Thomas C. Amory. In the blographical department there is a sketch of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Meredith, by Wharton Dickenson; and among the "Original Documents" the "Personal Narrative of the Services of Lieut. John Shreve, of the New Jersey Line of the Continental Army," communicated by S. H. Shreve. (New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.)

S. Barnes & Co.)

The Contemporary Reside for September (International News Company, 31 Beekman street, New York) has the following table of contents: "The Future of China," by Sir Walter H. Medurst; "Animals and Plants," by Prof. St. George Mivart; "The Artistic Dualism of the Renaissance," by Vernon Lee; "The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte," by Prof. Edward Caird (IV.); "The Problem of the Great Pyramid," by Richard A. Proctor; "Conspiracies in Russia Under the Reigning Czar," by Karl Blind; "The First Sin, as Rocorded in the Buble and in Ancient Oriental Tradition," by Francis Lenormant; "Political and Intellectual Luie in Greece," by N. Kassasis; Contemporary Books, etc.

The Nineteenth Century for August has the

temporary Books, etc.

The Nineteenth Century for Angust has the following table of contents: "The Country and the Government," by the Rt.-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.; "The French Play in London," by Matthew Arnold; "Notes by the Way in India: the Land and the People," (II.), by James Caird, C. B., F. R. S.; "South African Policy," by the Rt.-Hon. Lord Blachford; "The History of the Evangelical Movement," by W. E. H. Lecky; "The 'Wages Fund,'" by W. T. Thornton; "Personal Recollections of Women's Education," by Lady Stanley of Alderley; "An Irish Ignis Fatuus," by Edward D. J. Wilson; "Mr. Whistler's Theories and Mr. Whistler's Art," by Frederick Wedmore; "The British Army," by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye, K. C. B.; "The Union of the Liberal Party," by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers: "The Results of the Afghan War," by Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.

BOOKS RECEIVED. THE OLD FRENCH CHATEAU NEAR TOULOUSE. A Story. Boston: D. Loring. Paper, 50 cents. MADELON LEMOINE, A Novel. By Mrs. Leith Adams. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50. TAGHCONIC: THE ROMANCE AND BRAUTY OF THE Berkshire, Mass.) Hills. By Godfrey Greylock. 16mo. Cloth. 381 pages. Boston: Lee & Shep-

Markof, THE RUSSIAN VIOLINIST, A Novel. By Henry Grevilie. Cheapedition. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, \$1.50. '12mo. S. 50. '12mo.

EASY LESSONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE; AND HANDBOOK TO PICTORIAL CHART. With maps, etc. By
James Menteith, author of school-geographies,
etc. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

rd. \$1.50.

Words for the New Grunom. A serial controlled by the Academy of the New Church. Science and Philosophy. Part III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Parta, 50 cents each. First volume, complete, \$3.50.

A SURMER JAUNT THROUGH THE OLD WORLD: A RECORD OF AN EXCURSION MADE TO AND THROUGH EUROPE. By the Touries Educational Party of of 1878. By Luther L. Holsen. 12mo. Cioth. 646 pages. Roston: Lee & Stepard. Price, \$2.50. WORDERS OF THE FLORA. THE PRESENTATION OF FLOWERS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE AND COLORS: also containing a treatise on Ornsmental
Grasses and Mouses, their uses, how to color them,
etc. By H. Acosta Kresken, practical florist. Dayton, O.: Philip A. Kemper. Cloth. 16mo. 204
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SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

From the facts which have been now brought to your notice there is but one legitimate conclusion,—that life is a property of protoplasm in this assertion there is nothing that peed startie us. The essential phenomena of living beings are not so widely separated from the phenomena of lifeless matter as to render it impossible to recognize an analogy between them; for even irritability, the one grand character of

ceived of as a property of matter than the physical phenomens of radical energy. It is quite true that between lifeless and living matter there is a vast difference,—a difference greater far than any which can be found between the most diverse manifestations of lifeless matter. Though the refined synthesis of modern chemistry may have succeeded in forming a few principles which until lately had been deemed the proper product of within the contract of middless of the proper product of within the product of within the product of within the product of within the proper product of within the product of with

deemed the proper product of vitality, the fact still remains that no one has ever yet built up one particle of living matter out of lifeless ele-ments,—that every living creature, from the simplest dweller on the confines of organization up to the highest and most complex organism, has its origin in pre-existing living matter,—that the protoplasm of to-day is out the continuation of the protoplasm of other ages, handed down to us through periods of indefinable and indeterminable time. Yet with all this, vast as the differences may be, there is nothing which precludes a comparison of the properties of liv-ing matter with those of lifeless. When, however, we say that life is a property

of protoplasm, we assert as much as we are jus-tified in doing. Here we stand upon the bound-ary between life in its proper conception, as a group of phenomens having irritability as their common bond, and that other and higher group of phenomens which we designate as con-sciousness, or thought, and which, however intimately connected with those of life, are yet essentially distinct from them. When the heart of a recentiv-killed frog is separated from its body and touched with the point of a needle, it begins to beat unlieve ourselves justified in referring the contraction of the cardiac fibres to the irritability of their protoplasm as its proper cause. We see in it a remarkable phenomenon, but one, never-theless, in which we can see unmistakable analogies with phenomena purely physical. There is no greater difficulty in conceiving of contractility as a property of protoplasm than there is in conceiving of attraction as a property of the magnet. When a thought passes through the mind, it is associated, as we now have abundant reason for believing, with some change in the protoplasm of the cerebral cells. Are we, therefore, justified in regarding thought as a property of the protoplasm of these cells, in the sense in which we regard muscular contraction as a property of the protoplasm of muscle? Or is it really a property residing in something far different, but which may yet need for its manifestation the activity of cerebral protoplasm?

If we could see any analogy between thought and any one of the admitted phenomena of matter, we should be bound to accept the first of these conclusions as the simplest, and as afford-ing a hypothesis most in accordance with the comprehensiveness of natural laws; but be-tween thought and the physical phenomena of

matter there is not only no analogy, but there is no conceivable analogy; and the obvious and continuous path which we have hitherto followed up in our reasonings from the phenomena of lifeless matter through those of living matter here comes suddenly to an end. The chasm between unconscious life and thought is deep and impassable, and no transitional phenomena can be found by which as by a bridge we may span it over; for even from irritability, to which, on a superficial view, consciousness may seem re-lated, it is as absolutely distinct as it is from any of the ordinary phenomena of matter. It has been argued that because physiological activity must be a property of every living cell, physical activity must be equally so, and the language of the metaphysician has been carried into biology, and the "cell soul" spoken of a a conception inseparable from that of life. That psychical phenomena, characterized as they es-

psychical phenomena, characterized as they essentially are by consciousness, are not necessarily co-extensive with those of life there cannot be a doubt. How far back in the scale of life consciousness may exist we have as yet no means of determining, nor is it necessary for our argument that we should.

Certain it is that many things to all appearance the result of volition are capable of being explained as absolutely unconscious acts; and when the swimming swarm-spore of an alga avoids collision, and by a reversal of the stroke of its cilia backs from an obstacle lying in its course, there is almost certainly in all this nothing but a purely unconscious act. It is but a case in which we find expressed the great law of the adaptation of living beings to the conditions which surround them. The firstability of the protoplasm of the dilated spore responding to an external stimulus sets in motion a of the protoplasm of the ciliated spore responding to an external stimulus sets in motion a mechanism derived by inheritance from its ancestors, and whose parts are correlated to a common end,—the preservation of the individual. But even admitting that every living cell was a conscious and thinking being, are we therefore justified in asserting that its consciousness, like its irritability, is a property of the matter of which it is composed. The sole argument on which this view is made to rest is that from analogy. It is argued that because the life phenomena, which are invariably found in the cell, must be regarded as a property of the cell, the phenomena of consciousness by which they are accompanied must be also so regarded. The weak point in the argument is the absence of all analogy between the things compared; and, as the conclusion rests solely on the argument from analogy, the two must fall to the ground together.

In a lecture to which I once had the pleasure In a lecture to which I obecome the pleasure of listening,—a lecture characterized no less by lucid exposition than by the fascinating form in which its facts were presented to the hearin which the lates were presented to the carrers,—Prof. Huxley argues that no difference, however great, between the phenomena of living matter and those of the liteless elements of which this matter is composed should militate agrainst our attributing to protophasm the phenomena of live as properties essentially inherent in it; since we know that the result of a chemical combination of physical elements may exhibit physical phenomena presented by water, for example, having no resemblance to those of its combining elements, oxygen and hydrogen. I believe that Prof. Huxley intended to apply this argument only to the phenomena of life in the strictest sense of the word. As such it is conclusive. But if it be pushed further, and extended to the phenomena of consciousness, it loses all its force. The analogy, perfectly valid in the former case, here fails. The properties of the chemical compound are, like those of its components, still physical properties. They come within the wide category of the universally-accepted properties of matter, while those of consciousness belong to a category absolutely distinct,—one which presents not a trace of a connection with any of those which physicists have agreed in assigning to matter as its proper characteristics. The argument thus breaks down, for its force depends on analogy alone, and here all analogy vanishes. That consciousness is never manifested except in the presence of cerebral matter, or of something like it, there cannot be a question; but this is a very different thing from its being a property of the matter in the sense in which polarity is a property of the magnet, or irritability of protoplasm. The generation of the rays which he invisible beyond the violet in the spectrum of the sun cannot be regarded as a property of the medium, which, by chunging their refrangibility, can alone render them apparent.

I know that there is a special charm in those broad generalizations which medium which are the only ones of waits and the physical or objective conditions whic

A paper of unusual interest was presented to the anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Judge Henderson, of Illinois, on Friday after-noon, concerning the superstitions attached to the rabbit among North American Indians. In nearly all the languages the syllable so is the prefix of the Indian name for rabbit, while the word for white is mad or wap, it The writer mentioned many examples, as wap-me-me, "white pigeon." The Illinois name usabos was probably applied to the Lepus Ameri-canus, whose winter coat is white, and hence the connection. The root-word wab, however, forms a portion of words of seemingly totally different meaning, but Judge Henderson thought a key was to be found to the whole diversity. White is an emblem of purity and a sacred color, and with it is associated the idea of light, which is of such fructifying power in the earth, and calls forth so many beauties. With it is also associated the idea of heaven and angels of goodness. Black has a contrary significance. Among the Cherokees, Lent-Lenape, and other tripes white was an em-blem of peace, friendship, prosperity, and holi-ness; and the Iroquois sacrificed white dogs to the Great Spirit, and consecrated to Him all other albino animals. Among the Apaches of the West white birds were regarded as possessing souls of divine origin, and to the Plains I dians the white buffalo is a sacred object, like the whiteelephant of Siam; while some of the California tribes consider a white wolf-skin a

the white elephant of Sism; while some of the California tribes consider a white wolf-skin a badge of chieftainship. This was carried, to a great extent, in the robes of the High Priest of the Cherokees, and they also wrapped their dead in pure white deer-skins. Various Eastern tribes sent white wampum, feathers, and other objects as symbols of peace, just as red was a sign of war; and they had "imperial standards" of feathers from the white tail of the baid-eagle. Among the Southern Indians the white issured was the tree of peace, and they spoke of it as spreading its branches over the white ground. Light or white being sacred, therefore it is easy to understand why white snimals should be also regarded so. The third brother of the Great Spirit, Wabasso, who fied to the north as soon as he saw the light, and was changed into a white rabbit, under that form became canonized. The name of the great central Deity Himself in many languages has the root "white" in it, as also the word for heaven, and the word for sorcery or "medicine."

The sacred regard which it was known was paid to the erpent, also, is shown in the fact that in Algonquin the syllable was occurs in many of the names of reptiles. The three most sacred animals to the Indian were the hare, the owl, and the serpent, and they are the ones around which cluster a host of myths in the Old World. The superstition about the evil omen of a hare crossing your path, for instance, is very ancient. The ancient inhabitants of Ireland killed all the hares they found among their cattle on Mayday, believing them witches who had designs on the butter. A Calmuck regards the rabbits in the same light, and many primitive people used them for divination, and refused to eat their flesh. The remains of the lake-dwellers of Switzerland and of the ancient Danes show no bones of the hare, for example, thus supporting Casar's account of the awful horror in which the animal was heid by the Britons of his day. Our Eastern Indiana seem not to have eaten it, but those in the West the celebrations and sacrifices in its hono the most numerous of all. Superstitions, therefore, seem to have been attached to this little beast from the lowest stage of primitive savagery up to the present hight of civilization.

EXPERIMENTS ON CATS. Prof. Burt C. Wilder, of Ithaca, displayed to a small circle of naturalists at Saratoga, during of experiments for which an English inyesti-gator, Prof. Ferrier, has become famous. It had long been supposed that the hemispheres of the brain, at all events on their outer surfaces, contained no special nervous connection with the rest of the system; that is, that they were not rest of the system; that is, that they were not the places where thought or motion was called forth. Strong electric stimulus had been ap-plied to these parts of the brain without any result. But less than ten years ago it was found by certain investigators that very weak electric currents applied to the surface of the hemispheres called forth spe-cific actions, and this clew was followed out by the surface of the hemispheres called forth specific actions, and this clew was followed out by Prof. Ferrier with astonishing results. Some of these experiments—not making any pretensions to their noveity—were exhibited by Prof. Witder upon a large white cat that had been made utterly insensible by the administration of ether. He had mapped out before him a diagram of the brain, with certain places designated by figures. Pussy's brain was denuced, and the points specified were touched by the terminals of a weak electric current. A chart stated what was to be expected, and the event happened exactly in accordance. Thus, when the place on the brain marked "1" was touched, the opposite hind leg of the animal was advanced, as the chart said it would be. When "4" was touched, the front leg moved as if to strike, being first drawn back. With a touch to "9" the jaws moved and the mostith opened. In some instances the animal has been made to scream, spit, and lash its tail by similar means; or its lins mas and the nostribs seem to be irritated. The remarkable circumstance is that precisely the same class of actions always follow the application of the electricity to a given spot. This is a scientific phrenology; but exactly how to explain it nobody yet knows.

willingly acceded, one bur stuck fast, and the dog, persisting in his efforts to pull off the bur, actually pulled up the cat by the tail. Both of them appeared surprised, but the cat did not doubt the kindly intent of the operation. The dog then held down the cat's body by means of his foot, and, thus proceeding, extracted all the burs. Although at first sight it looks as if the whole performance were benevotent, Prof. Wilder is inclined to view it merely as an instance of dislike to burs in general on the part of the dog.

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Prof. Wilder exhibited a fist jar containing sections of a cat, preserved in alcobol. The process is simple—the cat is to be first cut into steaks; these then are frozen, and finally alcohol is used to coardiste the albuminous tissues. These sections show the anatomy te great advantage, and poor puss looks out through the flat sides of a bottle almost as if in life.

AUTUMN-DAYS.

To-day, across her pensive face Sad Nature draws a veil of mist, As if to hide the pallid cheeks And whiten'd lips that Death bath kiss'd.

And Summer lies with folded hands; Her happy, sunny tasks are done; The paths she frod are sere and brown; The leaves are dead her fair hands him

The sun looks like a golden moon; His strongth wanes with the waning year. A mournful whisper in the sur Doth tell us of the dark days near. O saddest days of all the days, You do beget a thoughtful mood; The leaflest trees, the barren fields, Teach lessons car'ly understood.

But, as I gaze upon the scene, Behold the folden butterflee Rise from the simble, bare and brown, And seem to pierce, the misty skies,

And so I hepe, when comes to us. The dreary Autumn-time of life, When from our souls the chains are loos'd, So may we soar from toll and strife. When Death doth kies our pallid lips,
May we, e'en like the butterflies,
Find wings on which to soar from Barth,
Until, like them, we reach the Skies.
Fairs Walrest.

Land in Cultivation in Ireland.

The recently published agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1879 give some valuable information with respect to the land under enitivation there. In 1878 the total acreage bearing crops was 5,201,005 acres; this year there is a decrease of 82,217 acres, the total being 5,121,788. The total acreage of cereal crops in 1878 was 1,831,521, while this year the number amounts only to 1,761,800 acres. In 1879 the total acreage of green crops amounted to 1,817,862 acres, whereas this year the total reached is 1,294,635 acres. In

1876 again the acreage of flax crops amounted to 111,817, and that of meadow and clover to 1,924,-348 acres; whereas this year the numbers are 128,004 and 1,921,501 respectively, showing an increase in the amounts of land cultivated for flax. In the present year the cultivation of wheat has increased to the extent of 2,467 acres; of barley, to the extent of 16,689 acres; of beaus and peas, to the extent of 16,187 acres, as compared with the last year's returns: whereas, in land growing potatoes, oats, rve, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsulps, vetches and rape, and clover, there is a considerable decrease. The returns in respect of "bog and marsh, barren mountain-lund, water, roads, fences, etc.," give a total of 4,633,551 acres, of which 1,740,991 acres are returned as bog and marsh. Of this acres are returned as bog and mussh. Of this number Connaught contains 714,049, Ulster 377,373, Leinster 325,060, and Munster 322,930 acres. The acreage of barren mountain-land amounts to 2,065,016 acres, 678,864 acres of which are found in Munster, and 683,722 acres

IRON AND STEEL.

Sudden Rise in Prices Letting in Foreign Goods-Americans Ahead in Locomotive-

Building.

London 2imes, Aug. 22.

Despite the high tariff and the intensity American competition in steel rails for railways, several American orders are being placed in England. One order for 15,000 tons has been secured by Brown, Bayley & Dixon (Limited), Sheffield, and another for a similar quantity has gone either to Barrow or Ebbw Vale. and there is a probability that an orde for 10,000 tons more will be placed at Sheffield. The price at which the contracts are entered into is not positively known. It is, however, a few shillings above £4 a ton,—a price which leaves but little margin of profit. The reason of the orders finding their way to this country is, that English manufacturers are able to offer lower terms than their rivals in America. There can be no doubt that the iron and steel trade is improving. There has of late been much more inquiry than for months past, and in many instances orders will be booked. The orices, however, are so low that manufacturers

minary instances orders will be booked. The prices, however, are so low that manufacturers frequently decline to take them.

A torkshire correspondent of the Sheffield Teigraph, who has traveled through the United States during the past two years, thus writes upon the prospects of British trade in America as regards the cutlery and fron and steel trade generally: "With few excentions, American goods in these lines are inferior in quality to those manufactured in England, and cannot be produced at so low a price. I think it may safely be laid down as a certainty that under no ordinary circumstances can American hardware compete permanently in England with British manufactures as a remunerative business operation. Of course it is possible that occasional shioments—bankrupt stocks bought at half cost perhaps—may find their way to England; but these can have very little influence on the general course of trade. Still, in foreign countries, and in some British colonies where English goods compete with American on even terms as regards freightage, customs-duties, etc., it is possible that American manufactures will for a time get the upperhand. English goods are more durable and more trustworthy in the long run; they are the same time relatively cheaper,—that is, they give better value for the money. But American goods are more shable, because smarter in appearance, more showy in every way, packed in such a way as to be more easily handled, and more effectively pushed and advertised. American goods, in fact, are made to way, packed in such a way as to be more easily handled, and more effectively pushed and advertised. American goods, in fact, are made to sell, without much thought as to their wearing or permanent value. They will sell better than English goods, until purchasers have learned by experience that the latter are superior in quality. The protective tariff of the United States, however, is practically a confession that again.

experience that the latter are superior in quality. The protective tariff of the United States, however, is practically a confession that even in their own markets. Americans cannot compete on even terms with British manufacturers in many of the most important lines of trade. Even as it is, English goods still find their way into America to a surprising extent. I have bought specimens of English cutlery at lower prices than the local manufacturers, even in far Western cities, where one would suppose it almost impossible that such competition could be sustained in view of the enormous persentage absorbed in ocean and railway freightage and customs-duties.

"The future prospects of this trade will depend mainly upon the tariff question. I do not think it probable that there will be say considerable change for some years to come. The manufacturing interests of the Central and Eastern States would g'adly see the tariff raised to a figure insuring absolute prohibition of foreign goods. But Free-Traders, though a small minority in the country as a whole, are still strong concupi in the Northwest and West to bring a powerful sectional influence to bear upon this question. Any considerable advance on the present tariff would endancer the exupon this question. Any considerable advance on the present tariff would endanger the ex-istence of the Union as at present constituted. On the other hand, it is unlikely that any action will be taken tending towards Free Trade. The rast majority of American Prof. Ferrier with astonishing results. Some of these experiments—not making any pretensions to their novelty—were exhibited by Prof. Wilder upon a large white cat that had been made utterly insensible by the administration of ether. He had mapped out before him a diagram of the brain, with certain places designated by figures. Pussy's brain was denuded, and the points specified were touched by the terminals of a weak electric current. A chart stated what was to be expected, and the event happened exactly in accordance. Thus, when the place on the brain marked "1" was touched, the opposite hind leg of the animal was advanced, as the chart said it would be. When "4" was touched, the front leg moved as if to strike, being first drawn back. With a touch to "9" the laws moved and the most in opened. In some instances the animal has been made to scream, spit, and lash its tail by similar means; or its line size and the nostrile seem to be irritated. The remarkable circumstance is that precisely the same class of actions always follow to explain it nobody yet knows.

A CAT AND DOG STORY.

In the biological section, Prof. Wilder described a case where a dog removed burs from a cat's tail. The cat and dog were intimate, and on the best of terms, and they ate and slept to gether. The question is whether this was an act of benevolence on the part of the dog toward the cat, or whether the dog simply removed thus from his companion because of a nervous irritation about and a dislike of burs. In the process of this removal, to which the cat readily and willingly acceded, one bur strick fast, and the dog, persisting in his efforts to pull off the bur, actually pulled up the cat by the tail. Both of them appeared surprised, but the cat did not the papeared surprised, but the cat did not the bernal papeared sur

distinct types of locomotives, and in each of these types there is little variation from a fixed stand-ard. The leading shops in Philadelphia and in Rhode Island send out annually hundreds of engines, of which all the parts are perfectly inengines, of which all the parts are perfectly in-terchangeable, exact duplicates of each other. The system discourages originality, but it is de-cidedly economical, and a startling contrast to the English method of each railway building its own locomotives on innumerable different mod-els, and taking a bride apparently in bringing out radical innovations of design on the small-est possible pretext. Sewing-machines, musical instruments, and stoves of all kinds must also be menuloned as examples of American manu-facture which need fear no foreign competitor. In these lines Great Britain will always have to encounter the keenest rivalry in her struggle encounter the keenest rivalry in her struggle for the markets of the world."

THE EVERY-DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty nor zenius, And no one could call her wise; In a crowd of other women She would draw no stranger's eyes; And e'en we who love her are puzzled To say where her preciousness hes.

She is sorry when others are sorry,
So sweetly one likes to be sad;
And, if poople around her are merry,
She is almost sludder than glad.
Her sympathy is the swiftest,
The truest, a heart ever had.
She is just an every-day darling—
The dearest that hearis ever had.

Her hands are so white and so little,
It seems as if it were wrong
They ever should work for a moment;
And yet they are nimble and strong.
Whenever a dear one needs nelping.
Bhe will labor the whole day long.
This precious every day darling—
Each day, and all the day long.

Ah! envy her. Beauty and Genius.
And women the world call wise;
For the unnest of all your triumphs
Would be empty in her eyes.
To love, and be loved, is her kingdom—
In this her happiness lies.
God bless her, the every-day darling!
In this her precionances lies.
ANONYMOUS.

Norbury, at one time Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was more noted for giving invitations than for hospitality. His invitations were always to als country-seat, Cabra, his town-residence being inconveniently accessible. On one occasion an old couple were simple enough to believe that the "Wass will you spend a week with me at Cabra?" really meant what it expressed; and, packing up the requisites for a visit, they presented themselves at the "country-house." Norbury received

them with his blandest smiles, and his presence of mind did not quail as the hady's maid, the bandboxes, the heavy imperial, and other indications of a protracted abjourn made their appearance. Radiant with delight, he exclaimed. "My kind friends, my dear old friends, this is so very like you! Now no excluses,—not a word,—not a word! I must positively insist on your staying to dimer."

of Finance, arrived at Vevey on the 16th inst. to make a personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already been carried out, in order that he may possess full commissance de cause in recommending his Government to grant the subsidy in question.

The works alluded to consist of a line of railway, lately completed and opened to traffic, which extends from Lausanne up the Rhone Valley to Brigue, at the foot of the Simplon,— Valley to Brigue, at the foot of the Simolon,—
the very apot where it is proposed to pierce the
tunnel. On the other side of the mountain, the
Italian Government is engaged in constructing,
at a cost of 28,000,000 france [85,600,000], a lipe
of railway which will unite fiselle, at the southern end of the tunnel, with Aroma, on the Lake
Maggiore, the present northern terminus of the
Haute Italie railways. The Simplon Bailway
Company are now, therefore, about to commence the tunnel which, when terminated, will
complete the straight line of railway extending
from Paris to Brindisi, via Pontarlier, Lausaune,
the Simplon, and Mina,—thus obviating the immense angle described by the Mont Cents
route.

mense angle described by the Mont Cents route.

It may be remembered that the proposal to subsidize the Simplon route was already submitted to the French Chambers in 1873, when it was indefinitly postponed without discussion. This want of proper consideration must be attributed to several reasons. In the first blace, the resignation of M. Thiers and other political events absorbed men's minds in France at that moment. Secondly, the Compagnic de la Ligne d'Italie, in whose favor the concession had originally been granted, had just failed in an exceedingly discreditable mauner, and had been wound up by order of the Swiss Government. Lastly, at that time, when the prospect of competing the St. Gothard itunnel was apparently bopeless, the Simplon route not only seemed to offer no very special advantages to French commerce, but even appeared in the light of a competitor with the Corniche and Mont Cenis Raliways; nor were the Paris-Lyon-Mediterrance Raliway Company in favor of the undertaking. Now, however, the aspect of affairs has entirely changed. Since 1874 a new company has been intrusted with the execution of the enterprise, and has given most satisfactory proofs of its activity by the completion of the raliway up to the very entrance of the proposed tunnel at Brigue. Col. Ceresole, formerly President of the Swiss Confederation, is the leading spirit and Managing Director of this Company; and is encouraged in his work by the earnest support of such men as Gambetta, Grevy, Leon Say, etc.

To-day the St. Gothard tunnel is within 1,000 yards of completion, and much of the traffic which now passes over the Mout Cenis will prefer the shorter and more lirect route of the

To-day the St. Gothard tunnel is within 1,000 yards of completion, and much of the traffic which now pusses over the Mout Cenis will prefer the shorter and more direct route of the St. Gothard. It is of the greatest importance to French interests that the Simplon tunnel should be immediately commenced; for not only is France threatened with the danger of losing all her English and Belgian transit traffic, but also with the mortification of seeing all the produce of her wealthy nor theastern and eastern provinces buss on to German lines, and go, via Basle, through the St. Gothard tunnel,—a construction subsidized by the German Government.

The Simplon route, however, will have the power of retaining on French territory the traffic which the St. Gothard would draw away from it; and, as matters now stand, will greatly favor the traffic of French railways, notably those from the northeast, and those extending from Paris to the southeast.

Although the tunnel will be rather longer than that of the Mout Cenis, or of the St. Gothard, it will be constructed and worked under very much more favorable conditions than either of them? The entrances to the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis tunnels are both situated at a considerable altitude,—the former being at 1,153 metres [4,800 feet], above the level of thems. ated at a considerable altitude,—the former being at 1,152 metres [3,400 feet], and the latter at 1,500 metres [4.800 feet], above the level of the sea. Consequently, costly zigzag and corkscrew lines of access have been resorted to in order to reach the entrance of the tunnels; and, owing to the very steep gradients, the power of traction required is something enormous.

The Simplon tunnel, on the other hand, enters the mountain at its very base. The rallway extending from Lausanne up the lower part of the Rhone Valley is perfectly straight and without any curres, while the gradient nowhere exceeds ten millimetres [1 in 100]. At its exit on the southern side of the mountain, in the Diviera Valley, the gradient is somewhat stronger,—13 in 100. In fact, when the tunnel is completed, the highest point of the lipe between Paris and Milan will not be in the Simplon, but between Dijoi and Lausanne. Owing to the low level of the tunnel, the sine will not anifer from the frequent interruptions which the snow causes in winter on the Mont Ceuls and St. Gothard routes.

the tunnel, the sine will not suffer from the frequent interruptions which the snow causes in winter on the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard routes.

Competent geologists declare that the granite and rock of the Simploo are less hard and compact, and that the infiltrations are less serious, than those of the St. Gothard and the Mont Cenis. The khone at the Swiss end, and the Diviera at the Italian extremity, of the tunnel will provide the hydraulic power necessary for the boring; while, thanks to the temperate climate of the Valais, the works will not be exposed to the risk of being deprived of their motive power during severe winters, as were those of the Mont Cenis and the St. Gothard.

The tunnel will be eighteen and a half kilometres [about eleven miles] in length, as compared with the fitteen kilometres [oine miles] of the St. Gothard, and the twelve kilometres [seven and a haif miles] of the Mont Cenis tunnels, and, as it is estimated that a daily advance will be made of nine to ten metres in the poring, we may look for its completion in seven of even six years' time. Eighty million tranes are to be devoted to the undertaking, under the following items: 74,000,000 franes for the tunnel itself, estimated at the rate of 4,000,000 franes per kilometre. This estimate appears somewhat bigh when compared with that of the St. Gothard, which is being pierced at the rate of 2,500,000 franes per kilometre. One million iranes are required for the completion of the roadway in the tunnel, and 5,000,000 franes for the construction of a great international station at Brigue, similar to that at Modane, on the Mont Cenis Railway.

Only a very small portion of this sum, namely: 18,500,000 franes, consists of stock subscriptions, the balance of 68,500,000 franes from the Swiss Federal Government; 5,000,000 franes from the Governments of the Canton de Vaud; 1,000,000 franes from the Governments of the Canton de Vaud; 1,000,000 franes from the Governments of the Canton de Vaud; 1,000,000 franes from the Governments of the Canton de

crops in Germany Pretty Good.

The Frankfort Gazette of Aug. 20 says that, the further harvesting operations advance, the more evident it becomes that the results of the harvest in Germany will, on the whole, be very satisfactory. In South Germany, after the rye and barley crops had been gathered in during most giorious weather, the greater part of the wheat has now been harvested under equality favorable circumstances. In a few districts only the crops have been somewhat damaged by heavy storms, sometimes accompanied with hall: but the injury done has not been great or widely extended. The quality of the grain of all kinds gathered in is everywhere good, and in some districts—as, for instance, in the Palatinate, the Breisgau, Wetterau, and Upper Suabia, and in a great part of Upper Bayaria—may be characterized as excellent. In North Germany the ryo harvest is also now completed, and, except in some districts in the eastern provinces, is reported to be a satisfactory one. This week also the cutting of wheat will be generally becam in the north of Germany; and, should the weather remain fine, as there is at present every prospect that it will, the harvest of 1879 will, on the whole, be regarded throughout Germany as a good one. In France also, the Frankfors paper adds, there is every day a better prospect of a good harvest. The yield of rye, it is true, has proved to be poor; but, on the other hand, wheat, which forms the chief article of food in France, has recovered in a remarkable manner.

R.R.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Prench Enterprise—A Third Tansel Under the Alps—Largest One of All.

London Times, Aug. 22.

Our French neighbors, recognizing the vast importance of the proposed Simplor tunnel to their commerce, have, during the last few months, been in negotiation with the Swiss Government; and a treaty similar to the one which was concluded in 1871 between Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, concerning the St. Gothard tunnel, will shortly be signed, by which permission will be granted to the French Government to subsidize the Simplon Railway Company to the amount of some 48,000,000 francs [9,500,000]. M. Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, arrived at Vevey on the 16th inst. to make a personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief. In a short time the pain personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief. In a short time the pain personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief. In a short time the pain personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief. In a short time the pain personal inspection of the site of the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief is my triend. I never the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief is my triend. I never the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief is my triend. I never the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief is my triend. I never the tunnel and of the works which have already the Hall Relief is my triend. I never the tunnel and of the works which have already the first three years and the time to be the tunnel to tunnel to tunnel to tunnel to the more relief.

Dr. Radwar: When has there years have the work in the post time to content and there is not the time the waste and the mean and fools, hoping to find the product and the relief the works and time is both the work and the relief the work RHEUMATISM, NEUBALGIA. DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache, whether sick or nervous: rhennation, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kisneys: pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of as kinds, chilbisins and frostbites. Radways Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued to the pain of a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 ca

RADWAY'S BEMEDIES.

the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a

Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains allows inflammation and cures Convestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organization. In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pais, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Initrin, Crippled, Nerrous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Biter

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will he a few minutes cure Crampa, Spaema, Sour Stomach, Heartburg. Sick Headache, Disrrhess, Dyseniery, Coile, Windin the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS BEADY KELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Eitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cared for fifty cents. There had a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fewer and Ague, and all other Maisrous, Billious, Sezies, Typhold, Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway Filis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READT RELIEFITY cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofuia, Glandaiar Swelling,
Racking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilite
Compising, Bieeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
Brash, Tio Doloreau. White Swelling, Tumore, Sinn and Hip Diseases, Mencurial Disease, Foundaic Compising, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Armochitis, Consumption. Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillan Resolvent exert at remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotillora constitutional, and bkin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary and Womb Diseases Gravel, Disease, Stoppage of water, Incontinence of Urine, Brigar Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, closely, mixed with substances like the white of all effect whereast like white silk, or there is a morbid dire, billous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, awdient here is a pricking, burning senastion when as mig water, and pain in the small of the back and slow the loins. Soid by druggista PRICE ONE DULLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.T.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly instales, elecantly coated with sweet gain, burge, regulate, purity, cleaned, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the oure of all disorders the stomach. Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, crease Discases, Headach, Constipation, Costivens, Indian Section, Dyspoesia, Bifousness, Fever, Indamnation Section, Dyspoesia, Bifousness, Fever, Indamnation section, Dyspoesia, Bifousness, Fever, Indamnation of the Property of the Section of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Discovers of the Digestive Organis.

Eff Observe the following symptoms resulting from Discovers of the Digestive Organis.
Constipation, in ward Piles, Puinces of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Natura, Headach, Sour Ernetasions, Sintings of Fintterians in the Section of the Stomach, Swimming of He Head, Herri and Difficult Breathing, Findering at the Realizer Surface and the Constitution of Surface and the Pota or Webs before the Sight, Fever and the lical Dendemor of Purphraton, Tellevithe Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Creek, 158 moden Piunkse of Heat, Barming in the Fesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the from all of the above-named disorders. From all of the above-named disorders.

READ "False and True." nd a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., Xo. 24 Tea. New York. formation worth thousands will be sens you. THE SO

Persecutions of No That Se

Results of Fourteen of Life in Nort

Bitter Experience man in The Hon. Albion W. Ton

The Hon. Albion w. Tou has, has been in this city Judge Tourgee was forma Abolitionist, and an office At the close of the War be lina on account of his her rently, taking his family. neutly, taking his lamily-experience, during which his politics and business, a. Court of the State, and lawer of Raleigh, and hawidely known volumes to the State, enjoying all the confidence of his neighbor ble for a Northern man mind to live there with o porter called upon him to of the difficulties of such pied. Mr. Tourgee talker ject, the following being

remarks: MR. TOURSEE'S to one who does not un arise from the inherent between the two section arise from the inberent of between the two sections differences are based. A dent is disbelieved because unable, during a brief vis and a Northern man resis as a liar by virtue of being of whom are considered to of the South. The South and training intolerant. from the rest of the to regard all who dit any topie as necessarily of good will, sympat terest, are all disregar outsider expresses a diffe at once becomes the owhich was fornierly visite ist, and which is now trainesent to them the idea not 'bulldozed' at present to them the idea not 'bulldozed' at present of bulldozed at present of life or limb in his business. At the saguished against as a Nort which quite as effectually root and feeling that he is what his exertions, posi remains an alien in ther he is surrounded. He menuties and win indivisional collective sentiment of the him. What he gets be greatest odds. Every against him."

"Is it directed agains asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Is it directed agains asked.
"Yes." was the replyonce. To illustrate: A a case in court, overhes would never give A very who employed a 'carpet-In any business he meets obliged to carry weight. capital to invest, as in patronized so long as he after he had spoken free citication toward indepen oven the cheapness of him from losing the cust is an object of constant is liable to misconstrumiversal and ingrained, pared with what we would with what we would with what we would with what we would be southern man the honestly believes to comotive against the South RESPONSIBILITY
"Do you then hold the this seutiment?"
"I hold the North res

this sentiment?"
"I hold the North re

nizing it as an element its dealings with the Smust be allowed for the close of the War, a was what the North w similar circumsta scheme of reconstruction pected the settlement of the whites and the bia reconciliation and 'era' North and South. The training and character of timpossible either the gard the negro as a or ally, or the No heatile forever; and I bing, and I blame mysthought I could live Soless bitterness than no were yet ailve, who re and remembered the then a new generation in hostility. I have he of friends at the Socountless hospitalities ceiving expressions of But behind it all is the arainst the Northerner most intelligent classes. Bat behind it all is the avainst the Northernes most intelligent classes never be worn out by "So far as this is a show would you have it "I caunot say. If the past fourteen year timent I speak of an feeling more miracul change of heart, has more united, more a mined to dictate in the erful to do so than ever trol the former slave to fits vote, but by find voting or to prevent they have gained in they have brought for the work and they mean teither drive the North violent measures to o In all except the actual struggle, I consider it real victors in the Waration and amazemen which they have brought is the gpolitics."

WEARIED W "Do you not feel of South and assert you "No. I have never rusge, the assertion advocacy of Reoublics I have 'asserted' in under circumstances to face a second tin Klux' on my track m pators at my heels a quered every tittle o ceived; but neither I man can conquer the who does not in all t which they have inhe thought this would discount the same of the ceived and the ceived and the ceived are my least the ceived and the ceived are my least the ceived and the ceived are my least the ceived are my

who does not in all twhich they have inhe thought this would dive down the fact of mistaken, and latter the desire to desire that the idea—the cit which he had fought ared—was true, and in supporting and hostile, and, as he fective development North joined in he cause he happened borders, he soon lo have 'asserted' my amused. Now I whave heen so read Southern Republica' themselves awhite." "How can this staff at all, possibly out of every hemost read or write all political matters to tell them. The a believed of the old of every Northern a being a jail-bird, an appers to retract the people, I presure

m Hon. George Starr as to way's Ready Reliet in a

S REMEDIES.

YAW NESS PLACE. KAW YORK.
e your Rolled has worked wonyears I have had frequent and
a, sometimes extending from
ankles, and at times in both re been thus afflicted, I have pedies recommended by wise find relief, but all proved to inds of baths, manipulations, inds of baths, manipulations, distincts too namerous to me of the most emission prairies give me relief, a urgent request of a friend a urgent request of the first surfries and design with one authorise and design and repulse and design and repulse and the first surfries and design and the limb in a wear with the a slight period cal attacks weather. I know now how to use the unite mater of the attacks weather. I know now how to use the unite mater of the attacks.

GEO. STARR PHTHERIA INFLUENZA ifficult Breathing

FEW MINUTES, BY READY RELIEF. r sick or nervous: rheumatism, these in the back, spine or kid-tiver, pleurisy, swellings of the la bearburn, and pains of an obthics. Radway's Ready Re-te case, and its continued use armanent cure. Price, 50 cta.

R.R. READY RELIEF E WORST PAINS o Twenty Minutes. NE HOUR Advertisement need uffer with Pain. READY RELIEF

EVERY PAIN. IN REMEDY

to Twenty Minutes. or exeruciating the pain, the Iniirm, Crippled, Nervous, d with disease may suffer,

NSTANT EASE.

WILL

Kidneys, flammation of the Bladder, Bowels, ongestion of the Lungs, Ipitation of the Heart phtheria, tarrh, Influenza euralgia, Rheumatism.

a Ready Relief to the part of n half a tumbler of water will ramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, dache, Diarrhesa, Dysentery, les and all internal Pains. is, and all internal Pains.
ya carry a bottle of RADWAY'S
them. A few drops in water
pains from change of water.
Brandy or Bitters as a stimu-

hilblains, and Frost Bites

AND AGUE. cured for fifty cents. There is this world that will cure Fever Maiarlous, Billous, Scarlet, her Fevers (aided by Radway's ADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ADWAY'S

Resolvent, BLOOD PURIFIER, F CHRONIC DISEASE,

TAGIOUS,
ATED IN THE
Sikin or Bones, Flesh or
erves,
SOLIDS AND VITIATING
FLUIDS. Scrottia, Giandular Swelling, ucerous Affections, Syphifide the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water White Swellings, Tumors Ul-ses, Mercurial Disease, Fe-Dropay, Sast Rheum, Brosmplaint, &c.

care of Chronic, Scrotulous, Diseases, but it is the only DDER COMPLAINTS. es, Gravel, Diabetes, Drossy, entinence of Urine, Brigate el in ail cases where there are the water to thick, cloudy, to the white of an egg, of or there is a morbid, dark, white bone-dust deposite, and burning sensation when passemall of the back and along issue. PRICE ONE DULLAR.

GROWTH CURED DWAY'S EDIES.

0., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DWAY'S INGPILLS

cly coated with sweet gum.
cleanse, and strengthen.
we of all disorders of the
Kidneys, Bladder, Nervons
stination, Costiveness, Indiana, Nervons
all derangements of the ling ho mercury mineral or
are symmotons resulting from
Cornama.
Co

nd True." ADWAY & CO., No. 32 WES

THE SOUTH.

Persecutions of Northern Men in That Section.

Results of Fourteen Years' Experience of Life in North Carolina.

Bitter Experiences of a Clergyman in Texas.

New York Trobune, Sept. 3.

The Hon. Albion W. Tourgee, of North Carolina, has been in this city for a few days past.

Judge Tourgee was formerly an Ohio man, an Abolitionist, and an officer in the Union army.

At the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the War he went to North Carolina and the close of the war he was the close of the war he were the carolina and the close of the war he was the war he was the close of the war he was the war he war he was the war he was the war he was the war he was the war he lins on account of his health, to settle perma-mently, taking his family. After fourteen years' experience, during which he has been prominent in politics and business, a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, and an active practicing swyer of Raleigh, and has contributed several widely known volumes to the law literature of the State, enjoying all the while as much of the Northern man can expect, he has determined leave the South, because he finds it impossible for a Northern man of independence of mind to live there with comfort. A Tribune reporter called upon him to get some statement of the difficulties of such a position as he occupied. Mr. Tourgee talked freely on the subject, the following being the substance of his MR. TOURGEE'S EXPERIENCE.

"These difficulties are very hard to explain to one who does not understand them. They grise from the inherent differences of character between the two sections, upon which political differences are based. A newspaper correspondent is dishelieved because he is supposed to be mable, during a brief visit, to get at the facts; and a Northern man residing South is regarded as a ligr by virtue of being a 'carpet-bagger,' all of whom are considered to be rascals and haters of the South. The Southern man is by habit and training intolerant. Excluded by slavery from the rest of the world, be learned to regard all who differed with him on any topic as necessarily inimical. Evidences of good will, sympathy, identity of interest, are all disregarded as soon as the outsider expresses a difference of opinion. He at once becomes the object of the hostility which was formerly visited upon the Abolitionist, and which is now transferred to all who represent to them the idea of the North. He is not 'bulldozed' at present; that is, he is not in danger of life or limb in the daily pursuit of his business. At the same time he is distinguished against as a Northern man in a manner which quite as effectually prevents his taking years and the North is taking years and feeling that he has a home. No matter

pected the settlement of the differences between the whites and the biacks, and, after that, a reconciliation and 'era of good feeling' between North and South. They did not know that the training and character of all Southerners made it impossible either that they should ever regard the negro as a political element, enemy or ally, or the North as anything but hestile forever; and I blame them for not knowing, and I blame myself for not knowing, and I blame myself for not knowing. I thought I could live South. In 1865 there was less bitterness than now. The Rebel, soldiers were yet alive, who respected their late foes and remembered the earlier days. But since then a new generation has grown up, nurtured in hostility. I have hundreds of the best kind of friends at the South, and have received countless hospitalities there, and am now receiving expressions of regret at my departure. But behind it all is the ineradicable prejudice avainst the Northerner, and, except among the most intelligent classes, such as the Bar, it can never be worn out by personal relations."

"So far as this is a serious National difficulty, how would you have it met?"

"I cannot say. The result of the policy for the past fourteen years, which ignored the sentiment I speak of and hoped for a change of feeling more miraculous than the orthodox change of heart, has been to make the South more united, more anti-Northern, more determined to dictate in the Government, more powerful to do so than ever. Southern whites control the former slave population, not by means

mined to dictate in the Government, more powerful to do so than ever. Southern whites control the former slave population, not by means of its vote, but by finding means to prevent its voting or to prevent its votes being counted; they have gained in representative power, and they aim, with certainty of success, I believe, at the control of the Government. Years ago they seceded to preserve slavery. Now they no longer wish to disciple, but to rule. The whole is better than the part, and they mean to have the whole, and will either drive the North into rebellion or force violent measures to prevent their ascendancy. In all except the actual result of the physical struggle, I consider the South to have been the real victors in the War. I am filled with admiration and amazement at the masterly way in ration and amazement at the masterly way in which they have brought about these results. The way in which they have neutralized the results of the War and reversed the verdict of Appomattox is the grandest thing in American politics."

WEARIED WITH THE STRUGGLE. "Do you not feel called on to remain at the Bouth and assert yourself?"
"No. I have never shrunk from plain lan-"Do you not feel called on to remain at the south and assert yourself?"

"No. I have never shrunk from plain language, the assertion of my own ideas, or the advocacy of Kepublican principles on the stump. I have 'asserted' myself for fourteen years, under circumstances that few men would care to face a second time. I have had the 'Ku-Klux' on my track more than once, and caluminators at my heels all the time. I have conducted every tittle of consideration I have recived; but neither I nor any other Northern man can conquer the ingrained hostility to one who does not in all things accord with the ideas which they have inherited from their past. I thought this would die out at first; that I could live down the fact of alien nativity. But I was mistaken, and latterly I have pretty much lost the desire to do so. At first, the conflict between the two classes of ideas had no little interest. The Northern man felt that the idea—the civilization of the North, for which he had fought and in which he was nurtured—was true, and he had a positive pleasure in supporting and maintaining it as against, a hostile, and, as he believed, dwarfed and decive development. When, however, the North joined in heaping infamy upon him, because he happened to have been born in her borders, he soon lost the missionary spirit. I have 'asserted' muself until I'am sufficiently amused. Now I want some of the men who have been so ready to swear at and abuse southern Republicans to go there and assert themselves awhile."

"How can this state of things be remedied!"

"If at all, possibly by education. Ninety-was out of every hundred of the white voters cannot read or write. Their information as to all political matters is what their leaders choose to tell them. The same grotesque stories they believed of the old Abolitionist they now believe of every Northern man. They accused me of being a jail-bird, and, although I forced the papers to retract the accusation, two-thirds of the people, I presume, still believe it; and, as I was a 'carpet-bagger

South."

"How about the Democrats?"

"The general impression is that Tilden must be nominated. They do not want him. They feel that he had an opportunity before, and falled through cowardice to assert his rights. But the course of the party has made it necessary that he should be nominated."

"How will the cipher disclosures affect him! Are they believed?"

But the course of the party has made it becessary that he should be nominated."

"How will the cinber disclosures affect him? Are they believed?"

"Possibly not. They would hardly damage him, if credited. The Southerner declines to recognize that the North can be right, and they would justify this means to a right end."

"Whom would they prefer to Tilden?"

"Bayard. But they do not consider him available, on account of being from Delaware and his hard-money views."

"Are they all Greenbackers?!"

"Not now. But they will defer to the Greenback element elsewhere."

"Will the Republicans carry any of the Southern States next year?"

"Not one! It is no longer a question of voting but of counting there. The entire election machinery is in the hands of the Democrats. Everything is appointed,—magistrates, poil-holders. County Commissioners,—every man that touches a ballot or makes a return. Under the Republican administration in those States these were elective, and so universal wholesale fraud was imbossible."

"But are not part of the poll-holders Republicans?"

"Yes; in counties where there is a considerable white Republican vote they will out on some intelligent Republicans here and there, because they would detect fraud, if attempted, at all eyents. By this means they will make a show of fairness; but in other counties they will select the most weak, ignorant, and illiterate of the blacks, who are unable to detect or defeat fraud. By this means North Carolina was apparently carried by them in 1878. In truth, the fraud was so great that the vote returned was some 8,000 greater than the entire adult male population of the State could have been according to the census."

"You say the Republicans think the Administration has betrayed them; is that feeling gen-

the census."

"You say the Republicans think the Administration has betrayed them; is that feeling general!"

"Almost universal. You know there everything is counted from the 'surrender,' especially among the colored people. Not long ago I heard a colored man, parrating some events, fix the time to his hearers by saying 'jist arter Mr. Hayes' surrender!"

FITTER EXPERIENCES OF A CLERGYMAN.

ment. It stated that the matter rested with
the State authorities. I resolved to let my
Texas friends see the letter. For this purpose a
meeting of about 450 Republicans was held at a
place four miles from Will's Point, in Van Zandt
County. As I was reading the letter, the lights
were suddenly put out and men rushed in and
began firing revolvers. The Chairman, Mr.
Simmons, was killed outright, and several others received wounds from the effects of which
they died shortly after. This was on June 17,
1878. The men who committed the murders
belonged to the White League, or 'invisible
Empire' as they called their organization. I ran from the building, when
the firing began, but was captured,
and, together with ten men and a woman, was
confined in an iron cage for thirty-six hours. At
that time I owned property assessed at over
\$19,000. When I was released from the cage I
possessed only the clothes upon my back.
Everything which I had owned was either destroyed or stolen. I was balled out of my prison
by a friend, but it was unsafe for me to remain
in the region longer. That night I was obliged
to ride fifty-seven miles to the Red River, cross
it in a canoe, and walk eighteen miles in my
stocking feet to the Missouri, Kansas & Pacific
Railroad. At a town on that railroad i found
friends, and by their aid I reached Washington.
I was in that city six weeks. I saw the President upon the subject of my persecutions, but
the told me that nothing could be done about the
case then, adding that I must wait. I waited—
and I am waiting still."

LOSING AND LIVING. Forever the sun is pouring his gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow;
To withhold his largess of oreclots light
Is to bury himself in eternal night.

To give ls to live. The flower shines not for itself at ali;
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is produgal.
And it layes in the light it freely loses;
No choice for the rose but clory or doors,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom.

To deny
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rain to the land,
The land its sapphire-streams to the ocean;
The heart sends blood to the brain of comman.
The orain to the heart its lighting motion;
And ever and ever we yield our breath.
Till the mirror is dry and images death.
To live
1s to give.

He is dead whose band is not opened wide
To help the need of a human brother;
He doubles the length of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another;
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathics.
To deny
is to die.

The Causes Which Led to the Appointment of a British Trade-Depression Commis-

mistaken, and latterly I have pretty much lost the desire to do so. At first, the conflict between the two classes of ideas and no little interest. The Northern man felt that the idea—the civilization of the North, for which he had fought and in which he was nurtured—was true, and he had a positive pleasure in supporting and maintaining it as arainst, a hostile, and, as he believed, dwarfed and defective development. When, however, the morth joined in heaping infamy upon him, because in bappened to have been born in her horders, he soon lost the missionary spirit. I have 'asserted' myself until I'am sufficiently amused. Now I want some of the men who have been so ready to swear at and abuse Southern Republicans to go there and assert themselves awhile."

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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

"Who are the favorite Presidential candidates at the South?"

"Among the Republicans. Grant. Ninetyme of a bundred are for him, in whom their confidence is unnimited. There is a feet-

be revived? This is the delicate question which really rests at the bottom of the inquiry. The change of the present tariff, if the English press be taken as a true indicator of public sentiment there, is a question on which opinions widely diverge. The appointment of this Commission, in fact, gave rise to acrimonious debate in the Commons and its utility was scouted. The iron trade, too, will also be taken into account by the Commission, and, in fact, they will consider all things even remotely affecting the trade relations of the two countries.

For the last four years this decline has been going on. Since 1874 the exports from England to America have falles off 48 per cent, the value of the trade in 1874 having been £28,240,000, as compared with £14,552,000 in 1878. But it would appear from the statistics that America is not sione a successful competitor of the Briton in his own markets, for from a report just issued by the Dutch Government it appears that during the year 1878 the Dutch dairies exported to England no less than 30,166,000 kilograms of cheese and 30,169,000 kilograms of butter.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The "Chess Question" - Cabbage-Worm-Hückleberry-Culture - Winter-Oats - Cut-ting Corn-About Fairs-Wheat-Literature -Clawson Wheat-The Weather, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 4.—In a recent number of THE TRIBUNE a correspondent gives a circumstantial statement about having hand-picked a lot of wheat, and then sowing it on clean ground, the product of which was an abundant harvest of chess. A statement is also made that outs had turned to timothy, and some other proposterous things. Now, if the correspondent had added that spring-wheat had been frequently known to turn into oats, he would have exhausted the subject. We are unable to explain the manner in which chess got into the correspondent's wheat. The subject is one worn threadbare; and no amount of evidence will convince the votaries of the transmutation theory into non-believers, or vice yersa. We do not believe that wheat ever turned to chess, yet we have seen with 'our own eyes wheat and and a Nother mas reading 500th in regard the time to be basen by saying jist area M.

The M. H. Simpson, a native of
the South. The Southern mas is by habitand time rest of the world, he learned
to regard all who differed with him on
any odd at mosempathy. Identity of the
tents, are all disregarded as soon as the
outside expresses at difference of option. He
outside expresses at difference of the option
of the option of the option
of chess growing together in the same head. This much we are certain of. That chess is a dis-

than any other also; variety, Clawson. It would give valuable results if all would try different amounts of seed, and see which would give the best result, —each reporting the outcome of his experiment.

Rolling wheat-ground, even when not cloddy, is not sufficiently practiced. Last year, in plewing for wheat, the headlands were tramped so hard that, when sown, the hoes of the drill could hardly penetrate the soil. The fleid was rolled, but, of course, it was not rendered as compact as the that, when sown, the noes of the drill could hardly penetrate the soil. The field was rolled, but, of course, it was not rendered as compact as the headlands. Through the season there was a noticeable difference between the wheat on the head-ands and that on the remainder of the field, in layor of the former.

In the same paper, Col. F. D. Curtis says of

THE CLAWSON WHEAT:

THE CLAYSON WHEAT:

We have found a miller who thinks he knows why Clawson wheat makes a poorer quality of flour than most others. "You know," he says, "there is a difference in potatoes; some are finegrained and some are coarse-grained, and still they are all potatoes and may all look well; but the fine-grained potatoes are much more palatable than any others. It is the same with Clawson wheat; it is plump and nice-looking, but it has a coarse grain, and on this account cannot be ground into as good flour."

From all the information we can get. Clawson wheat, for general cultivation,—which includes all kinds of soil and climate as well as tillage,—is the most profitable. We have no doubt but that it will improve in qualitiv with good and continuous cultivation. We recellect, about thirty years ago, when the Hessian fly and weevil destroyed all the wheat, that a foreign variety of inferior quality, not much better than ric, was introduced into the country, and became in the older States the almost soile dependence of farmers. This variety, the Mediterranean, from a necessity at first, improved rapidly to excellence. The desire for change, which is a National weakness, has recuited in the adoption of newer sorts, which, in turn, have been abandoned, and now we all long for the old Mediterranean.

Clawson wheat may be sown early or late, on good land or poor, and a remunerative crop is almost certain. We are not yet prepared to give it up.

In this locality the Fultz variety has become

In this locality the Fultz variety has become the favorit, and scarcely a bushel of it can be procured for seed, having all been engaged before it was ripe. It matters little what the variety is to grain-buyers, so that the kernel is plume. It is all dumped into one bin, and goes thence to the Eastern or Northern miller. Millers are, perhaps, more particular; but, when they exchange with farmers, giving four for wheat, they keep within such bounds that they do not lose anything.

THE WEATHER, ETC. THE WEATHER, ETC.

During the past few weeks the weather has been favorable for ripening corn, and a considerable portion of it is already beyond harm from frost. In this section it has rained enough to admit of plowing, and kept the pastures in good condition. Wheat is being sown in considerable quantity. Grapes, to the extent of over a ton per day, are being shipped from this place. They net the grower about three cents per pound.

RURAL JR.

WESTERN LOANS.

They Are the Best and Most Profitable In-They Are the Best and Most Profitable Investment Eastern Capitalists Have-Some Statistics Refuting Eastern Objections to Mortgage Loans in the West.

New York Public, Sept. 2.

The safest and most profitable investment that can anywhere be found at this time for

money, the use of which is not needed for a few years, is in the purchase of well-selected real estate. This general fact probably no intelli-gent man would dispute, though some men deny it in application to particular cases when it does not suit their interests. It is well recognized that real estate, as a rule, falls faster and farther when times are bad, and rises faster and farther when times are good, than any other kind of property having real and solid value.

rearly on the entire sum loaned or mortgages by all the companies in five years, as it does in the case of the four Connecticut companies, and during five years of unexampled prostration and distress, there is not much occasion to worry about the safety of that mode of investment. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The following tables show the amount of loans on mortgage each year by each company, and the amount received as interest on mortgage-loans each year by each company. excepting that a small amount received as interest on bonds is included, for the first year only, for the Equitable, New York, Mutual Benefit, and Phonix, that item not being distinguished in the reports until after that year from interest on mortgages: mortgages:

Total	Total	Total ritable Tork Tork	Total ina. Mutual. cuix. velera	na. Mutuai. œnix	Section 1	は京都の
•		11/12/5		1000		
7, 716, 313 1	02, 785, 181 1, 290, 961 3, 635, 985 1, 417, 613 1, 411, 808	3,881,883 707 16,624,512 16,628,656 16,628,855 12,415,658	1,790,781 1,790,883 100,920	4,678,041 4,588,312 1,460,477	1874.	TOTAL
7, 101, 195	1, 107, 004, 551 1, 182, 447 4, 167, 870 1, 187, 870 504, 561	8 3,091,038 AL LOANS ON 17,085,982 17,683,597 12,831,812	\$ 42,174,585 ERROT RECEI 5 745,345 1,768,705 428,441 140,483	5 7,964,678 26,836,362 0,4-6,653 1,784,977	1875.	AL LOANS OF
•	030	• * •				×
7.087.991	13 CASH 1.085, 774 4.101, 778 1.129, 980 170, 484	3,256.406 0870 40E, 16,257.264 80,8-6,200 17,3-4,839 12,615,948	45, 785, 529 10 CASH, 648, 620 2, 098, 614 404, 647 146, 585	9,743,947 27,815,839 6,195,955 2,029,927	1876.	ONTG AGE.
2	- m - 8	# # # # #		- Skau	82	
9	.077,056 .077,056 .000,316 .015,510	723, 218 152, 714 370, 202	7, 778, 927 827, 700 882, 725 806, 003 170, 745	1, 200, 867 1, 335, 745 1, 646, 332 1, 033, 843	1877.	
1		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	N 5	60	10	
8 087 349	1,023,407 783,605 3,646,962 927,284 717,383	3, 905, 973 2, 437, 585 7, 368, 332 4, 354, 139 858, 332	846, 725 846, 725 8411, 241 467, 146 146, 823	10, 980, 537 26, 383, 983 6, 560, 174 2, 084, 810	1878.	12: (10) (10)

year with the sum received for interest on mort-gage during the year following. On that basis, the average rate actually received in cash by the eight companies was as follows:

quiries with a view of ascertaining the best measures of relief. Two members of it—Mt. Pell, M. P., and Mr. Read, M. P.,—are understood to be passengers in the Liverpool steamer which follows the Gallia. They would have come with us, but could find no places. Our landlords have made and are making large concessions to their tenants. The small farmers have had a good deal of difficulty in meeting their rents, and the landlords, so far as I have learned, have shown every disposition to assist them by all the means and all the forbearance in their power."

"In view of the circumstances of the situation now in England, will not the emigration to this country largely increase!"

"No, I don't think that this result will follow, at least not in respect to the farming class. The bad seasons of the past two or three years are not likely to be kept up, and the tarmers of England are not likely to leave their homes unless they are compelled by necessity, which at present I must say does not appear to me probable."

HORTICULTURE.

The Waukegan Nurseries—The Western Catalpa Tree—Its History—Its Character-istics and Value for Timber—Dr. John A. Warder, E. E. Barney, Senel Foster, J. C. Teas, and Others Being Judges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

purpose of gathering facts and information about this tree. He examined it under cultivation, and in its native forests. The result was, that the value of the tree so impressed his mind that he spared neither time nor expense in gathering, under his own observation, several hundred pounds of the seed of this hardy variety of the catalpa. His expectation is to grow this summer 2,000,000 of plants for the fall trade.

MR. B. E. BARNEY. MR. E. E. BARNET,

President of the Pioneer Car Work, of Dayton,
O., has perhaps done more than any other one
person to call attention to this tree. He has spent
much time and many thousands of dollars in
gathering facts and information upon this subinct.

gathering facts and information upon this subject.

He engaged the services of J. C. Teas, of Missouri, and Dr. John A. Warden, of Ohio, to travel over the States, thousands of miles, to gather all possible information, and he himself paid for their services. He has no becuniary interest in growing the tree, but, as a railroad man, he recognizes the value of the tree to the country for posts, railroad ties, and for other economic uses. Mr. B. has given what time he could spare from the supervision of a large manufacturing business for the last eight years, and has succeeded in awakening great interest in some of our leading horticulturists in the cultivation of this tree.

politician, but not an office-holder or office-ecker, and a strong Grant supporter, happer to be in New York quite recently, where he is entertained by Bristow at a dinner at D monico's. At dinner he met Henderson a othere of Bristow's intime te friends and old-tis adherents. Over the good cheer they avon their preferences, and the Westerner found his self by himself—a Grant man among enthusias Blaine men.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

A Partial Dislocation of the Patella-A Bad

Prom Our Own, Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—The following comes from Calliope, fa., under date of Aur. 29:

"VETERINARIAN": I have a mare pony which I esteem very highly, and she is bothered by her stille throwing out. What is the cause and remely for the same?

J. R. Thonnrow.

Anser—A dislocation of the patella may either consist in a perfect dislocation (a luxation proper),—if the patella has slipped sideways out of its place, to the outside; or a partial dislocation (usually called "being stilled"),—if the patella has been drawn upward and atdeavays. Catalpa Tree—Its History—Its Characterisuics and Value for Timber—Dr. John A.
Warder, E. E. Barney, Sens! Foster, J. C.
Teas, and Others Being Judgra.

WAUKEOAN, Sept. 5.—We are here on our annual visit, alert as ever to gather horticultural items for this column. Of course we have called on Robert Douglas & Sons, who are the largest growers of evergreen seedlings, of European larch, in America, and who have, from the extent of their business, and fidelity and enterprise in it, achieved a National reputation. We were particularly interested on this occasion in gathering such facts and information as the proprietors of the Waukegan nurseries had to give in regard to the

WESTERN CATALPA TREE (SPECIOSA).

Mr. R. Douglas said that it was not till the winter of 1877-78 that he had his attention called to this variety of the catalpa, by Mr. E. E.
Barney, of Ohio; Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati; J. C. Teas, of Missouri; and others. He became so much interested in it that he spent the greater part of the summer, fall, and carly winter of 1878 in visiting the different States South and West, wherever the tree was found. He traveled thousands of miles for the purpose of gathering facts and information about this tree. He examined it under cultivation, and in its native forests. The result was, that the value of the tree so impressed his mind that he spared neither time nor expense. the first one. In that case, one man takes hold of the toe of the rigid leg, and draws the same forward and upward,—toward the elbow of the fore leg,—as far as he can, and, by thus binding the leg in the hip-joint, relaxes the muscles of the patella, the rectus femoris, etc., the contraction of which retains the patella in its disk-cated position. Another man, at the same tice, places himself at the side and a little behind the stiffened leg, and gives the patella with his hand a sudden push in a forward and downward direction, while the foot is raised, and the patellamuscles as much as possible relaxed. If the reposition is effected soon, or immediately, after the dislocation has taken place, a few days rest is usually sufficient to effect a permanent cure; but, in those cases in which the "being stiffed" has become chronic,—that is, in which the ligaments have become relaxed to such an extent as to enable comparatively slight contractions of the patella-muscles to produce a new dislocation, and to make it possible to effect a reposition by pushing the animal from one side to another,—a permanent cure requires not only a special treatment, but also, very often considerable time. In such a case the animal should be kept quiet in the stable, and, if possible, standing, because lying down and immoling up very often effect a new dislocation. Besides that, it is advisable to apply a blister just below and at the side of the joint, but not above. The blistering has a twofold purpose; it counteracts and gradually removes the relaxation of lignments by locally increasing and accelerating the organic change of matter, and effecting in that way a strengthening of the weakened parts; and also—what is probably of still more importance—it causes the animal sufficient pain to induce the same to avoid any sudden and foreible movement. The blister, if cantharidized oil, to which a little oil of turpentine may be added, may be applied twice a week, till a cure has been effected, or till no dislocation has occurred within a wee

vear ago in a cottage on the West Side lived a

sappy family. Husband (young) began to tire

of bome amusement, sought entertainment out-side; began billiard, pool, and card playing;

went from bad to worse, until to-day the writer of this has lost wife, home, children, business friends, and respect; all these misfortunes find-

BELIEVES IN DIVORCE. Dungue, Ia., Aug. 20.—Is compensation one

of Nature's laws? Are we gainers when tosers

Is this question a paradox? Fourthly, is The

Home Club an omnibus, ever with room for one more? Finally, may I come in? Who am I?

That is your question, and does not count against me. Well. I am one who has just come

to know of The Home, and it is because of my

new acquaintance that I begin with interroga-

How, when, and where did The Home begin

Did it have a small beginning? If so, am I not compensated for previous ignorance in thus meeting it in its noontide glory? Have you

proach first and say, "Because of you I had to be

wonderful thing is such compan

one of the Club "? Why, dear Home, what a

speak not irreverently when I say it makes me think of friendly greetings in the

world to come. There we fancy we

Come in "? Then whom shall I ap-

THE HOME

alousy in Married Women Suitably Condemned by a Member of the Sex.

If Husbands Are Trusted They Will Behave Better than with Watching.

An Interesting Letter from a Young Bride in a Mormon Settlement.

How an Elder's Birthday Was Celeerecea by His Quartet of Better Halves.

Those Interested in Marriage and Divorce Bave a Final Say on the

cient and Modern Girls-The Beauties of Summer---Honsehold Matters, Etc., Etc.

THE LITTLE ROBE OF WHITE

in a rosewood cradle a baby lay; other was stitching, stitching away On a little robe of white. One foot on the rocker, she hoped to keep ler frolicsome baby fact asleep, To finish her work that night.

In every stitch of the garment she wrought.
That loving mother fastened a thought,
Hopes for that little one: a ex emiled on her babe with a happy pride as it alept in its cradle by her side, Till the little robe was done.

Then she folded up the cambric and lace, and kissed her little one's chubby face, That smiled in its infant glee. She tossed it up and down in the air; ... How pretty you'll look, little babe,

That new little robe," said she.

in a resewood coffin the baby lay; Its mother had wept the night away Watching its dying breath. ith it pressed to her bosom, she prayed to keep er darling baby from going to sleep,

'ney buried the babe in the garment just wrought, Whose every stitch held a nopeful thought, From that loving mother's sight. On the marble stone she wrote, with a tear, "How many hopes are buried here. In that little robe of white!"

In the Savior's arms the babe lay, From its rosewood comin far away, In the realms of love and light. he angels a garment had folded about to little form, which will never wear out, less robe of white.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Orlena, who always writes sensibly, give ome attention in this week's home to the very ng disease of jealousy in women, and narks on the subject will repay perusal. The letter from the Mormon settlement in daho which appears to-day will be read with aterest. A careful perusal of its contents may rove beneficial to some of those who have been riting so elibly about marriage and divorce.

In to-day's Home is published the last betch of letters on the question of marriage and diined and discussed from all points, no nore communications concerning it will be nec-

ceipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

THE HOME CLUB.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The annual meeting of THE
TRIBUNE Home Club will be held Thursday,
Sept. 11, at the Tremont House, at 1:30 p. m.

While my pen is in hand I will talk for a ttle while to The Home triends. The summer that promised to be such a long one is at an nd, and it seems to me that it has fairly flown. When some of our loved ones talked of sum-

mering in Michigan, we thought, oh dear! what a long, dreary time we will have; and, then, when Lou was obliged to shorten her visit and return to "The Willows" early in August, it ed more lonesome than ever. But every lay has been busy, and when that is the case ime does not drag; and now that the wanderers are at home again, it seems as though we had scarcely had any summer. Take it all through, we have had a pleasant

season,—not very many warm days, and some so delightfully cool. Before Lou went home we spent one especially pleasant day. The early orning threatened rain, but by the time we reached Drexel boulevard the signs had changed, and we had no further anxiety conning the weather. We took a park-phaeton, and comfortably filled it, for our party numbered twelve.

Of course, our friends were delighted with the flowers on the Drexel drive, and, though it was not a perfectly new sight to us, we were as enthusiastic as ever. To those who have never risited Chicago a very beautiful sight is in store

risited Chicago a very beautiful sight is in store for you, and if you are flower-lovers you cannot help but be pleased.

After welking about South Park and taking in all of its beauty we enjoyed a rest; and then had our lunch, which, of course, had been provided for the cocasion, and all did full justice, to the good things which the baskets contained. In the afternoon some of the party went to hyde Park in the dummy, and wisited the charming park on the lake. The rest of us played coquet, while the children ran about on the green grass, enjoying themselves as only little forms can. After enjoying the day to the full, talking of old times with old friends who in times long gone we had picpicked with in the

full, talking of old times with old friends who in times long gone we had picnicked with in the beautiful woods near our native city, we prepared for the home-going, hoping that some time we would have another such pleasure-day.

Three cheers, Yiddle, for your defense of yourself and your companions. I was never a high-school girl, but have always had an idea (should self and your companions. I was never a highschool girl, but have always had an idea (should
I acknowledge it, being a seminary graduate)
that the system of the public schools was more
thorough. My education in cookery was gradual. Long before I left school, I did my first
making and baking. I intended to be very independent, and went to the kitchen to make
cake for the first time with a recipe, but no instructions. Before long I had called to mother
in dismay. I had put surar, butter, and milk
together into the mixing bowl, instead of first
beating the sugar and butter to a cream and
then gently adding the milk. However, the
cake turned into very nice cookies at mother's
suggestion, and, with her belp, were not spoiled.
There is a great deal in girls being willing and
auxious to learn, and then, if you have a good,
kind mother, who is ready to instruct you, the
hattle is nearly won, for experience is about all
you will need. And I think it is just as necesary to be educated in the art of housekeeping
as to be a thorough student; though I believe
if I was a man I should want something more
than a cook for a wile.

When our sojourners from the Lake State resead home they brought lots of good things,
came them crab-appies and grapes; so mother
and I made jelly, and a finony time we had of
the loc, for the fruit had to be used immediately,
and when we had filled a dozen new glasses and

a few old ones we found that we had more jelly than we knew what to do with, and, as it was inconvenient to send for more glasses, all sorts of receptacles were brought into use. For the benefit of young housekeepers I will give our recipe for the crab-apple jelly. Wash the apples, quarier them, and take out the speeks. Then put them on the stora little more than covered with water. Let them stew until soft; then strain through a bar. Measure the juice, and place it on the stove again until it just comes to a boil; add a pound of surar for each pint of juice, stir it until the sugar is dissolved, then when it begins to boil let it boil briskly twenty minutes. Then strain it into each glass through a fine strainer, and your jelly will be beautifully clear. eautifully clear. Nice apple-jelly may be made in the same

manner.

To remove the fruit stains from your hands, take tartaric acid and a little water. Use some as little as possible until the stains have entirely disappeared. Avoid it if possible.

Ethel, I am glad to see you at Home again. I wonder if the old families ever would stay away so long if they knew how they were missed. Annie, it was F. of Muskegen, not France of Milwaukee, who asked your remedy for certain kinds of moods. And, as I thought many of us were afflicted at times in like manner, I, too, would like to hear what you say. With the permission of the Conductor and of F. I will repeat what she said, as you failed to see that paper:

"I would like to have Annie prescribe for the "I would like to have Annie prescribe for the following case: Suppose one gets up some morning feeling all out of sorts, yet for no visible or imaginable reason. No pains or aches, nothing to feel sensitive about, but it just seems as though there was no comfort or pleasure in anything. Your work is unendurable, your book stupid, not a person whose society you desire, and you do not want to walk, or sit still, or go to bed. You are tired of the world, and everybody, and everything in it, yourself in particular. Now, Annie, what is the cause! Nobody has been saving unkind things, and, so far as we can see, everything is just the same as it was yesterday, when you went about your work happy and contented." happy and contented."

Irene, I hope that protracted illness has not been the cause of your long silence. You will

probably hear from me soon.

KITTIB, the Secretary.

WOMAN'S JEALOUSY. GOOD ADVICE BY ORLENA.

To the Educr of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- A few days ago I was allowed a glimpse of the inner workings of the social machinery that governs with its steady, undeviating motion the acts of those comprising the family of a highly-esteemed co-worker in the cause of humanity. The example is worthy of imitation the world over. If every wife and mother would lay down the same rule and live by it, married life would lose half its misery and unhappiness. It is this stubborn way of nursing one's anger that brings about so much coldness and inharmony between busband and

In this family of which I have spoken, the wife and mother never allows herself to retire to rest with anger or ill-feeling rankling in her breast. Instead of brooding over a real or fancied injury, she goes immediately to the person who has aroused her indignation and in a spirit of kindness asks for an explanation, or, if none is necessary, settles the little coldness to the best of her ability, thus turning from the target the poisoned shafts of malice and revenge. She has been a wife and mother for a good many years, and she still gives her husband the credit of being "the best man that ever lived." It that is the case, I think some of his goodness is due to this "golden rule" of hers,-to "settle up as you go along."

And this maxim is applicable in every feature of mar's existence. "Pay as you go" has saved many a firm from bankruptcy and ruin, many a household from the hammer of the auctioneer, and hosts of men from the gulf of desperation and anguish. To be able to count oneself free from indebtedness is indeed a happy, contented feeling. It is better to be deprived of the luxurles of life for a season and know that some other bome is not suffering from dues withheld, than to feast on the earnings of our neighbors while they suffer for what we are guiltily appropriating for our own pleasure. But to go back to my subject. This plan of going immediately to the person who has of-THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon related to the parson who has offended us for satisfaction is seldom adopted by the men and women of to-day. It is often the case that the husband and wife will spend days and weeks around the home altar. pouting and snubbing each other in every possible manner, each being determined not to be the first to break the long silence that has intervened through some silly misunderstanding that might have been amicably settled in the first place by the use of a few words indiciously avplace by the use of a few words judiciously explace by the use of a lew words judiciously ex-pended, thus saving the loss of self-respect such a long nursing of wrath is sure to produce in a mind not really victous. With a person afflicted with that despicable disease, jealousy, in its different phases, and

With a person afflicted with that despicable disease, jealousy, in its different phases, and which they take so much pains to nourish and kiep at fever heat, explanations, though the most sincere and truthful, usually go for naught, for the "green-eved monster" holds a high hand over his willing subjects, and that which is only a speck upon the social horizon assumes the proportions of a wast and threatening cyclone under the skillful manipulations of this dire enemy to mankind.

Not long ago a poor young wife, almost a child in years, came to me in the deepest of mental trouble. An old crone, whose long, gaunt form, withered features, and sinister expression of countenance told only too plainly the disease she had been unrising all her life, had just been calling upon this innocent girlwife, and, as is usual with such people, had gossiped altogether too much on the theme that holds the most interest to people of her lik. "O Mrs. M.—" said the poor thing gloomly enough, coming with a rueful countenance to my door, "she has said such terrible things to me that it seems as if I had lost all confidence in everybody. Are the men all such dreadful things as she says they are?"

"I know not what she has told you," said I, "but the world is filled with noble, grandhearted men and women. There are exceptions, of course. If we learn to look with respect and confidence upon them, and conduct ourselves in a manner to inspire confidence in return, we shall see only their good, lovable traits, and their bad qualities, if they have any, will not stand out so bold and striking as they would if viewed with the chief desire to believe them capable of nothing good or noble. In that case the good would appear of a great deal less account, and the bad very much more prominent, though in reality possessed of fine and lovable traits of character."

"But, she said, I must watch my basband just as all the men ought to be watched, or he would

· But, she said, I must watch my busband just

prominent, though in reality possessed of fine and lovable traits of character."

"But, she said, I must watch my husband just as all the men ought to be watched, or he would make me believe he was a saint, and all the time committing all manner of irregularities. Now, do you toink I will have to watch Charlie to make him do what is right! Why. I had never thought of such a thing before. Please tell me, do you think he is such a very bad man! I had trueted him completely."

"You are a silly goose to listen to such nonsense. Charlie is all right vet, and will be if you turn a deaf ear to such baleful counsel as this. Try her plan for a year or two, and let him see that you cannot trust him and have no confidence in his integrity, and perhaps my answer will be different. When you begin to watch your busband and spy out his actions, you lay the foundation for a life of deception and fraud, whether he builds upon it or not. Let him see that you trust him unless von want to map out for yourself a life of wrechedness and misery. No man will brook the idea of his wife turning household detective, and no finely-organized lady will ever place herself in that position. It is like throwing the gauntlet at his feet, and whatever amount of stubbornness is in his nature will be sure to come to the surface on the instant. Should anything transpire in your married life that demands an explanation, go to him kindly and considerately and ask it of him, and, above all, whatever unpleasantness arises between you, keep your own counsel, for there is nothing so despicable as to air your husband's shortcomings by sending them whirling through a gossiping neighborhood to receive new additions at each succeeding repetition, which is the fate of a secret that it takes a whole community to keep. "Sow the wind and ye shall reap the whirling through a gossiping neighborhood to receive new additions at each succeeding repetition, which is the fate of a secret that it akes a whole community to keep. "Sow the wind and ye shall reap the whirli

my blunder. I have seen affliction, I will admit, but nothing in comparison with nine-tenths of the women of our day. I have never beheld a beautiful human flower, bald, or blossom wither and drop helplessly from the parent stock, and in the deoths of grim arony ened bescechingly: "I was mine! Give it back to me, Lord!" To be sure, I have lost parents, sisters, and brothers, but I have the greatest cause for thankfulbers and contentment that my home has never been defiled by the footsteps of that terrible enemy to mankind, grankenness. I have seen poor, frail women drag out the most miserable existence, a prey to man't flendishness, brought about by the use of ardent spirits. I have seen them ander in every conceivable form, and have

never failed in thankfulness for my own escape from such harrowing scenes.

I can bear to be deprived of the luxuries of life, bear to take my place among the workers, and breathe the delicious air of independence so that drunkenness, jealousy, and contention are not allowed to trail their venomous folds across the toreshold of my bome. I fall to see wherein a woman degrades herself by filling a respectable position after marriage, when untrammeled by kith or kin whose helplesness need claim her time and attention. Rather let heart, hands, and brain be deluged with work than become a gossping, medding news vender and mischief-maker.

Could the fairies but transport me to some of the grand ranges of your State for a few moments, until i might surfeit my eyes with their beauties, fill my arms with lovely specimens, failed in thankfulness for my own escape beauties, fill my arms with lovely specimens, and one enormous gold nugget that would cause my life to flow peacefully and restfully to its end, I think you would see that no "aching heart" lay concealed beneath the calm and tranquil exterior of ORLENA.

AMONG THE MORMONS. A HOMEITE'S EXPERIENCES THERE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BEAR LAKE VALLEY, Idaho.—I have been an erested as well as sometimes amused reader of The Home since its commencement, and thought that perhaps a few words from this far off Western land might interest the sisters who have helped to while away many otherwise long and lonely hours for me. I left my native State, Illinois, less than two months ago, to join my husband, who has been in the West for many years, and is now engaged in the stock busines This quiet, peaceful valley among the hills will be our home for the next year or two. We are in a Mormon town, the largest settlement in the

The valley takes its name from Bear Lake, very beautiful sheet of water, twenty-two mile long and having an average width of twelve miles. It is full of fine trout, which are caught in large quantities. To reach this place I was obliged to ride seventy miles in an open lumber wagon, over the mountains, and through a can you that, to me, who had never seen a mount ain, much less ridden over one, was, to say the least, very unpleasant. I was in continual fear of being hurled off the seat and dashed into pieces down the ravine. If I had not been so frightened I might have enjoyed the sight those high walls towering far over our heads and seeming to touch the very sky. But we reached the lowland in safety, and entered the valley. After dinner we resumed our weary journey, and at midnight reached this place. Our road lay for several miles along the shore of the lake. On the eastern side the mountains slope down to the very water's edge, and seem to wish to close it in from the world. The country is very uninviting for the most part, save where it is irrigated and grain is growing, for, unless so irrigated or watered, nothing will grow, except sage brush, which, if possible, makes the landscape more dreary than

There has been no rain here since March, and There has been no rain here since March, and the dust is fairly stifling. The valley was unsettled, sare by Indians, until about fifteen years ago, when Brother R—, now one of the twelve apostles of the Church of the Latter-Day Sainta, was called to bring a company here to settle. Brother R— has been a faithful worker for the cause he has esponsed, having been sent with a train of 500 wagons and families to Southern California at an array day. lies to Southern California at an early day, and recalled at the time that Johnson's army was ordered to Utah Territory. He has always been first and foremost in help-He has always been first and foremost in helping to settle and build up the country. He brought with him to this valley his six wives, but one preferred living in the city, and so returned the next year to her old home. One has since died, so that he how has four living in this place. The 21st of August was the old gentleman's birthday, and the family thought it would be a pleasant thing to have a family reculon and dinner, with a dancing-party in the evening, as he has reached three score and ten, the allotted time of life. Great preparations were made to have a good time, and the country was scoured in all directions to furnish fish, game, etc., for the dinner. At one table was Mr. R. and his five wives, at another his married sons and dangsters, at another the unmarried children, and at a fourth twelve Bishops, Counseldren, and at a fourth twelve Bishops, Counsellors, Tithing-Masters, etc., who, being prominent officials of the Church, as well as old friends, were invited to join in the banquet. After dinner there was the offering of presents, which were a suit of black broadcloth from all the family as a section. the family, a secretary, hat, boots, slippe handkerchiefs, etc. Then followed speeches a

handkerchiefs, etc. Then followed speeches and singing. In the evening we were present, and were introduced to the old gentleman, who made quite a speech, defending his belief, and giving his reasons for believing in and practice of polygamy. He thinks be has found the right

quite a speech, defending his belief, and giving his reasons for believing in and gractice of polygamy. He thinks he has found the right way of living, and his wives, with one of whom I have conversed quite freely on the subject, think they are happier than their sisters who have a husband all to themselves.

She said one-sixth of a husband was enough for her, and thought, had I seen them at dinner, surrounded by their families, I would become a convert to plurality. As a role. I think more of the first wives want their husbands to marry again; but they believe it to be a religious duty, and that they ought to submit to it willingly. They believe the more wives and children a man has the greater degree of glory he will attain to in the next world.

One lady told me she thought she would have a higher position in the next world than I, because she believed in polygamy!

Well, I am willing, but I think most of the readers of The Home will side with me, and stay a degree lower if it be necessary. The Mormons have some strange ideas of Heaven, which may be new to the readers of The Home, and would have been appropriate during that discussion on the subject of a future life.

We expect to make some excursions to neighboring places of note, such as Soda Springs, and a cave not far away, where ice is to be found the year round; also to Salt Lake City this fall; and to have some experience in camping out and trour fishing: and, if the readers of The Home should care to hear of them, I may write again. To Chadwick let me sav. as I see he is still living, that, if he wants wives so badly, why not come to this country, where the only limit to the number he can take is the length of his pocketbook, and that need not be so very long, as the women of this country are more nearly self-supporting than at home, and, perhaps, if he will start them well, they will take care of him, and he have nothing to do but visit them in rotation.

Chat, I am always interested in your letters, and if The Home has no letter from you there is a

and keep bouse, and, my word for it, you' never be, sorry.

GENTILE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. PINE-SPUN PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Fr. Scott, Kas., Aug. 25-I was greatly amused at the hasty manner in which Ralph Rackstraw "rushed into print." If he truly loved the young lady who had, he said, won his young heart's affections, methinks he would have tenderly whispered to her, and her alone, his alarm at the discovery of her non-acquaintance with the mysteries of the culsine. Would it not have been more lover-like, more constant, and more fond to have presented her with a cook-book? Or, more delicate still, might he not have shown his attachment and desire for ber improvement by subscribing for the Saturday Tribuxe in her name and sending her the first copy, with all the Home recipes carefully marked? But, no! Instead of any such exquisite hints that household economy should be added to her accomplishments, he cries out mournfully: What shall I do! And the witty and the wise of our circle reply unto

quisite hints that household ecohomy should be added to her accomplishments, he cries out added to her accomplishments, he cries out the added to her accomplishments, he cries out added to her accomplishments, he cries out the added to her accomplishments, he cries out added to her accomplishments, he cries out the witter and the wise of our cricle reoly unto him after the manner of their wit and wisdom, and he is instructed unto profit. But in our midst is heard another voice,—agirl's voice,—asking the same question asked by Ratph Rackstraw:

Shall I sever my engagement! And hers is a case demanding a severance of an engagement far more evidently than the other. Ralph received a modicum of advice, while whe is assailed with a storm of invocities and ridicule. Conceited little fool, you have my hearty sympathy; although I cannot help wishing that you has shown yourself a little more earnest and womanly in your mention of the other, hands besides those of your farmer lover that are at your disposal. After all that may be said or written on the subject of marriage, true soul-marriage is the highest condition of a mortal or an immortal, and so it will be recognized later on in this new disponantion in which we are living,—later on, when the principles of purity that are now but imperfectly understood and lived shall shall become more and more widely known and loved. Hence it is I am sorry that you wrote lightly as you did about your other suitors. I do not, however, sympathize less heartly in your perport that terrible I have seen the condition of the condition of a word of the condition of a mortal or an immortal, and so it will be recognized later on in this new dispensa. It is a mary this man to whom you are engaged. The simple fact is that you have outgrown him mentally, possibly

is a common experience, this one of out-growing our loves. Many a heart has sched bitterly on learning that it "never could be one sgrain" with a friend once very dear. Caliban has lived through the ordeal, and knows how hard is the trial. Spiritual disunion is the acme of human misery. To me, half of the joy of Heaven is the harmony of souls when earth-cares and earth-ambitions are no more. Our human lives are queer tangles at the best, and we cannot walk too carefully "according note the light granted us." Yes, concetted little fool, you are only another recruit to the great army of the "disil lusioned." Youth and growth are necessarily co-ordinate under suitable environments. Stake up your situation calmly, refuse the farme point-blank, and go to work to make your character equal to/your accomplishments; and, whe you are worthy of a true love and are capable of loving, accept the love which will undoubted because divorce means estracism, and the healy-strung being auffers in secret rather than brave the world's acorn. So divorce is only the ex-ceptional ending and breaking of wrong mar-riages. Could the world be worse off if it was the rule rather than the exception? OAKS. SOUND SENSE. To the Editor of The Tri DECATOR, Ill., Aug. 13 .- What a diversity of opinion exists among the contributors to The Home upon the subject of courtable, marriage, and divorce. One advocates divorce the mo-

ment love appears to be on the wane. Another advocates it for causes that are most trivial and commonplace, while Experience advocates putting a married couple on a year's probation you are worthy of a true love and are capable of loving, accept the love which will undoubtedly come to you, and marry the lover, if he be lawyer or doctor, or even that same farmer grown mentally and spiritually to be at least your equal. I wish that there was a law that young people under 20 should not think, much less talk, of love and marriage. If a woman marries happily at 20, she has still five years of possible joy before her before she reaches her "zenith." Hasn't she, Mr. Chadwick?

HELEN GILBERT. The impression that is left on my m reading the letters of those who are in favor of easy divorces, is that the road to happi-ness commences at the divorce court; but, before you can enjoy such happiness, you must first suffer the misery of marriage. Perhaps I'm mistaken, having got it the wrong way, nevertheless that's my impression. Now, what is the real cause of all this angling after divorce! Upon whom does

assert that hasty marriages is the root of the evil. I have no pity for the man or woman that To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—I am one of the regular readers of The Home.—a horrid man, too, in narries on the spur of the moment, and the leads a cat and dog life.

It is a rule in business that when you are in every sense of the word, and yet I have a heart one that is moved to pity by the recital of the woes and troubles of Jennie X. While I have nothing to say to Mrs. X. that would be of inloubt as regards the credit of a customer, you must make sure that he is good for the amount before you can transact business with him. If erest to her, I have a few words of warning and advice to give to her own "hubby." Now, ex-perience, although often a dear teacher, is one rhose lessons are not to be sneered at, and Mr

the blame rest? As regards the cause, I will

that rule is necessary in simple business, how much more so is it in the matters of a life com-panionship; yet a couple will meet, each other to-day, and to-morrow they marry. It is the woman's fault if she marries some uncongenial person. It is said that women will jump at conclusions, while men will stop and respon the matter, out. Also, that women in X. could do werse than to mark my words. One jump at conclusions, while men will stop and reason the matter out. Also, that women inherit a certain intuition which seldom errs, which is embodied in, "I told you so," Now, if they possess that precious insight why don't they make use of it? Woman has also the privilege of saying yes or no to the demands of her lover; she is judge and jury in the case; in one word, she is the arhiter of her own happiness; yet she permits herself to be deluded with honeyed words or an artificial exterior; she cannot shut her ears to man's base flattery, so she must sink into hypocriev and consent to marry a person she inwardly detests.

Again, love with some women means love without reason. They'll cling to some worthless object in the shape of a man whose past life has been shuneful. They'll make a demigod of him, mary him, and, when reason returns to its storous, after love has been driven away by threats and abuse, the woman finds at friends, and respect; all these misfortunes finding their origin in staying out at night until he "got good and ready to go home."

Now I tell you, Mr. X., that you are on the broad road to ruin, and if you will believe a poor devil who has been there you had better follow the example of Granddfather's Clock,—stop short. You may pull the wool over a woman's eyes, but I have been there, and know that no respectable place in Chicago entertains till 12 or 1 o'clock. I would give my right hand to day to be where I was a year ago; see that you

till 12 or 1 o'clock. I would give my right hand to-day to be where I was a year ago; see that you are not pulling No. 2 to my stroke oar this time next year. Your wife is the same woman you so carefully courted a few years ago. What would you say to changing places with her,—you to stay in the house all day tending baby, and have a cross, ugly man coming home only to scold at night!

Take heed before it is too late. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Jennie, don't neglect baby; let it cry. Your husband will see his error; if he don't he will "even wish he were dead" before long.

You have my sympathy and I have nobody's, for, as I said before, I am a. Ban Max. turns to its throne, after love has been driven away by threats and abuse, the woman finds at last how foolish she has been; her demigod has turned out to be a devil. The law delivers her from his power, I is well it is so. For charty's sake we do not blame her; yet there are thousands going, or preparing to go, the same road, self-scokers after misery. It is safe to say when love is blind reason should be on the watch

watch.

It is rere to find happiness of long continuance as the result of a hasty marriage. In the nature of things it can't be so. Love is the sure foundation to build upon; but there are a multitude of little things that go to form the superstructure of happiness that should never be overlooked. Love will excuse many deficiencies, yet it will not always obliterate them.

ciencies, yet it will not always obliterate them.
Marriage is not a continual Lake-of-Come existence, nor is it the counterpart of a lover's dream. He or she who contemplates marriage in its truest form contemplates a home, a beaven on earth. And that home should be a nursery of all that is good, noble, and virtuous. It should be the foe of all vice, the upholder of all good and wise laws.

Let those contemplating matrimony possess a better knowledge of each other before they go a step too far. If they are to spend fifty years together as husband and wife, had they not better take two or three of them to ascertain their perfect fitness for each other? On! those golden weddings we hear of occasionally. What cheer they create among us all. Surely they did not result from a hasty marriage.

Essex will find many of his orbiton as regards the ignorance of women in post-nuptial affairs.

I am glad to hear through Yiddle that so many cooks, gressmakers, and milliners attend the Chicago Sigh-Rehool. I hope as fast as they'll

I am glad to bear through Yiddie that so many cooks, dressmakers, and millibers attend the Chicago Bigh-School. I hope as fast as they'll forget their Greek, etc., just so fast may they improve in domestic economy. According to Yiddie, one marries for companionship, as cooks can be had by answering a Tribunz advertisement. That's poor logic, as it discounts your schoolmates who were so proficient in cookery, etc. Are they not fit to be wives, or are they only fit to be cooks, dressmakers, and such, and to advertise their services in This Tribuns! Brown Eyes comes forward and shares my opinion as regards the ignorance of young ladies in the art of breadmaking; but she must recall what she said about killing us poor boarders off with bad victuals. She should know that the average boarding-house world to come. There we fancy we shall know as we are known, "when the mists have rolled away." Truly a meeting of minds, and could all who have entered the charmed circle suddenly stand visible bodily to each other, what a masquerade it would seem! how one would feel the need of frenology, and even psychology, to discover by externals the different characters, some of whom have so attracted and others so repeiled us!

Three numbers of The Home lie before me, two of late date and one, badly torn, of June 7.

know that the average boarding-house is the greatest factor in the social fabric. Take it away, and the matrimonial market would be a tame affair. It does more to drive men into the ranks of the Benedicts than all the brown and blue eyes put together. What a pitiful thing it is, when driven into marriage, to find that your wife don't know any more about preparing food that the cook you left behind you at the boarding-house, so you have actually jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, with visions of dyspepsia and an early grave. sia and an early grave.

The prospect in either case is that Brown Eyes will have her wish gratified.

Bos.

In the last-mentioned is an article from Henry.

I possess none of the powers, natural or acquired, that I think would be in anch demand for reading people, yet I believe I could walk directly to Heary, and my greeting would be. "Thank you, brave, outspoken woman's friend." I am so sure i could find him that it is deared take the liberty I would give his penpicture. Not as sure act of that, nor yet of fittern, for dily gree with Chast in her riews of Horn, for dily gree with Chast in her riews of Himpere and bereafter as expressed in this tora importance. I am with Forty Years in "Dener York of I will gree and with Forty Years in "Dener York of I will gree and with Forty Years in "Dener I fail the liberty in divore,—believe in it as I believe in terrible surgical operations to are life.

How many have died rather than endure the dreadful ordeal! It is a brave man and a braver woman whe can bear to even think of that way out of "Hell." Hell only expresses the "condition" which drives one to thoughts of divores. From some expressions on the subject in my two and a half papers, I think it must have beet said that people usually applied for divorce because ready for another marriage. Well, as divorce is now viewed socially, there must needs be a prospective Heaven in sight before one rentures in such a purgatory.

During a brief residence in California Heaved Hast divorce was comparatively common there, and those who had gone through such trials—I say trials in a broad sense—were not as severely stigmatized as here in the "States," yet, as Forty Years says, I never met a divorced person who would willingly speak of it. Is "Yox Populi" "Yox Deli"? It the unwritten law correct! Them what need to write against divorced it is such an ordeal in itself that it needs no locks nor barriers lest it become too common; and, if it did not, what surer way of checking its abuse than making it far exsier than it is a woman to the will be a surer be a surer be a surer of the surer beared to the marked the contrast in him for givin A GREAT SUBJECT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Milwaukes, Aug. 13.—As a stranger I feel some little trepidation on knocking for admittance into so charming a circle as The Home and should never do so only for the encourage

ment that the sight of so many kindred spirit therein gives me. Am I admitted?
Then, may I ask, is the question of marriage and divorce still an open one, and, if so, may I be permitted to say a few words about it? I'would first ask Raven Hair, What is mer riage? Is it a mere business transaction, in which one man and one woman, uniting their "common sense." agree to make each a home for the other, and, together, live in it during their sojourn in this vale of tears? Is it simply the legal union of one man and one woman for life on this earth? Is it only a physical tie? Then there should be no bond. It men and women have risen no higher in the scale o spirituality than the beasts of the field or the fowls of the air, they, like them, should be left

free to range and change at their own free Raven Hair, you " never yet knew a lovematch to turn out happily"? Come to me and I will show you a mos lovely old couple who have, hand in hand, walked lovingly through the vicissitudes of life

Come to me and I will show you a most lovely old couple who have, hand in hand, walked lovingly through the vicissitudes of life for over thirty years, and who are still "Johnnie" and Nellie" to each other, with every outward sign of harmonious love still existing the their hearts and pleasant home, and I have had a pretry close view of their inner lives. Theirs was a love-match.

I could show you a few others who have lived, to all appearances, harmoniously together for more than a quarter of a century, who married from "so-celled love."

True, such marriages are not very common; on the contrary, they are very uncommon, or so many of us would not now be writing so carnessity upon this, the most important subject that concerns humanity. I do not dispute the proposition that some pairs possessing healthy bodies and minds and strong common sense live together during their natural lives in tolerable peace and contentment. I know such people exist; they help to make the bone and sinew of the country in which they live; they are strong enough to endure great physical draughts, and they build up substantial competencies; but they are never the posts of a country, nor the nainters, nor the sculptors, for they lack the poetic temperament and the finer sensibilities of all true lovers.

I once heard a gentleman say, when speaking of marriage: "My father advised me in this wiss: "My son, it is just as easy to love a rich girl as a poor one." I, being young, laughed at him, and married the poor girl; but, after twenty-five years of married life, have come to accept my father's couclusions,—not but what the poor girl made me a good wife,—she has been a peaceable woman, a neat housekeeper, and a good cook. But I think, were I to live any life over, I should act upon my father's couclusions,—not but what the poor girl made me a good wife,—she has been a peaceable woman, a neat housekeeper, and a good cook. But I think, were I to live any life over, I should not ondefine him. Foverty and riches probably represented to him iro

thoughtless mistakes about love and marriage. I forgive you.

F., you would not live with your husband should be prove unfaithful to you? You are right. But there are some things in married life much harder to endure and harder to forgive than infidelity. And, when married life proves the matrimonial tie to have been only a legal bond, may not the law unite that knot? Were such parties ever husband and wife, except in the eyes of the law? Now then, when divorced by the law that bound them, should they again marry, could there be "two living husbands and wives?" I see where you stand,—let me show you.

you.

A loving mother and conscientions woman once told me something of the sad history of her son, who had married at the age of 21, lived with his wife two years in intolerable misery, when he left her. Some friends had advised him to get a divorce, and he wrote to his mother for advice. "What shall you tell him?" I saked. "O, I can't advise divorce," she said, "she is his wife." "Then he must go back and live with her." I said. "O he never'll do that," she replied; "he says he would rather die a thousand deaths than live with her; and I would rather see him." Said I: "You have seen something of the workings of human nature; de you think your son strong enough, pure and good as he is, to live fifty years a cellbate?"

Said a physician, a pure liver and a deep

pure and good as he is, to live fifty years a cellbate?"
Said a physician, a pure liver and a deep thinker, to me a few days ago when discussing the marriage question, "Ah! there are but very few happy marriages." "What would you do with the very unbappy ones. Doctor!" I asked. "O, they had better endure to the end." "But of the children,—the physical, mental, and apiritual deformities and monstrosities born of such relations.—do you think the world any better for them?" My answer was a startled look, a pause, a shake of the head, and then the words, saily spoken, "I don't know." Ah! this great law of heredity! Dear friends, it is somebody's business to know.

If marriage is not a secred and a holy thing,—secramental in the highest degree,—then what upon this earth is sacred and holy!

Dear Homelies, you have opened a great theme; don't deal with it too lightly; don't dismiss it too soon. You know not the great good you may do the world yet. Ennesyling.

GIRLS. SOME OLD-TIMERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It has been shrewdly hint ed that our friends only begin to advise when they begin to despise us. It may be for this reason that those on the shady side of life are so free with their unsolicited advice to the young. It is only a display of selfishness after all. Girls especially are tormented in this way. Poets and novelists have set up one standard, old women another, and Nature a third. I have never met the ideal girl some people contemplate as a possibility of education. The rude shocks of life knock down the ideal, and we see the real. Set an angel ironing and have the starch stick,—shade of Xantippe!

I will relate what I can remember of two cele

I will relate what I can remember of two celebrated characters that may be interesting, however much they fail short of an assumed ideal. I cannot say whether they had any accomplishments; whether they played on the harpstchord, spoke a foreign language, or had mastered geometry. I only know that they were natural, and, therefore, interesting.

It might seem very strange nowadays if so distinguished a person as a Senator should allow his daughter, and a beautiful girl, too, to work in his kitchen; but such things were permitted, and nothing was thought of it, at the time when Brabanilo was a Senator and lived in the good City of Vesice. When the days were pleasant, Othe lo was accustomed to come over and entertain the family with his adventures of "hair-breadth "scapes I" the imminent deadly breach," of travels through "antres vast and deserts idie," where lived "the cannibals that each other eat, the anthropophari, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." Dedemons loved to listen to him; and, when she compared his stalwart form with her own petite filture, she "wished that Heaven had made her such a man." This and a thousand other pretty fancies massed through her brain, while she ran away to the kitchen to look after the—doughnuts. You smile, but a doughnut is a doughnut to me. Of all cakes this is the one sacred. I can remember, as it were but yesterday, when Christmas brought with it unusual dainties, and think I hear the words, "Auntie, please, can't I have a doughnut?" and the answer, "There, dear, and don't ask me for any more," as the good lady distributed these holiday luxuries to a dozen of us.

Old times have changed, old manners gone, A stranger flis the Staart's throne.

would come again and with a greedy ear devour Othe'le's discourse. Tears would well up in her eyes at times, which Othele observed, though others saw nothing in all this to weep about. The result was natural enough:

"She loved him for the dangers he had passed, And he loved her that she did pity them."

Thus suggested, I was running over in my mind the intimate connection between love and friendship, and what poets and novelists have had to say of both. Here I dropped into a reverie. I thought I was at a feast in honor of Love and Friendship. Old Goef. Chaucer was there, and with him a basket of baked meats, a contribution from Cleero, and Socrates was about to tell us of the loves of Lysis, when Xantippe prevented. This lady, by the way, was a little peculiar. If the truth may be spoken, and not a bit like Desdemona. The latter was a fiction, but Xantippe was a fact, so to speak. I can imagine that she would have poured a spoonful of hot grease between the philosopher's shoulder-bisdes under circumstances that would only have unde Desdemond weep. I saw her as she ran across the street, only for a minute, to see neighbor Hippothale's new baby. "It's the sweetest baby in the world," were her first words as she entered. "Have you named him yet?" she continued. "We are going to call him Astyanax," replied the mother. "O Jupiter, what a horrid name!" "Why, we think it pretty. It was the name, you remember, of Hector's son." Thus Andromache at the leave taking:
"And think'st thou not how wretched we shall

"And think'st thou not how wretched! we shall be—
A widow I, a helpless orphan he!

A widow I, a helpless orphan he!
Sweetly mournful, isn't it? I heard a rhapsodist recite it only the other day in the street."
"Hector! Hector!" mused Xantippe, "I believe I have heard my dear Socrates speak of
him"; and then she ran back again. "Sockey,
dear," she said, further on, "won't you wipe the
mui off your feet before you come into the
house?" But he did not hear her. He was
thinking of that saying of the astronomer
Archytas of Tarentum, at the Academy that
day, that, if any one could ascend to the sky
and survey the structure of the universe and
the beauty of the stars, that such admiration
would be insipid to him; and yet it would be
most delightful if he had a friend to whom he
might describe it.

SUMMER'S BEAUTIES. AN ENTHUSIAST FROM ALTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ALTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—I wonder if any of the members of the charmed circle of The Home could become interested in the passing fanci of a dilettanti,-idyllic fancies born of the quiet beauty of a summer's day, such a day as comes only in the waning summer-time? How beautiful the world does look, clothed in the perfection of foliage and grasses, with the azure of a cloudless sky and a dreamful silence over all, that pervading silence which seems not marred but increased by the droning chirp of cricket and katydid. It is as if Nature, having passed the heat and burden of barvest and fruition.

took a long and quiet rest. Many members of The Home, no doubt, have had the good fortune to spend the summer at

Many members of The Home, no doubt, have had the good fortune to soend the summer at fashionable or pleasant resorts, by mountain stream, or lake, or in secluded glens by the dripping of waterfalls in fairy forests, or on the sea, "Where the rocking billows rise and sink on the chafed ocean side."

In the early May days we moved into a house that had grounds around it, a lawn, and old-fashioned garden. How we delighted in it! The fair betures of green and tender blossoms were only promises, after all, of what was to come. In those sunny days a gardner was "laying off" the flower-beds and plansting seeds, which were to become succulent vegetables, triuming vines and training them over trelliess, thouse much more of beauty and of fascination there seemed in this work than in the adjustment of the interior to which the feminine portion of the household was assigned. The cleaning away of the dust and smoke of the winter, and the tacking down of carpets, and other like things too well understood to be enlarged upon.

But at last all was settled. The flowers were blooming, the vegetables were peeping up in green rows, the asparagus was ready for the table; ditto the lettuce and the rhubarb. Then came the strawberries, those first and most delicious of, summer fruit. Born of the gentle days and dewy nights, how delicious they all were, with a freshness and flavor to them not obtainable in market-stalls at any price.

None but, those who know by apperience can

should she make roses with thorns, and put the same armor on the raspberry busiles, and compel one to get so scratched when gathering the tempting things? But still it was rlessant, after all, to gather them in the June afternoons, so shady and quiet, in the corner of the rarden where they grew. Near by the fragrance of the June illies came on the laden breeze, while the robins and blackbirds looked askance from the apple boughs and gave out occasional notes of remonstrance against the human intruders.

Then there were the flowers coming in their appointed day or weeks, making a floral calendar for the summer months. The lilacs in April, the lilies of the vailey in May, the roses in June, and so on. They are nearly all gone now, alas! but they have become pleasant memories to us.—memories which will become realities another year. How much pleasure our tarden habeen to us! Of course there have been weeks to keep down, vines to trim, and tender plants to nourish, but Nature is a kindly companion, and wears an aspect of corresponding loveliness for every care.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 21.—8. S., of Elkhart, Wis., inquires how to prepare thistles for winter bonqueta. As I have just been preparing mine I will tell her how I did ft, though some one else may give a better way. In the first place, arm yourself with strong gloves, for thistles are cruel things to handle. Cut quite a long stem with one or more nearly full-blown blosstem with one or more nearly full-blown bloasoms. With scissors or a penknife peel off the
green calyx of the flower and the prickly skin of
the stem; then bull out all that is purple of the
blossom and hang up in some sunny window,
where, in a day or two, it will expand into a
beautiful downy ball. If the blossoms were too
old when gathered these balls will blow away,—
otherwise they will last for years.

I should like very much to know how to prapare milk-weed pods, or abything else pretty for
winter bouquets.

HATTIE.

PICKLED CRABAPPLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Aug. 25.—I am coming to The
Home for a little help. But, before asking any questions, I wish to tell Tom Collins to use a strong solution of saleratus and water to

Would say to Maud D. that I can send her slip of beefsteak plant; at present the plant is in blossom, and it is not a good time to cut it. You had better wait until next spring. Then, should nothing happen to it and you will send me your address, I will send you a slip.

Query, though I cannot answer all the questions you asked, will do the best I can. Jet is a mineral of a black color, a species of coal retaining the texture of the original wood; it is glossy, and is used as an article of jewelry. Would like your recipe for canning grapes. Have sever canned any, but would like to try. Can some one tell me how to pickie crabaples; also, how to make ryebread. If some one can spare time from the subjects of love, matrimony, and divorce to answer these questions they will greatly oblige Confidence. Would say to Maud D. that I can send her

TO CAN GRAPES.

ORALLA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Pardon, Morning Glory, but I saw your request too late for this your grapes must not be over-ribe. Take your clusters of grapes, look them over carefully, cutting out all the imperfect ones with a pair of seissors; then lay them as closely as possible without crushing into the cans. Take your wash-boiler, lay a folded towel on the bottom. set the cans of grapes in as closely as they will stand. For a boiler that will hold a dozen cans pour in about two-thirds of a pall of cold water. Set the boiler on the store, and let it hest slowly. When boiling, allow it to boil twenty minutes, then set it off. Have boiling simp of minutes, then set it off. Have boiling sirap of figure, she "wished that Heaven had made her such a man." This and a thousand other pretty fancies passed through her brain, while she ran away to the kitchen to look after the—doughnuts. You smile, but a doughnut is a doughnut to me. Of all cakes this is the one sacred. I can remember, as it were but yesterday, when Christmas brought with it unusual dainties, and think I hear the words, "Auntie, please, can't I have a dourhnut?" and the answer, "There, dear, and don't sak me for any more," as the good lady distributed these holiday luxuries to a dozen of us.

I get no doughnuts now. But I digress. Desdemons, when drawn away by "house affairs," would come again and with a greedy ear devour would eave you nothing but an emoty-credit and any other branch pass before they are gone he may unfold his would come again and with a greedy ear devour credit and any aching bear. cradle and an aching heart.

BEWARE OF VELOCIPEDES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 80.—As those bewitching little machines, velocipedes, are becoming more numerous, and more the fashion, and, of course, more harmful, I would urge parents to look into the subject; ask the family physician if the running of these iron wheels is not a dangerous exercise,—one which will lead to an unequal development of the limbs and muscles of the growing child,—tending to a weakening of delicate children, and proving an

muscles of the growing child,—tending to a weakening of delicate children, and proving an injury to all, more or less. I wish some physician who has the confidence of the community, and sees the danger, would tell the truth, so that fathers and mothers would realize the danger to which they so willingly expose their little ones, and thus help to banish these foes to health from the land.

Another reason why they should not be used—in a city especially—is the annoyance to podestrians almost everywhere in the residence quarter. These things would not be tolerated in the business portion of the city, and why should two or three children in a block be allowed to disturb the quiet of all the dwellers therein by the constant rattling up and down, for the whole distance, by those rival three-wheeled engines? Let them be banished to back-yards, if used at all, and their power for harm would be very much weakened.

I noticed, last season, that the evil was abated by the police in Evanston, and cannot something be done to effectually check it in our city! It is a growing fashion, and if not some checked will prove year. disastrons in its executes and thing be done to effectually check it in our city it is a growing fashion, and if not soon checked will prove very disastrous in its results, and parents will find when too late that what is sport now will require a very different name to describe it by-and-by. Many mothers will see the results of last summer's doings in season to prevent further evil in their own families, and, I trust, will warn others. If our city fathers would frame an ordinance forbidding the use of velocipedes in every street, and apon any sidewalk, it would be a double blessing in guarding the health of the little folks and the limbs of those obliged to meet these nulsances, and sho benefit every neighborhood where quiet is desired and valued, and where sickness is liable to come.

come. READ THIS, GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. DELAVAN. Wis., Aug. 24.—You have enjoyed many delightful seasons since I wrote you last. It is indeed pleasant to cull flowers occasionally by the way side, and forget the many little annoyances of every-day life; to see the sun's cheering rays piercing from behind the sombre clouds to gladden alike Dame Nature and the heart of man. But I would not forget my promise to speak of the more useful and durable pleasures. My imagination is already pusy ble pleasures. My imagination is already only in tracing out many who are commencing anew habits of industry and benevolence in The Homscircle. I can see the countenance beaming with unwonted kindness and tender interest, and hear the voice ring with music and gles, the step quick and buoyant, as if the world were no longer dull or monotonous, and there were no more fatigue and innguor. I hope others will be wise and seek these same pleasures and enjoy the same happy results. I remember that I am addressing young ladies, an exceedingly interesting class, who are soon to fill responsible places, and exert an influence for west or wo in many a domestic or social circle, as will as society abroad. Many young ladies are prome to estimate themselves too cheaply, when in reality they have high offices to fill. They are to become the friends and guides of youth, the companions of intelligent beings (who estimate highly other accomplishments), but prize above rubies, common sense, and domestic acquirements. If this is reality so, why should these important points be overriooked? The adage, "A place for everything, and everything in its place," is as worthy of attention now as in the days of our mothers and grandmothers; and neatness in the most secluded, as well as conspicuous, parts of a house and wardrobs is equally necessary to command self-respect and the esteem of others. Make these a sindy a your father's house, and when you assume the title of housekeeper you will not be a stranger to the many new responsibilities. She who rises in the morning, arranges her room with neatble pleasures. My imagination is already busy

sion, and efecutes those excerful, and nappy. So sports ber gaudy wings to so higher aim, may cot tion, but not real admirat me next to call your atte as new world of pleasure the young as well as to evil am so tired of books, an come "blue," etc? If eve devote a portion of bertim of interes lang and useful pamphlets, discarding thoughts and affections wand elevated, her enjoyment the world made better and worthy example. and worthy example.

COLORADO

ent Discoveries of Carl the Prominent Mines, MA, Park Co., Colo., 80 Deurborn street, Chie, last writing you this stly excited, owing to a tes on this side of trict in which the discotween Buckskin and Mos llel streams, tributary Ima is three miles distant by Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, thirty feet of carbonates, ees to 125 ounces. Th and averages a higher of my acquaintance in Le -looking ore then, but siderably improved. Of co. in the neighborhood is now are probably fifty tents str by prospectors. Several comineral, but have not such sight as the Loveland. The ent time to fully of adjoining properties. According to Mt. Bross, the Chi-Gold & Silver Mining Comory, Gilbert, Terry, and Mines, which, I am inforgood bodies of ore. This the Magnolia and Ogden Montgomery—true dissure produced largely in gold the \$280 per ton.

The London Mine, situs Mosquito, is understood to of adjoining properties.

The London Mine, star Mosquito, is understood to owners. The consideratic known, but rumor places \$200,000. I guess the first truth. The toll-road from runs close past the Londo Gray Eagle,—a promising R. F. Neuhaus & Co. It assaying from ninety-six of of silver, and a small an same parties own the 6 Mine, which assays from ty orty-eight ounces of gounces of silver. The cunces of silver. The ac C. Golden—is having a 13 has a hoisting engine. A erty are amazing.—\$10.0 and \$3,000 to \$5,000 in called Park City, has refee by. As this is with land discoveries, town-loot land discoveries, town-and a large number

The Dolly Varden is still of high-grade ore,—first-counces to 640 ounces of silv present is the best payl county. As the owners, he are their own Manager they not only effect a satheir management is mo Moose shows an improves have been able to pay a div The Russia is still in go on an average this camp is on an average this camp than ever before. As becoming interested in I suppose we are begin tion at last to outsiders. In the prise that such valuable braced in this county about overlooked by capitalists. ville's solid men are now here. The future for this county about the londs are passing. uds are pas

> THE LYONS O Englishmen Coming Engage in the M Hundreds of Works clessicid.

Three gentlemen pro

the great centre of the men builds silk-mae ery in that city. He was pearly all the machinery erson, one silk-manufe all its own machinery on the other visitors is sup-silk-mill in Macclessield, of a great mill-owner. men, after a tour of t fessed that the Americ nothing to learn from the that the latter had much former. One of the or manarement noticed by the manufactures carried on In England it is usual for specialty,—one makes rib another weaves broad to ther will make nothing by Paterson this custom has ing the last six or eight; the panic,—and now mo facture all kinds of goo ribbons, handkerchiefs, so of novelties, according to ket. The result is a great dustry; when one kind, another kind is made. Defere was a great falling silk goods, the manufact despair, when some of expedient of making now They found a ready mark then there has been an interest of the search manufact. lessed that the Am then there has been an all kinds of silken trifles, employ designers at very new productions in sill feminine fancy. The struck the minds of the forcibly. From a careful dition of the silk industriction of the silk industriction of the silk industriction of the silk industriction. ery firm footing, and very arm footing, and settle in Paterson next; mills in that city, and br hands from Macclesfield. The industry has grow son within the past lew; going up continually, we ling constantly enlarged demand upon their rethis prosperity is the chand another is the skill catering to the popular

and another is the skill catering to the popular it was the enstom of the ers to have an agent in a bit of cardboard, same that were to be the fashi season. As soon as there the manufacturers was the manufacturers of stock or fall trade, as the cas it happened that a pricate quantities of stock or fall trade, as the cas it happened that a pricate it happened that a pricate it has plan of depending with great risks, and American mill-owners lean manufacturers makedgree,—more than the admit,—and they dictate be they are much more ool davisers of fashions, to the decree of their that if a particular shade of our American queen sise is designed for the risk is avoided of mak yance, and the looms are thon what is meet like. nce, and the loor on what is most rets of the trade;

of one's own garden.
of of raising fruits and
compensated for.
iat "Nature is a Spar-

ANEOUS.

t been preparing mine ray. In the first place, ong gloves, for thistles die. Cut quite a long bearly full-blown a some sunny window, it will expand into if the blossoms were to balls will blow away,

But, before asking any Tom Collins to use a at present the plant is at a good time to cut it.

til next spring. Then,
to it and you will send

so it and you will send send you a slip, or answer all the question. Jet is lor, a species of coal rehe original wood; it is an article of jewelry.

I am not too late, for that he is never happier home,—and you should id roll away from the baby comes in sight, in their little ones as a unablue of life. Jennie, ip, and pet and love it; rall too soon, and per-

WELOCIPEDES.

of The Tribuns.

—As those bewitching sedes, are becoming more the fashion, and, of I would urge parents these from wheels is not one which will lead to pent of the limbs and ing child,—tending to a children, and proving an ess. I wish some physi-dence of the community.

they should not be used is the annoyance to peywhere in the residence would not be tolerated in of the city, and why children in a block be aiquiet of all the dwellers int rattling up and down. int rattling up and down, ice, by those rival three-at them be banished to all, and their power for such weakened. In, that the evil was abated paton, and cannot some-

e a very different name to y. Many mothers will see namer's doings in season to a their own families, and, I sers. If our gity fathers ance forbidding the use of street, and upon any side-puble blessing in guarding o folks and the limbs of these nulsances, and also these nuisances, and also rhood where quiet is de-

TEIS, GIRLS.
or of The Tribunt.
ug. 24.—You have enjoyed one since I wrote you last, to cull flowers occasionally ad forget the many little lay life; to see the sun's from behind the sombre like Dame Nature and the I would not forget my the more useful and dura-nagination is already busy the are commencing anew benevolence in The Home he countenance beaming ess and tender interest, he countenance beaming ess and tender interest, ag with music and glee, the nt, as if the world were no onous, and there were no onous, and there were no onous, and there were no music. I hope others will be same pleasures and enesults. I remember that I ig ladies, an exceedingly o are soon to fill respontant influence for weal or te or social circle, as well lany young ladies are prone to or social circle, as well lany young ladies are prone to or social circle, as well lany young ladies are prone as to occapilishments, but ommon sense, and domestions is in really so, why should into be overlooked? The currything, and everything on the of attention now as in nothers and grandmothers; most secluded, as well as a bouse and wardrobe is command self-respect and Make these a study in and when you assume the you will not be a stranger onnsibilities. She who rises ages her room with neather own dress with becomes her plans for house hold ork, her study, her recreaeice, and executes those plans, will be healthful, sheeful, and nappy. She who, butterfly-like, sports her gaudy wings for display, and aspires to no higher aim, may command present attention, but not real admiration or regard. Allow me next to call your attention to books. Here is a new world of pleasure and profit open to the young as well as to every age. Do you say, I am so tired of books, and do not wish to become "blue," etc! If every tyoung lady would devote a portion of her time daily to the perusal of interesting and useful books, papers, or pamphlets, discarding novel-reading, her thoughts and affections would become refined and elevated, her enjoyment, greatly enhanced,

COLORADO MINES.

The Prominent Mines in That District.

ALMA, Park Co., Colo., Aug. 24.—A. Cook, Fal. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago—DEAR UNCLE: es on this side of the range. The distries in which the discovery was made lies beparallel streams, tributary to the Platte River Alma is three miles distant. One claim, owned good-looking ore then, but with depth has con-siderably improved. Of course, all the ground in the neighborhood is now taken up, and there are probably fifty tents strung around, occupied by prespectors. Several claims are in good

the great centre of the industry in England, have been visiting the silk-mills of Paterson, N. men builds slik-machinery, and, hearing of the great prosperity of the Paterson mills, he thought he would find a market for his machinery in that city. He was surprised to learn that nearly all the machinery wanted is made in Paterson, one silk-manufacturing company making all its own machinery on the premises. One of the other visitors is superintendent of a large of a great mill-owner. Both of these gentlemen, after a tour of the Paterson mills, confessed that the American manufacturers had nothing to learn from their English rivals, but that the latter had much to learn from the former. One of the principal differences in management noticed by them was the variety or manufactures carried on in the several mills. Is England it is usual for each mill to have a specialty,—one makes ribbons and nothing else, another weaves broad goods exclusively, another will make nothing but handkerchiefs. In Paterson this custom has been abandoned during the last six or eight years,—especialty since the panic,—and now most of the mills manufacture all kinds of goods—broad dress goods, ribbons, handkerchiefs, scarfs, ties, and all sorts of novelties, according to the state of the market. The result is a greater stability of the industry; when one kind, of goods is not wanted mother kind is made. During the panic, when there was a great falling off in the demand for filk goods, the manufacturers were almost in despair, when some of them hit on the happy expedient of making novelties of a cheap grade. Dey found a ready market at once, and since then there has been an unceasing demand for all kinds of silken trifles, and the manufacturers employ designers at very high salaries to create new productions in silk likely to please the feminine fancy. The wisdom of this plan struck the minds of the English visitors very forcibly. From a careful inspection of the condition of the sitk industry in America, these rentlemen concluded that it is established on a very farm footing, and they have decided to estile in Paterson next year, building two large mills in that city, and briuging several hundred hands from Macclesfield with them.

The industry has grown enormously in Paterson within the past few years, and new mills are foling upon their resources. One cause of this prosperity is the cheapness of silk goods, and another is the skill of the manufacturers in an action of araboard, samples of the of a great mill-owner. Both of these gentlemen, after a tour of the Paterson mills, con-

of constantly enlarged to meet the increasing demand upon their resources. One cause of this presperity is the cheapness of silk goods, and another is the skill of the manufacturers in astering to the popular laste. Some years ago it was the camp of the American manufacturers in a string to the popular laste. Some years ago it was the cardboard, samples of the colors in silks that were done in Paris, who sent over, on a tit of cardboard, samples of the colors in silks that were be the fashion during the ensuing the same. As soon as these samples were received the manufacturers went to work to make upon the following the same of the price of the price of coal six parameters went to work to make upon the samples were received the manufacturers was a dead loss. The plan of depending on Paris was attended with the standard of the samples were received the manufacturers was the fashion to a large decreas—more than the ladies would like to standard the propular shades in discussional standard the propular shades in the propular shades in the propular shades in the propular shade in the propular shade in the propular shades in the propular shade should be the propular shade in the propular shade in the propular shade should be shapped to the price of the price of star parameters of fashions, and submit at once the decree of their fair countrywomen, so that if a sarticular shade does not suit the fancy of our American queens of society something of our American queens of society something of an american queens of society something of good harvests in the East or of good harvests

is the lowness of wares. Notwithstanding the immense home production, the domestic manufacture does not equal the amount imported, and this is one reason why the American millowners are confident that there is room for an indefinit extension of the home trade. If wares remain at present figures, it is believed that a reduction of the tariff by 10 or 15 per cent would be accepted by the manufacturers in the course of another year or two. They yiew with much alarm, however, the proposed commercial treaty with france, and feel deeply insulted by the remarks of Feruando Wood before the Lyons Chamber of Commerce a few weeks ago. On that occasion Mr. Wood said, according to the Parisian, that "he recognized the superiority of the Lyons fabrics," and regarded silk-weaving in the United States as "an illegitimate child, waich, after having in its infancy shared in the largest part of its mother's affection, will, later on, prove a source of trouble, owing to its origin, and be an impediment to the advantages which might be obtained in treaties of commerce for iron, cotton, and other important industries which are based on the production of the country."

GOOD AND BAD TIMES.

Bevival in America Expected to Produce
Bevival of Times in Great Britain.

London Times, Aug. 20.

What is the difference between good and bad
trade? Before attempting to answer the quesby Mr. W. A. H. Loveland, has disclosed the part of th et, and averages a higher grade, than any mine of my acquaintance in Leadville. I was up at sufficiently well the different characteristics of the Loyeland Mine when mineral was first good and bad trade to be able to explain the phenomena of both. When trade is good, all forms of production are in bustling and profit-able activity. Orders come in daily to manufactspikes of the material season of the season urers, taxing their resources of capital and ma chinery to complete them, or possibly tempting them to add to their plant and capacities of production. The employment of labor

states. The evidence is multifarious of resuscitated activity in the West. The exhaustive letter we publish to-day from our Philadelphis correspondent gives in detail what has been suggested in a score of telegrams. The revival has first appeared in the coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania and Ohlo. Already all the furnaces are in full blast; the output of coal is increased; wages have been raised, and must be raised still more, for strikes are only avoided by timely concessions. Railway-works and railway-workmen are following suit; and the wave of prosperity has reached the cotton industries of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The spinners and weavers of New England have not, indeed, been able to secure an advance of wages for which they prematurely struck; but their failure is attributed, "not to a want of prosperity in the cotton industry, but to the large amount of idle and Tow-paid cotton-mill labor elsewhere," which was brought in to fill the places of the strikers. A more searching reason is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that cotton-spinning in the United States is migrating towards the South by the operation of natural laws, against which the mill-owners of New England may struggle for vain.

But this picture of prosperity within waiting upon prosperity without brings us round to the question already suggested, What makes the difference between good and bad times? Are we to accept the conclusion that, within the narrow area of our islands, the capacity of developing new sources of wealth has been reached, and that the motive impulse of further growth must henceforth come from our customers, foreign and colonial? It is no discredit to us to admit that we cannot expect any sudden and surprising increase in the amount of our agricultural produce, although the total will assuredly continue to advance; that a development in the production of coal and from must depend rather upon a demand abroad for these commodities, and for the articles in the manufacture of which they are factors, than upon an increase

and commerce. There is much still to be accomplished, which will be performed in the fullness of time. However unfavorable appearances may be at present, it is quite certain that what we have done will, by-and-by, be supplemented by the action of other nations. Not the least among the reasons to be thankful for a revival of prosperity is this, that it shows that the period during which the principles of Free-Trade were in jeopardy thereby comes to an end. A time of stagnation is the opportunity of fools. We are emerging from it, and with it the delusions of the night will vanish. The reactionary attempts in France in the direction of Protection will be effectually neutralized, and the triumph of Prince Bismarck, in Germany be undermined; while the agitation which struggled to make head in England will disappear.

A REMARKABLE POISONER.

Kill Three People.

Paris (Aug. 14) Correspondence London Standard.

One of the most remarkable cases of wholesale poisoning since the days of Brinvilliers and Palmer was concluded to-day at Air. The pris-oner, a middle-aged woman named Baptistine Philip, was accused of having poisoned her mis-tress, her uncle, and then her husband. In 1871 she was in the service of an old widow named Martin, who was known to possess a round sum of money. The prisoner had not been there more than a month before the aged lady was taken ill and died in convulsions. The house was searched by her relatives, but nothing save a few stray france were found. In spite or these suspicious circumstances no proceed-ings were taken against the servant. The widower in possession of a small fortune. In a sbort time the prisoner, according to the indict-ment, became the uncle's mistress, and ulti-

prisoner shortly after her husband's death. The accused denied it, and ridiculed the idea of her falling in love with a man old enough to be her father. Another important witness was a chemist named Girard, in whose service the prisoner had been before she became the servant of the old widow lady, Martto. He said the key of her trunk opened the cupboard where he kept his poisons. A woman named Honorat declared that the prisoner, when her husband was taken ill, said she would go to the chemist and precare the medicine herself if the chemist was not at home. The medical evidence was then taken. Both the doctors who attended the three decessed persons, and the experts, declared that they had never come across such conclusive proofs of poisoning as those they had discovered in their post-mortem examination. The experts had, my means of the Marsh apparatus, detected in all the bodies a large quantity of arsenic, which was shown to the jury in glass tubes. Here the Juage reminded the prisoner that she was the only person who attended the deceased in their sickness, and the only person by their side when they died. To this she answered, "It is fatality, it is a mystery; I know nothing, only that I am innocent." The trial ended with the prisoner being found guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," of course, and she was sentenced to hard labor for life.

AUGUST LILIES.

The sweet day-lilles lift their saintly faces
In all the August heat, and scent, and glow,
Rich with all dear and unimagined graces;
And through the tremulous silence, faint and low,
Breathe out their lives in perfume. All the days—
The lone, sweet, sunny days—they sortly shine
Upon me, from the garden's tangled maze
Of dim, dark nooks, and fragrant hidden ways,
Pure, white, and starlike. August, like a queen
Clad in rare robes, with touch and smile divine
Stoops down, in all ner glory and her sheen,
To lay her lipsagainst these flow'rs of mine—
Her soft, red, velvet hps, and dusk smooth cheek,
And small, fair hands, that almost seem to speak.

My mystic lilies! Every wind that blows
Takes some sweet message from your starlit soul,
And breathes it over all the garden-spaces,
And to the river as it ebbs and flows,
What secrets do you hold of joy and dole?
What gladness and what sorrow have yon seen,
Resump here, cool and pale, through all the hour—
The languid hour—of August, warm. serene?
O calm and splendid bands of Summer-snow!
Teach me your patience, and the mystery
Of your white silence, and your deathless peace
That craves not for death's coming swift release,
But brims each hour with all ye have to give,
Content to breathe in perfume, and to live.
Madison, 1879.

CENERAL DEBUTY AND INVEST COMPLIANT.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility.

Yours fraternally,

N. E. Harmon, Pastor M. E. Church.

Mrs. Langtry and the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Langtry and the Prince of Wales.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is hinted that the beautiful Mrs. Langtry has succeeded in disturbing the mental equipolse of her poor but doting busband, and a divorce suit is ou the tapls. The name of the Prince of Wales is mentioned. It is a reculiarity of English social life that, whenever the steep of the head of a family is broken over there, visions of his Royal Highness are never lacking in the background. If Mrs. Langtry really contemplates a visit to this country, she will find it greatly to her advantage to have so such a thing as a husband among her baggage.

Punishment of Usury in Switzerland.

A remarkable sentence was passed a few days ago by a Swiss court of justice. A timber-merchant in Giarus, having fallen into financial difficulties, had recourse to an Italian moneylender doing business in the town, and, after some negotiation, borrowed from him 8,000 francs at a high rate of interest. This interest was added to the sum actually advanced in ready money; and the borrower gave a bond for the whole amount, undertaking to pay interest on the sum specified in the bond at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Circumstances led to the transaction being brought to the notice of the Criminal Court of the Cauton of Glarus, which sentenced the money-lender to forfest the whole of the interest he had demanded. This decision, it appears, was based upon the old Swiss Usury isw, which enects that the legal rate of interest for money lent shall be at the

CONFEDRO-DEMOCRACY.

Indersement of Okolonalsm by a Distinguished Northera Democrat,
Okolona (Russ.) Southern States (Dem.).

[The following letter is from the pen of a distinguished Northern Democrat, whose name is familiar as household words at every fireside in his State. He is a profound thinker, an eloquent orator, a grand, pure guide of his party. We want every Southern man to read and beed his letter, and we want them to know that his remarks crystallize the sentiments of all that is his letter, and we want them to know that his remarks crystallize the sentiments of all that is best, and truest, and most devoted in the Northern wing of the Democratic party. There are thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of men in the North who sympathize with us and with our Cause; and they will be heard, and their ability, and influence, and power will be felt, at the proper time.

ence, and power will be tell, at the proper time.

—Eds. States.]

MY DEAS FRIEND KERNAN: If to be cursed by unrelenting foes, canting bypocrits, and time-serving friends, is fame, you and Col. Harper have a full measure and surfeit of it, for Harper, Kernan, and the State are synonymous words in every one's month, North, East, South, and West.

Advanced thinkers, who have the moral courage to speak what they believe, are generally martyrs. Roger Williams dared to think aloud, and the Puritans banished him to the forests of Rhode Island. Michael Servetus dared to question the doctrine of a Trinity, when Calvin and his zealots burned him to ashes with hickory fagots, in the streets of Geneva. Galileo spoke aloud his belief in the revolution of the earth, and Papal inquisitors put out his eyes. Socrates walked the streets of Athens, and talked, as he walked, those great, original thoughts which are now so common as to be fundamental, and they stopped his tongue with the fatal hemlock. Jesus, the sinless God-Man, "who spake as never man spake" the great truths of religion, destiny, and eternity, was shamefully, cruelly crucified between two malefactors on a Roman cross. But these all live, however, and their "works do follow them." It is their senseless, soulless persecutors who are dead, forgotten, or, if remembered, remembered only to be execrated by mankind.

The trouble is, you and Col. Harper have souls that feel, brains that think, and pens that fiame with fire. You speak what you mean; your people accept it as the truth: and lo! the mental and moral idiots who were never troubled with a thought or oppressed by the dominion of an honorable act, cry with the Jewish mob, "Crucify them!"

Would to Heaven both North and South had more such houest editors, lawyers, and statesmen, who, although they have errors (and who has not?) have the nerve, the bone, and gristle of manhood that, enters the bists in the face of opposing danger, to pierce shields or shiver lances in the tourney of human rights.

The South has b

"the estimation of a hair." Whoever thinks to the contrary is a visionary or a fool. The almighty United States cannot prosecute a case of murder or an ordinary assault-and-battery. The very moment it uses authority not expressly written down in the Constitution, it is a tres-nesser and a traitor. passer and a traitor.

The foregoing are my sentiments, and you may do with them as you like. . . Your true friend,

REMEMBER BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The last term of Demo CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Ine last term of Democratic National rule culminated in secession and war, after a long line of State-rights enactments and decisions and a longer series of oppressive and repressive measures in the South which were not resisted by the General Government. With Mr. Buchanan, a State-rights politician, for President, who pretended to believe that a State was sovereign and could not be in-terfored with in such matters, the work of reason and violence was allowed to go on under his very nose, our ports and arsenals to be taken, our ships and army scattered or put into the hands of traitors, until we were so power-less and the Rebels so strong that, with the so-cession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, it required four long years of war to save the Union.
The Democratic reign had been one continued downward course that would have ended in utter ruin but for the Republican party taking the helm just in time. The Republican party has guided the country safely through the War and through the consequent financial depres-sion, until it pow stands on the threshold of an era of unexampled prosperity. Its course, inlike that of the Democratic party, has been continually upward and reassuring.

an era of unexampled prosperity. Its course, unlike that of the Democratic party, has been continually upward and reassuring.

Now, however, on the eye of another Presidential election, the Democratic party are clamoring for the control of the Government again. They have nothing to recommend them that they had not when they gave it up before. They have all the vices of theory and practice which they had then. Their parke the same claims of State-rights on which they then well-nigh ruined us. They practice the same intolerance and proscription in the South that they did then. Their leaders claim now, as then, that the National Government has no right to interfere in State affairs; so that, should Mississippi or Georgia engage in wholesale murder to exterminate the Republicans or prevent the blacks from electing their candidates, a Democratic Administration would not, under its principles, interfere. In short, a new rebellion might be inaugurated and the Confederate flag float in every Southern State, and the people would have no assurance that a Democratic party has as its most prominent leader and probable candidate for the Presidency a perfect counterpart of James Buchanan. Mr. Tilden is an out-and-out State Rights Democrat. During the War he believed, like Mr. Brehanan, that the National Government and no right to correct the seecing States. He thinks now that the National Government, of all things, should keep "hands off" in the South. He openly declares the issue between the parties to be that which it has always been—namely: State-soverignty against National-soverignty. He has committed himself, and seeks to commit the Democratic party of to-day, to the same principles which that party of to-day, to the same principles which that party expoused in 1800. It will readily be seen that under such a man administration would, like that of Buchanan, do everything to encourage violence and disloyatly in the South (where there is certainly no need of encouragement), it would do nothing to crush it out, even should

Republican party to come into power again. The Democratic party is fighting for an administration which is to last, as Mr. Titlen says, for the next twenty years. Once in power it can keep in power; having systematic buildosing in the South, and no inclination in the Central Government to prevent it, it could not be otherwise. The South will be permanently solid, and, having learned to carry everything by force and to rule whether the people desire it or not, they will, when the Republicans, perhaps twenty years from this, carry another Presidential election, in all probability resist and secede, as they did in 1850, and as they wanted to do four years ago. There is nothing in their principles or in their past or present practice to warrant any other expectation. Let the Republicans remember 1861, and remember Buchanan.

THE BANK OF SPAIN.

A Curious Kind of Bank-How Its Notes Are Redeemed.

Correspondence London Times.

AREVALO, Spain, Aug. 15.—There are only

two institutions that may be said to be highly flourishing south of the Pyrenees, and these are the bull-fight and the Bank of Spain. The letthe bull-fight and the Bank of Spain. The latter enjoys the patronage of the Government, which appoints its Governor, leaving the election of the Directors to the body of the shareholders. While the Stanish 3 per cents are at 15, and pay for the present only 1 per cent interest, the shares of the Bank of Spain, originally issued at 100, are now quoted at 200, and yield an interest of 25 per cent. The central establishment of the bank is of course, at Madrid, but it has per cent. The central establishment of the bank is, of course, at Madrid, but it has branches or succursales, in all the provincial cities, and to a great extent monopolizes the banking business of the Peninsula. It issues notes of various value, from 50 to 1,000 pesetas, or france, and upwards to an amount four times representing the bullion which is supposed to constitute its metallic reserve. These notes have a forced currency; they are paid 65 cash to all Government officials and pensioners, the bank discharging all the money transactions of the State, both as paymaster and collector. All these duties, bowever, lie lightly on the bank, which in all its operations consults its own interest and convenience, with utter disregard to the claims of the public. Spanish bank-notes, in the hand either of a Spanish subject or of a foreign traveler, are to all practical purposes worth little better than as many dry leaves. A note issued at Madrid is not payable at any of the provincial branches, not even in payment of taxes due to the State,—the provincial agent declaring that his business is to transmit nothing but gold or silver to the Traseury. In Madrid itself, up to the year 1874, the bank professed to "cash its own notes in gold and silver"; but in that year the wording of notes was altered,—the bank only "promised to pay," mithous stating in what coin,—so that a man laying down a 100-frane note on the table of the bank receives now in exchange notes. The rule for cash-payment was at all times and is limited to 100-frane notes; and, as the bank is beset by customers from morning to evening, and there is only one clerk at one window, and he has a right to pay in four real and two real (one frane and half a frane) pieces, the paying work is distressingly slow. The customers are kept cooling their heels in a long queue, and, without the most heroic perseverance and a great exertion of elbows, a man has a chance of leaving the bank as empty as he came. The consequence is, that, as a rule in Madrid, and absolutely in

industry, the Bank of Spain may as well be said to have no existence. The Bank of Spain is, in fact, nothing but a great dovernment jobbing concern. It keeps the Government affoat in its dire emergencies, by levying a percentage on the public revenue and expenditure; and employs the money thus obtained either for the exclusive benefit of its own shareholders, or for that of the Government, which allows it to break or evade the rules laid down in its charter with utter impunity.

It is difficult to understand how the Spanish people can put up with such a state of things.

It is difficult to understand how the Spanish people can put up with such a state of things. The complaint of the public about this shameful abuse of the public trust is, indeed, loud and incessant. But the press seems not to have one word to say on the subject. The Spanish press is too poor to aspire to independence. There are matters on which it is easily made worth its while to hold its tougue, and on which any utterance might be attended with disastrous consequences. Attempts are made now and then to denounce abuses, but these are followed by warnings which are seldom disregarded. Freedom of the press in Spain is an egregious delusion. A journal is suspended or suppressed by the authorities at the Home Office at their own discretion, without a chance of appeal or redress. And are not these authorities bound to screen from attacks all their colleagues, and especially the Minister of Finande and his obliging servants, the Governor and Directors of the bank? Yet that the Bank of Spain is one of the very worst "things of Spain," is a point which admits of no dispute. A journey of a few months in the Peninaula will give practical evidence of the fact to the most indulgent and loast captions attanger. the fact to the most indulgent and least cap-

EDUCATION AT LAKE FOREST. LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 5.—The building known as the Lake Forest Academy, which was destroyed by fire this summer, is in course of erection again, and will be ready for occupancy by the 10th inst. The material used for building the new Academy is brick, and it is erected on a much more substantial plan than the old building. The present site is also more favorable, as the building is now within a stone's throw of the College, and but a short distance from the Seminary, while heretofore the Academy has been situated quite a distance from both. The length and width of the new building is eighty-six by forty-six feet, and it is four stories high. The lower story, which is composed of one large assembly and two reception rooms, is designed for the Normal School.

The question has been often asked if the instructors of the Academy would be able to run a Normal Department, and it is answered at last in the shape of the institution itself, which will open with the regular schools. The regular students at the Normal School will be furnished board at \$2 per week, and those from the College at \$2.50, which figures are very low considering what the term "board" implies at a Lake Forest school.

The dedicatory exercises at the Academy occur Wednesday evening next, or at the time of the opening of the other schools.

The number of students whose names are enrolled on the College books for the ensuing year are anoun innety,—forty-six being non-residenta. The house on the College grounds, which Prof. Schmitz will occupy, is now completed, and President Gregory's cottage will be commenced in a few days.

In addition to the regular corps of teachers at Ferry Hall, the Ladies' Seminary, most all of whom have been detained this year, the following additions have been made, which will greatly add to the facility already there for imparting knowledge: Prof. Halsey, who was last year connected with the College; Miss Warne and Miss Stowell, both of whom were for many years identified with the Academy; Miss Tarbell, for seven years a teacher in the Jacksonville Athensum; and Miss Williams, the well-known teacher of elecution, formeriv of Chicago.

Miss Peck, who takes Miss King, Miss Flattery, Miss Roberts, Mi by the 10th inst. The material used for building the new Academy is brick, and it is erected

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this lepartment. Correspondents will please send their call names with their names de plume addressed to "Puzzlers" Corner." Answers will be published he following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEBE'S PUZZLES. No. SOL RECOMMEND COLONEL FANCY AGE

Limerick, Aberde Toulouse, Hano Neufchatel, Athens,

STAIR-STEP RHOMBOID, REVERSED-NO. 899. The second representation of the second seco

Across—A kind of wine; an Asiatic language; a city in Italy; a species of antelopes; a feminine name; a species of bricks; an taland of Greece; dregs. Down—An abbreviation for an army officer; an interjection; a Genoese coin; a book of mythology of the Scandinavians; a history lacking method; an inspiasated say: a zentlewoman; areas in the centre of amphitheatres; the ground left unplowed between furrows; a Persian weight for pearls; two-thirds of a light carriage; a prefix.

Canton, Ill.

M. WALJEAN.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 900. Fragments; to defraud; to allure; a repository GALENA, III. DROKIOS.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 901. Film; a masculine Biblical name; part of a lishop's robe; a leash.
URBANA, Ill.
PUNCH. CHARADE-NO. 902

"Yankee Doodle came to town, upon a little pony";
This was in ancient times, before the days of tele-And so he rode ten miles to hear a patriot's oration
Delivered to commemorate the birthday of his
nation.
B. Jonathan accosted him: "I see the first is
handy.
Perhaps you'll take a cooling glass of water,
toned with—..."
He quickly took the hidden third, and "Thank
you, no, nof any,"
He said as he declined the graught, "the first
has ruined many;
If one-half of the second were added to its name,
"Twould be relieved of all that serves to tarnish its
fair fame; fair fame; Or, add instead the other half, though cruel it appears. It gives its victims speedy death, not misery for "I fear," B. Jonathan replied, "You'll not enjoy the whole (A social entertainment that gourmands oft extol), For the feast is not all reason, the flow not solely-soul."

DIXON, Ill. ENENA CHANAGRA. RIDDLE-NO. 903. RIDDLE—NO. 903.

Four letters are all that I possess—
You would not wish me to have less—
For with these few you can with ease
Make just four words—that's if you please.
Now you should shun, whene'er you see
My first in any company.
My second you may call a screen,
Though often in the street it's seen.
My third we all must do each day,
Or surely we will pass away.
My fourth—an adjective of low degree—
Can never enter our good company.
HICAGO.

AUNT LOCK.

NUMBRICAL BNIGMA-NO. 904.

I am composed of eight letters, and pertain to a my 3, 2, 8, 4, is an animal:
My 6, 5, 7, 1, 4, is a siphon.
FULTON, Ill.
TOWHEAD. ILLINOIS CITIES TRANSPOSED-NO. 905. (1) Mag A. Pinch. (2) B. F. Porter. (3) A. G. Lane. (4) I'll can liver. (5), No ol' Tom gin, B. (6) Coach I. G. (7) O. a pier. (8) U grabless.

HIDDEN FISHES-NO. 906. I gave my Susy another ring yesterday.
I'll stand the supper. Chariey, old boy.
A rolling stone rathers no greenbacks.
Must this almond-oyed washee-washee man go?
If we can't be eloquent, we can be sensible.
Did you ever catch a kettle by the warm end?
Mary now denies she's had a lamb at all.
CHICAGO.

TYRO.

CORRESPONDENCE. Mabel, city, answers Nos. 895, 897, and 898 as her should be.

Happy Jack, city, could do nothing with the rhymboid, the square, or "Xanthous." The rest are correctly answered, Jack. Jane Ann, Cairo. Ill.. uses a postal-card to answer No. 894, and therefore has not a postage-stamp at the "end of her tongue."

Henida, Ashley, Ill., scores another victory over the crooks of last week, having missed nothing in the list, from the hour-glass to the rodent. Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., answers the eight knots in the last Corner in her usual faultless man-ner. The lady has a good one this week that will be rather hard to unravel.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., gives each puz-zle the correct answer, and says Zeke's "Postage-Stamp" is an excellent one. Thanks are returned to the lady for an excellent puzzle. Comet, Geneva Lake, Wis., found the puzzles easier than for some time back, and mastered all but two, —Nos. 891 and 894. Comet promises to come oftener if the puzzles are easier. Tyro, city, had a bad spell last week on "Mont-gomery," and writes to spologize. He was in such a hurry he forgot his "t," and it was not noticed by the Looker-On. His contribution this week is right to a "t," he says.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., was so startled by No. 895—that "Xanthons" one—that he missed the hard ones, and only sent in Nos. 894, 895, and 898. The rhymes will appear, Friend Towhead, when the spirit moves.

Snug, city, found the "Postage-Stamp" after a long search, and says it was a capital charade. Snug twists up some Illinois cities this week so that their mothers—if cities have mothers as well as fathers—wouldn't know them.

Dromios, Galena, Ili., send their initial letter to The Corner, and every answer was found, from top to bottom. The Dromios will be welcome contribu-tors in future. Letters reaching this office up to Friday noon will be in season for notice. Thanks

It may be true, Miss Happy Thought,
My statement's free and careless;
But "Xushoos" sure amounts to saught
If Towhead's head is hairless.

Punch, Urbans, Ill., knocks them all down again with one fell swoop of his little pen, and his answers are simply pen portraits of those that appear at the head of this column, every one correct.

An Unfortunate Man.

New Fork Times.

The recent death of a resident of the Town of Guilford, Coon., recalls the remarkable series of accidents and misfortunes to which his life was exposed. W. W. Fowler was a man of rare energy and excellent habits, tireless in mind and body, and one of the most prominent and intelligent of the farmers in his county. Throughout his lite he was followed by "unmerciful disaster," but he emerged from all his misfortunes except the last with no loss of energy or hope. Accidents began to beset him in his youth, but his troubles did not attract attention until the time when his life was first in danger. Several barrels of flour fell upon him and rolled over him, inflicting injuries of a very serious nature. He recovered, but only to face the series of misfortunes which at last drove him out of the world. First came an accident, which left him with a broken hip; and this was followed by others in which he had an arm and a leg broken. Sometimes his troubles took the form of dangerous sickness, and from several stacks of this kind a good constitution and a buoyant and hopeful temperament brought blim to health seain, coutrary to the expectations of his friends. His farm was an excellent one, and upon it he labored early and late. In his farm buildings he took eacetial pride, for they were models of their kind. Three times were they destroyed by fire, when they were filled with the year's crops, and with them went most of his farming tools and machinery, and his carriages and wagous. In one or two instances a combination of sickness and such losses caused a pressure under which most

men would have yielded up their lives. He be came quite well known in his section of the State as a man of many misfortunes. Not long ago, while improving his farm by trying to remove a boulder, it fell apon him while he was in an excavation by the side of it. It was thought that the injuries he then received must result in death, but, to the surprise of many, he was once more in active life, apparently as strong as ever, after having been confined to his house for months. But in a short time his last misfortune was to come. While driving to his home from a neighboring town, on a dark and rainy night in July last, the wheels of his wagon struck two stones which had been laid bare in the roadbed, and the shock was so great that the wagon-ceat was displaced, and Mr. Fowler thrown to the ground. His head struck the earth, and the leg of one of his boots caught upon the wagon-step. In an insensible condition he was dragged by his horse half a mile. Then he was seen and taken to his house. For over a month he lay helpless to bed, suffering great pain much of the time. At length his internal injuries, which had caused paralysis, overcame the strong spirit that had fought so well against what almost seemed inexorable fate.

She Brought Him Bound.

Bufulo Express.

It is related that Joseph Cook met Anna Dickinson one day, and inquired her opinion sate the doctrise of election. "Well, sir," becan the lady, after a pause, "I think—" "Stop your noise!" roared Mr. Cook, apparently aroused from profound thought. "I am about getting Thomas Carlysle on the hip, and I won't be disturbed." "Sir," replied Anna, with glaring eyes and displaying a pair of scissors, "If I have another word out of your head I'ul take your scalp." "Why—why!" responded Mr. Cook, rubbing his eyes, "what's the matter! Have I offended you while in one of my chronic states of absent-mindedness!" "On! by no means," was the prompt response, accompanied with a look that suggested estrie; "but I have a habit of being absent-minded and unplessant myself, that's all." And after that they conversed intimately about an hour.

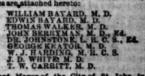
The Prodigal Son.

Charles P. Smith, of New Windsor, Md., forged a note, fled from home, and became a reckiess wanderer. At length he resolved to reform, and clandestinely visited his old home; but his father ordered him away, and declared a wish to see no more of his body until the life was out of it. Charles was lately stricken down by consumption, at Tunkhaunock, Pa., and the Rev. George T. Keller, to whom he told his story, sent the news to his father, who declined to go to see him. The clergyman telegraphed: "In God's name relent, and take play on the poor, dying boy. See Luke, xv., 11-52." which passage tells the parable of the Prodigal Son; but there was no reply, except a request to farward the remains when Charles was dead.



THE POWER OF ARRESTING DISEASES In played by this preparation is honorably acknowing the Medical Faculty in every section when has been introduced, and the large sale is the best of antee of the estimation in which it is held by the life. This Syrup will cure Pulmenary Consumption the first and second stages, will give great roller prolong life in the third. It will cure Ashims, B chitis, Laryngitts, and Coughs, it will cure ashims, B chitis, Laryngitts, and Coughs, it will cure all esses originating from want of Muscular Action Nervous Force. For the effect produced by

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES



I. W. CARBITT, M. D.

I. Aaron Alward, Mayor of the City of St. John, in
the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the
signatures attached to the forecoing permit of reference, hereby certify the control of th

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Firmer--Foreign Exchange Dull.

creasing Country Orders for Currency-Finetnations in Stocks.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger, with a Fair Volume of Business Doing.

Provisions in Pow Hands. Good Demand... Pours of Prost in Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Governments opened % better, at 101% bid in lew York, and 101% bid in Chicago for the 44. a the afternoon there was another gain of 36. The 6s of 1881 were 1043% and 104%, the 5s 102% and 104% an 103%, and the 45s 104% and 104%. The 5s 102% thational Bank of New York has issued a that giving the facts about its indebtedness the Government. Government. It puts the amount it owes reasury at \$8,215,261. It is also stated he payment of this sum does not in any depend upon the sales of 4 per cents or any depend upon the sales of 4 per cents or any r bonds. The last of the Syndicate's bonds a sold July 15 last. The bank is the Government in daily installments, and the sales of the sal paying the Government in daily installments, sorresponding to the daily disbursements of the Greater in redemption of called bonds, or it, can pay any part is called bonds as cash, so that no further mouetary disturbance can arise from the remaining settlements.

The following shows the fluctuation of the flu

Foreign exchange remains very quiet. The shipping movement has been light at this point, at the farmers very generally refuse to sell at present prices, and are holding back their stuff. Posted rates for sterling were 483 and 484. Actual transactions in Chicago were 480% (481 and 483, and in New York were at 480% and 483, Sterling grain-bills were 529% and 527, and French bankers' bills were 521% and 523%.

Nearly \$20,000,000 in gold has been started from Europe to this country since the present Foreign exchange remains very quiet. The

rom Europe to this country since the present novement began, and one-half of this has been accived. The London Times of yesterday hints rather than utters the opinion that there will not be much of a shower of gold for us, and that prope will pay for its purchases of breadstuffs ing us goods and returning us America

iols opened and closed at 97 18-16. The condent of the London Economist

age, Aug. 21:

The advances on builton have also decreased a million and half, gold being now demanded for export to America for corn, over 20.000,000 of francs (£800,000) having been shipped from French ports for the United States during the last three weeks. At this moment, taking into account the exchange between Paris and Lonoon, and London and New York, there is an advantage in remitting by gold direct from France rather than by bills from London, although the Bank of France advanced its price for gold buillion to 4 per mille. The bank has, in fact, now sold the whole of the small slock of bar gold and foreign gold coin it held, and its reserve now consists wholly of napoleons and five-franc silver pieces, excepting, of course, the Italian small coin it has collected to testarn. The English exchange is higher at 25f 32½c, but no exports of specie to London are reported, all the gold being taken for America. One of the chief bullion houses here estimates that the insufficient crops in England, France, and Germany will necessitate parchases of wheat to the amount of 500,000,000 of francs, or £20,000,000 sterling, a tendant here, and discount is casy at 1½ for bank bills and 1½ for commercial paper.

Chicago bank clearings were \$4,000,000. The shioments of currency have been growing lighter for several days.

nts of currency have been growing lightfor several days. Country bankers report at farmers have a decided disincination to forward their crops to market at present prices. The quality of the grain is unusually good, and so much has been said by the newspapers about the failure of the crops in Europe that the prothe failure of the crops in Europe that the pro-ducers here have apparently made up their minds to get better prices. They were never better able financially to do so than now. Other causes act to keep down the country demand for currency. There is a great deal of money al-ready in the interior, and the purchases of the country merchants in Chicago have been unpre-cedently heavy this season. These create a decodently beavy this season. These create a de-mand for Chicago exchange that offsets to a great extent the country need of currency. Dis-counts were duit, with rates unchanged, at 4@6 er cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time.

Fifty shares of Chicago City Railway stock South Side) were sold at 168%. Stocks opened strong, but realizing sales set , the market became feverish, and in the end the day proved a better one for selling than for buying. Michigan Central opened at 81¼, advanced to 81¾, and closed at 81¼ again. Lake Shore, after making %, to 88%, fell off to 87%, and closed at 87%. Northwest common advanced %, to 79%, sold down to 77%, and closed at 18%. St. Paul common went up 1/2, to 67%, and then reacted to 66%. closing at the lowest point of the day. The preferred made 1/2, to 97. Illinois Central lost 1/2, to 85%, and Union Pacific 1/2, to 78%. The bull movement in Eric came to an abrupt end, temporarily. After an improvement of 1/2, to 27%, there was a decline of 1/2, to 28%. Wabash lost 1/2, to 39: Ohio & Mississippi 1/2, to 16%; the preferred 1/2, to 49%; Jersey Central 1/2, to 51%; Kansas & Texas 1/2, to ser Central %, to 51%; Kansas & Texas %, to 15%; Atlantic & Pacific %, to 36%; Erie preferred %, to 50. Minneapolis & St. Paul went up 2%, to 47%, on the rumors of its lease to the Northwestern. Of this gain 13% was subsequently lost. Northern Pacific was steady at 17%; the preferred losing 2%, to 47%; Louisville & Nashville advanced from 52% to 58%. San Francisco first preferred was 2 lower, at 42; the preferred lost 2%, to 18, and the common 2%; to 12%. Track-laying on the Wichita extension of the road is progressing the common 14, to 12%. Track-laying on the Wichita extension of the road is progressing at the rate of one mile a day. Kansas City common lost 14, to 2314, and the preferred 14, to 5314. By the middle of next week the Omaha extension of this road will be in operation fifty-two miles beyond Pattonsonry. The entire line will be completed by the middle of October, and its managers claimat will be a very profitable line, as

pieted by the middle of October, and its managers claimat will be a very profitable line, as 40 miles out of the 144 miles of the track on the serious ocuts through an agricultural region, strong along with continues farms among the most productive in the States of Missouri and Iowa. Other game were lankawanna 14, to 35%; Delaware & Hudson %, to 48%; St. Joe %, to 21; the preferred 1, to 44.

Jay Gould's, bullish talk is convincing the Jay Gould's, bullish talk is convincing the dowing ones that he has something on hand he is anxious to sell. Erie second 6s opened at 75 and closed at

Railread bonds, in New York on Wednesday, continued in active demand for investment, and, under good buying, a still further advance and, under good buying. The transactions in Eric in prices took place. The transactions in Eric consolidates seconds footed up \$350,000 at 731/4 (@7436, the closing quotation being the highest

@74%, the closing quotation being the ; highest reached. Erie funded 5s rose 1½ per cent, to 72%. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts were in request, and closed at 89%, against 88 on Tuesday. Kansas Pacific incomes No. 3 rose nearly 3 per cent, selling up to 72%. The New Jersey Central issues were firm and prices were all well maintained. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented sold at 70%0. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated advanced from 64 to 65; Frankfort & Kokomo firsts from 61 to 65; Hannibai & St. Joseph convertible from 100% to 101%; and Kansas & Texas consolidated assented from 73 to 73%. Kansas & Texas seconds fell off from 30 to 29%, and rallied to 29%. Harlem coupon firsts deciined to 125; and Albany & Susquehanna seconds to 107.

The earnings of the Milwankee & St. Paul dirond Company during the fourth week in agust were \$249,000, against \$177,148 mat ar; this year's increase, \$71.852. The total dings for the month were \$729,000, against \$2,488 last year; this year's increase, \$206,...

The mileage this year is 500 miles greater in last year.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & North-tern Railway Company during Angust last

1-16 to 7 7-16@7%. 1-16 to 7 7-16@7%.

Some of the newly extended Erie second mortgages, the Sun says, have made their appearance in Wall street, and are selling at a premium of % to 1 per cent. A abect of eighty semi-annual coupons, each for \$25 gold, and headed by an agreement that both principal and interest shall be paid in gold coin "of the present standard, weight, and fineness," has been gummed on the body of the bonds, which were originally issued in 1849. At their maturity in 1859 they were extended for twenty years, and,

A company of Illinois capitalists have bought

month of July.

The Sutro Tunnel has not yet proved much of

failure so far. The joint cross-cut on the 850-foot level

Recent bullion shipments have been: Hillside, Aug. 28, \$4,200, and Northern Belle, Aug. 25, \$2.978.

T	The following shows	the fluctuations of the			
in	active stocks:			or me	
1 8		Highest.	7		land.
uf	Michigan Central. 11814	****	LOWEST.	Closin	8
12.5		81%	81	118	4
ct	C. W NOFIh Wastern Co.	88%	874	87	3 1
and		79%	77%	78	21
er-		99	98%	98	2
	1 Do Dreierred Dea	67%	66%	66	21
ich		** *		97	. 1
ak-		****	***	851	4
97		****	****	1144	6
ed		2716	****	784	
-		394	2614	261	
nt		16%	38%	39	
en		15/78 (#Side	SECTION SECTION	164	
ts	C., C., C. & Ind. 51	Will SERVE	****	4914	1
111	H. & St. Joe 2034 Do preferred 43	21%	20%	51	1 8
		4414	43	21	1
at		48%	47%	484	1
ls		50%	58	58%	F
0		524	51%	514	1 0
30		****		60%	1
			****	15%	
e		24	2314	2314	U
1		94%	Marke on	584	N
		3714	934	9414	N
. 1		or M	38%	36%	163
ч		664	66	8	W
	St. L. & S. F 13	13	12%	6614	Qt
	Do first professed 1814	****		124	Q
4				18	Pa
1		5114		50	Ma
		561/2		56%	Ma
1	Northern Pacific. 174	***		28%	Ad

Sterling Start France Local SECURITIES Chicago Municipal 7a, 1892.
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1894.
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895.
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895.
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895.
Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1895.
Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1895.
Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1896.
Chicago West Town 7a.
Chicago Water Loan 6a. Chicago Wates Loan 6s
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s
Chicago South Park 7s
Chicago South Park 6s
Chicago West Park 7s

Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)

Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)

Cook County 7s 941/2

Cook County 7s 112/4

Cook County 5s 1101

Cook County 5s 101

City Railway (South Side) 183/5

City Railway (West Side) ex div 185

City Railway (North Side) 120

City Railway (North Side) 120

City Railway (North Side) 7p. c. bnds 106/34

Chamber of Commerce 59

Traders' Insurance 107

*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS.
Following are Chicago quotations for coins

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. NOTE BROKER. COUNTY, CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CHARLES HENROTING

106 East Washington-st. GEO, O. MARCY & CO., 152 Lasalle-st.

OFFER

100, 000 Kansas City Municipal Sevens, due 1804.
100, 000 Kansas City Water- Works Sevens, due 1804.
30, 000 Washington County, Illinois, Sovens, due 1800.
Wanted—200, 000 Illinois, Lowa, or Kansas Bonds that OFFER A. O. SLAUGHTER BANKER AND BROKER,

N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Scourities, and Land Warrants. Member of New York Stock Exchange. UNION TRUST CO. BANK.

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 41/2 per cent
per annum, subject to the rates of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. G. M. WILSON, Cashier. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,

JOHN H. WEENN & CO.

80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES OPER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

CHANBER OF COMMERCE.
TRADERS INSURANCE.

used \$30,000. The increase since June 1, h was the commencement of the new fiscal which was the commencement of the new fecal year, foots up \$550,000. The earnings in the last week of August increased \$12,000.

In Boston on Tuesday Atchison & Topeks sold & lower, at 103%, closing offered at that figure. Pueblo sold, as before, at 60, closing at 59,060. Burlington & Missouri Railroad was firm at 115 bid. Cincinnati & Sanduaky dropped 1-16 to 7 7-16,07%.

that period expiring resterday, they have now been extended for forty years more, or until 1919, the rate of interest being reduced to 5 per cent.

A company of Illinois capitalists have bought the Hendershot Mine, in Rabbit-Ear Range, Middle Park, Colorado. Other companies are investing in the same district. The Occident says over \$200,000 was invested in the mines of Tin-Cup district during the

a success, either in graining or ventilating the mines. As a ventilator, it is a comparative

the California and Consolidated Virginia Mines has been discontinued on account of the presence of too much water.

S. Ge of '81. Bid. S. new 5s of '81, exint 1024'
S. new 5s of '81, exint 1024'
S. new 4%s, ex int 1044'
S. a per cent coupons 101'
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Sixty days. 104 % 102 % 104 % 101 %

Bid. Asked.

1124 113

113 1144

113 1154

1144 115

11684 1164

1084 1084

1084 1084

108 1084

108 1084

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.

Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.

Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN. Banker.
No. 70 LaSaile-st., hear Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

C. GRANVILAS HAMMOND.

127 LASAID-11.

WANTS

106 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL OF THE WESTERN STATES. Offers and inquiries solicited.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO. BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS, TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS, FOREIGN BXCHANGE

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Governments firm.

Railroad bonds strong; C., C. & L. C. firsts,

rities dull. Bar silver here is 1111%. Subsidiary silver coin 1 1/01 per cent discount. The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced a fraction, but subsequently fell off, speculation being somewhat irregular, until toward noon, when a strong tone characterized the dealings and a sharp advance was made, the entire list participating in the improvement, and st. Paul & Minneapolis leading, with a rise of 4 per cent. Granger shares, Eric Western Union, and coal shares were also prominet in the ad-vance, and continued strong until late in the arternoon, when a reaction of 1/2 per cent took place. Northwestern, St. Paul, Erie, and coal stocks were the chief sufferers. The market closed quiet, with a fractional improvement in some cases. Transactions, 271,000 shares: 51,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 40,000

shares: 51,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 40,000 Northwestern common, 2,500 preferred, 25,000 St. Paul common, 1,400 preferred, 8,000 Wadash, 36,000 Lakekwanna, 6,300 New Jerser Central, 1,600 Delaware & Hudson, 3,600 Ohio & Mississippi, 8,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 5,500 preferred, 8,000 Western Union, 6,500 Pacific Mail, 3,800 Louisrilla & Nashville, 3,000 St. Louis, Kanasa City & Northern common, 7,000 preferred, 2,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,300 Northern Pacific, 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 9,000 St. Paul & Minnesota, 3,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 1,500 Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 1,200 Iron Mountain, 1,100 Canada Southern, and 1,100 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

Money casy at 4,06 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 3,07 per cent. Sterling exchange, sixty days, 481%; signt, 483%.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$2,580,000.

| New 4/8 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |

STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old. 30% Virginis 6s, new. 28
Tennessee 6s, new. 28
Virginis 6s, old... 28
Missouri 6s.... 105 SAN PRANCISCO.

Albha 24 Mexican 34/4
Aira 24 Mexican 34/4
Belcher 44/5
Beat & Belcher 18 Overman 83/4
Bullion 7/8 Raymond & Ely 21-32
California 4/8 Sierra Nevada 41/4
California 4/8 Union Consolidated 60/4
Crown Point 4/8 Union Consolidated 60/4
Crown Point 3/8 Fellow Jacket 16/4
Eureka Con 18/4 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 3/8 Fellow Jacket 16/4
Crown Point 3/8 Potosi 5/4
Crown Point 4/8 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 3/8 Potosi 5/4
Crown Point 4/8 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 5/4
Crown Point 4/8 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 5/4
Crown Point 4/8 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 5/4
Crown Point 4/8 Bodie 10/4
Crown Point 6/8
Cr

London, Sept. 5.—Consols, 97 13-16.
American securities—Illinois Central, 89%;
Peonsylvania Central, 43%; Reading, 19; Erie, 28%; Erie preferred, 53; second consols, 77%.
United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 108: 4s, 104%. PORBIGN. United States Donus—108; 4s, 104%.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.
Paris, Sept. 5.—Rentes, 83f 9c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 5:

ord Friday, Sept. 5:

CHY PROFERTY.

Holt st. 50 ft n of Blanche. e f. 25x124
ft. dated Ang. 29 (S. R. Holt to John Sterns)

Holt st. 25 ft n of Blanche. e f. 25x124
ft. dated Ang. 29 (S. R. Holt to John Sterns)

West at 25 ft n of Blanche. e f. 25x124
ft. dated Ang. 29 (S. R. Holt to John Sierns)

Weatworthay, 300 ft n of Thirty-seventh st. w f. 25x121 ft. dated Sept. 3
(George Wilhelm to George Vozwill).

Arnold st. 199% ft n of Tweaty-fith. e f. 25x123 ft. dated Sept. 4 (Otto Uhich to John Geary)

West Twentieth st. 21 ft e of Leavitt. s f. 24x125 ft. dated Ang. 25 (Dana Clayton to F. Swothick).

West Twentieth st. 24 ft e of Leavitt. s f. 24x125 ft. dated Ang. 25 (Dana and Clayton to F. Gonadt)

Lincoln st. 100 ft n of Hubbard, e f. 50x96 ft. dated Sept. 4 (Estate of Carl Ludwig to Jan Knhl).

West Huron st. 192 ft e of Paulina, s f. 24x125 ft. dated June 2 (Maria Koch et al. to F. Berndt).

Brown st. 260 ft n of Maxwell st. w f. 25 x100 ft. improved. dated Aug. 21 (E. and J. Bauer to John Neaner)

West Twenty-first st. 145 ft e of Oakley av. s f. 24x125 ft. dated July 7 (Francis Price to F. Schnoler).

Leavitt st. 97 ft n of Twenty-first, e f. 24x125 ft. dated July 7 (Francis Price to F. Schroder).

Leavitt st. 73 ft n of Twenty-first st. e f. 24x125 ft. dated July 7 (Francis Price to F. Schroder).

F. Schroder).

Leavitt st. 73 ft n of Twenty-first st. e f. 24x125 ft, dated July 7 (Francis Price to Charles Freichel).

Von Horn st, between Paulina and Wood, n f. 338x125 ft, dated July 26 (Estate of Thomas G. Duncan to Charles W. Buoy)

W. Buoy)

Waonsh av, 1434 ft n of Thirty-fourth
st, wf, 50x174 ft, dated Sept. 3 (8. F.
Hanghton to Francis Low)

Wood st, s w cor of Ellen, e f, 21x15
ff, dated Sept. 2 (F. Rocpka to John
W. Buenler) W. Buenler)
Houston st. 162 ft s w of Milwaukee av.
n w f. 20x115 ft. dated Sept. 4 (Car)
Freymuth to Johan Vierke).
The premises No. 24 Tompkins st.
Gated Sept. 5 (Charles P. Souli to R. R.
Radeliff) Gated Sept. 5 (Charles P. Souli to R. R. Radeliff)

Ricatigna st, s e cor North La Saile. n. f. 80x100 ft. dated Aug. 22 (George W. Lord to Allan M. Calver)

Lexington st. 175 ft w of Francisco. n. f. 50x126 ft. dated Sept. 4 (James Otis to Elizabeth Manaer).

Carroll av, ne enr of Wood st, s f. 24x124 ft. improved. dated Sept. 5 (kitchard Colekin to Knud Erickson).

Lyman st, s w cor of Haynes st. nf. 424x 100 ft. dated Sept. 5 (James Bonfield to Maria Scassfler)

West Monroe st, s e cor Seeley av. n. f. 24x 10x100 ft. improved. dated Sept. 5 (James Bonfield to Maria Scassfler)

West Monroe st, s e cor Seeley av. n. f. 24x 10x100 ft. improved. dated Sept. 5 (James Bonfield to Maria Scassfler)

Union st, 96 ft s of Seventeenta, w f. 23 6-10x100 ft. dated Aug. 30 (R. E. and H. B. Wells to E. G. Crandall) 4,057

and H. B. Weils to E. G. Crandall) ... 800

ROBERT OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Diversy st. bet Dommy Road and Frank
st. st. 86x216 ft. with 25x150 ft on
R. Young to N. K. Fairbank and T.

R. Young to N. K. Fairbank and T.

North Haisted st. 70 ft s of Grace, e f. 70

x150 ft. dated 80pt. 4 (Master in Chancury to Timothy M. Bradley) ... 2, 67

south of City Limits. Within A. Radius of Seven

COMMERCIAL.

| 1870. | 1873. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878 537,485 251,850 121,950 2,590 27,440 35,126 35,127 35, 128 35,13 4,420 13,777 15,833 4,420 131,125 118,711 131,125 118,711 131,125 118,711 122,571 85,887 40 2,624 9,838 5,627 1,800 1,100 1,900 1,100 1,900 1,100 1,000 3,870 1,000 1,100 1,000 1,100 2,344 2,338 340 1,727

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 54 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 50 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (109 winter), 7 cars mixed, 160 cars No. 2 spring, 135 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (436 all kinds wheat); 171 cars high-mixed corn, 315 cars and 19,500 bu No. 2 corn, 25 cars rejected (511 corn); 24 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 mixed, 23 cars rejected (61 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 28 cars and 800 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars and 600 bu rejected (35 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars extra, 1 car feed (47 barley). Total (1,090 cars), 475,000 bu. Inspected out: 201,178 bu wheat, 130,644 bu corn, 5,393 bu cars 201,178 bu wheat, 130,644 bu. Inspected out: 201,178 bu wheat, 130,844 bu corn, 5,393 bu cats, 15,592 bu rye.

The leading produce markets averaged stronger yesterday, with a fair volume of busistronger yesterday, with a fair volume of business in most departments. Provisions were strengthened by a speculative movement, due to the belief that stocks are closely concentrated. The receipts of grain were ample, but the advent of cool weather caused fears of damage to corn by frost, and other grain was firmer in sympathy; barley advanced because of a scarcity. to corn by frost, and other grain was firmer in sympathy; barley advanced because of a scarcity of the speculative grade. Pork closed 20c higher, at \$3.33/4@8.35 spot and \$3.40 for October. Lard closed 31/4@5c higher, at \$5.75 spot and \$5.773/4@5.20 for October. Short ribs closed firmer, at \$4.73/4 spot and \$4.52\4 for October. Spring wheat closed 4c higher, at 86\cdots c spot and 86\cdots c for October. Winter wheat closed 4c higher, at 33\cdots c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 4c higher, at 33\cdots c spot and 33\cdot/4@33\cdots c seller October.

Seller October.

Oats were 1/c higher, closing at 221/c for September and 231/c for October. Rye advanced 1/c, closing at 491/c for spot or September. Barley was 36/4c higher, closing at 76c seller October. Hogs were steady, at \$3.40@ 3.65 for bacon grades, and at \$3.10@3.65 for heavy weights. Cattle were in moderate demand, and were unchanged. Sales at \$1.75@ 5.25.

Lake freights were moderately active, with no change in rates, 4½c being the figure for corn to Buffalo and 5c for wheat to do. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 113/2012c on corn. Rall freights was control. at 11%@12c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30: per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 63% c on lard and meats.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods ontinges to show daily improvement, and the most sanguine expectations of our jobbers with reference to the fail trade seem likely of verification. Groceries continue active, with prices firm throughout the list. Boots and shoes are meeting with an active demand, and are firmly held. There was a free movement in domestic and foreign dried fruits, and prices. held. There was a free movement in domestic and foreign dried fruits, and prices were again very firm all around. Fish were dull and unchanged. Canned goods continue active and advancing. Butter and cheese were firmly held. No changes were noted in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils were

The yard lumber market continues active and firm. The dock offerings were small, and the portant. Seeds were active, and timothy again advanced under a pressing in-quiry with fair offerings. Hay was steady, and hides were scarce and firm. The wool market remains rather quiet, but most grades are firmly held, in anticipation of a good demand later in the season. Green fruits declined, owing to large receipts, and sold freely at the lower

The Board of Trade decided yesterday, by ballot, to hold afternoon meetings hereafter from 2:30 to 3:30 b. m., as was the rule before the hot weather set in. The Board also adopted amended rules which provide that special agreements may be made under which the compiler. ments may be made under which the commission merchant may charge not less than %c per bu for selling corn and oats, where no advances have been made.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly

gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named: Wheat, Corn. Oata Barley. bu. bu. bu. Aug. 23, 1879 15, 749, 000 13, 183, 000 2, 403, 000 781, 000 Aug. 23, 1879 15, 967, 070 12, 882, 070 2, 273, 000 300, 070 8ept. 1, 1874 4, 46, 537 12, 038, 370 2, 645, 277 300, 075 8ept. 1, 1874 4, 46, 537 12, 038, 370 2, 645, 277 370, 000 5, 557, 030 1, 371, 000 8ept. 1, 1874 4, 46, 537 12, 038, 370 2, 645, 277 370, 000 8ept. 1, 1875 6, 459, 349 7, 694, 453 2, 187, 685 363, 232 364, 274 370, 000 8ept. 1, 1875 6, 459, 349 7, 694, 453 2, 187, 685 313, 234 172, 898

Also, 355,000 bu rye, against 797,000 bu a week pre-The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

..... 1,281,589 The following was the movement of produce in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 4,494 bris; wheat, 38,883 bu; corn, 20,850 bu; oats, 26,836 bu; corn-meal, 188 pkgs; rye, 38,550 bu; malt, 3,625 bu; pork, 28 bris; beef, 2,740 bris; cut-meats, 925 bkgs; lard, 1,464 tes; whisky, 231

Exports for twisty-four hours: Flour, 5,000 bu; wheat, 195,000 bu; corn, 111,000 bu.

at the port of Chicago Sept. 5, 1879: Kanutzle & Hargis, 6 cases cigars; C. R. Osborn & Co., 11 cases Angostura bitters; Cabn, Wampold & Co., 6 cases wine: Fowler Bros., 115 sacks salt, 100 sacks salt, 500 sacks salt; Julius Bauer & Co., 2 cases musical instruments. Collections,

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular. The early market was dull, but towards the close a speculative demand was developed which caused an advance in prices of pork, lard, and ribs for speedy delivery, while the longer futures were speedy delivery, while the longer futures were no stronger. There was some shipping demand for short ride to 20 South, but the rise in prices seemed to be chiefly speculative, one to the belief that stocks are centered in few hands. Liverpool reported an advance of the in lard, and a decline of reported an advance of 6d in lard, and a decline of

reported an advance of the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since March 1, compared with the compared wi 140,000 MESS PORK—Advanced 17%c, and closed 12%@
15c above the latest prices of Thursday, at \$8.25@
8.20 for small lots of spot, \$8.25@8.27% for round lots of do or seller September, \$8.32%@
8.35 seller October, and \$8.00 asked for January, Sales were reported of 20 bris spot at \$8.25;
14.250 bris suller October at \$8.20@8.37%; and 1,730 bris seller January at \$7.92%@7.95. Total, 16,020 bris.

Sc above the latest prices of Thursday, at \$5.75@
5. 30 spot, \$5.72%@5.75 for September, \$5.77%@
5. 50 for October, and 5.32%@5.35 seller the year.
Sales were reported of 7.750 tos seller October at
\$5.75@5.80; 1.750 tos seller the year at \$5.35;
and 1,000 tes seller January at \$5.40. Total,
10.500 ses.
MEATS—Short ribs were active, and advanced while other means were nominally firm in sympathy, with little demand at quotations. Sales were reported of 1,140,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.70 apot, \$4.62% for September (sold early), and \$4.47% \$4.57% for September (sold early), and hams at 7c for 16-1b averages; and 75 bxs belilies on private terms. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Short	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Short	L. & S.	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-			
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-		
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	
Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-	Shoul-
Shoul-					

December, loose. 3.00 3.80 3.87/4 4.10

Long clears quoted at \$4.55 loose, and \$4.70

Long clears quoted hams, 767/4c

Long clear hams, asme averages, for 18 to 15 average; per hams, asme averages, 608/4c; green aboulders, 25/00.8c

Bacon quoted at 35/05/4c for short clears, 90

Long clears and 10 caps and 10 cap

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand for ahipment to the Eastern States, with some inquiry on local account, while importers were not disposed to operate at current quotations, which were fully equal to those of the previous day. Sales were reported of 2,550 or is winters at \$4.90\(\text{25}\). 50, and 1,000 bris springs, chiefly at \$4.65\(\text{24}\). 70 tal, 3,550 bris. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3,70\(\text{24}\). 10, and double extras for export at \$4.00 \text{24}\). BREADSTUFFS.

bris. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3,7024, 10, and double extras for export at \$4,00
© 4.60.

Other Millstupps—Bran was steadier, with sales of 40 tons at \$7.75 per ton free on board cars. Other sales were 10 tons corn meal at \$12.25 per ton on track; 20 tons middlings at \$5.00; and 10 tons feed at \$13.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, but firmer. The market for next month advanced %c, and closed %c above the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool was reported firm, but cargoes on the English markets were quiet, and our receipts were rated large, though less than those of the previous day. There was a fair demand for futures early, but it seemed to be chiefly local, and nearly disappeared towards the middle of the seasion, when it There was much less inquiry for No. 2 for anipment than the previous day, and it was rumored as a reason therefor that foreign buyers had reduced their limits, but the rumor was not verified. The market closed at 86%c. No. 3 was in good demand, and closed firm at \$2 \text{ kg be did for new. There was mostly dependent on the privilege some reason to believe that the later trading in trades on the curostone the preceding afternoon. So \$6%c. declined to \$6% and improved to 88%c at the close. Seller November sold at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ and improved at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ and improved at \$86 \text{ GSO} \text{ and improved to \$8%c} at the close. Seller November sold at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ GSO} \text{ and improved to \$8%c at the close. Seller November sold at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ GSO} \text{ the other at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ and improved to \$8%c} at the close. Seller November sold at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ GSO} \text{ the other reported of \$8.000 bu No. 2 at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ MSO} \text{ at \$86 \text{ GSO} \text{ OD but do at \$74.884c} free on board cars. Total, 14.400 bu.

Wixten Wixten Was in rather better demand and a shade firmer. No. 2 red closed at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ And and a shade firmer. No. 2 red closed at \$84 \text{ GSO} \text{ And and a shade fi

No. 3 at 52 16 18 24 c; 400 bu new rejected at 71 14 c; 10, 400 bu by aamble at 72 85 c on track; and 2, 400 bu do at 74 84 c free on board cars. Total, 134, 600 bu.

Ninter Wert Wert Was in rather better demand and a shade firmer. No. 2 red closed at 93 14 c, which was is c advance. Sales were reported of 60, 600 bu No. 1 sml 2 red at 92 93 93 14 60 bu do 6 at 93 14 c; 140 bu do 70 c, 200 bu No. 2 amber at 90 c; 400 bu No. 2 smler at 90 c; 400 bu No. 2 smler at 90 c; 400 bu No. 2 smler at 90 c; 400 bu No. 3 at 88 c in North Side, and 890 14 c on track; 400 bu do at 84 c free on board car; and 400 bu do at 91 c. Total, 82 600 bu. Also 15, 000 bu No. 7 red, seller September, at 63 14 c; and 10, 000 bu seller October at 93 14 c. other were 400 cons at 87 c. 2 800 bu mixed at 76 85 c, and 30 tons screenings at 58, 00 31 30 per ton.

OTHER WERAT—Siles were 2 400 bu No. 2 Minnested, with a firmer tope, advancing 16 and closed in 16 c above the latest prices of Tusursday. The British markets were quoted strong, Liverpool being 1d higher per cental. and New York closed firmer in sympathy, while our weather the preceding night had been very cold for the season, giving moderate shipments, adome exporters were filling orders at season, and as some exporters were filling orders at season, and a some exporters were filling orders at season and that induced less demand for fruires, but there was some inquiry for round lots to fill sales for this month. Cash No. 2 closed at 33 26, and rejected at 33 25 c. Seller November soid at 33 46 33 4c, sale closed at 33 25 c. seller November soid at 33 46 33 4c, sale closed at the year at 32 c, seller May at 34 c, and September sales were reported of 142,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 33 26 33 4c, the latter closing at 33 6 bid. Spot white at 36 c; 6,400 bu by sample at 32 46 38 56 bid. Spot white at 36 c; 6,400 bu by sample at 32 46 38 56 bid.

al 3346334c. the latter closing at 336 bid. Spot sales were reported of 142,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 3362334c; 5,000 bu do chort) at 32 %c; 7,200 bu new mixed and rejected at 32462,800 bu track: 400 bu do at 334c free on board car; 800 bu track: 400 bu do at 334c free on board car; 800 bu cho do (white) at 37c; and 400 bu ears at 334c. Total, 163,000 bu.

OATS—Were more active and 46%c higher, and the shipments were liberal. The offerings of New York was firmer, the local receipts fell off, and the shipments were liberal. The offerings of soid by sample, and the shorts seemed more anxious cover in consequence. October soid at 22 %c234c and closed at 2346234c. November soid at 22 %c234c and closed at 2346234c. Seller May soid at 2246224c, and closed the same as No. 2 Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 224c; 10.200 bu by sample at 18625c on track; and 24,600 bu. RYE—Was in good demand for completing carfece on board. Total, 40,800 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand for completing carcos, and firm advancing %c per bu. The rise brought out buyers of futures, but the trading was confined to the month, the offerings being light. Cash and September soid at 49%c 2,000 bu years and 49%c 200c. Cash as ales were reported of 18,400 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 49%c; 2,000 bu year—on board. Total, 18,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active and higher. Cash and september soid at 49%c; 2,000 bu by sample at 47650%c on track; and 400 bu at 50c free on board. Total, 18,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active and higher. Cash and futures advanced about 3c under meagre offering, with a pressing demand from shorts, who had at 75c, which was also the quotation for Sentember soid chiefly by sample. No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48649c, and No. 3, and were soid chiefly by sample. No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48649c, and No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48640c and No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48640c and No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48640c and No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48640c and No. 3 advanced to 38c, extra 3 to 48640c and

at 38@76c on track. Total, 16,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—2,500 bris, at \$8,29@8,22% for September, and \$7,92% for January. Lard—2,000 tcs, at \$5.75 for October. Short ribs—100,000 lbs, at \$4,47% for October. Short ribs—100,000 at 86% for October. 80 %@83% for October, 86% (See for November, and 86% for the year. Corn—345,000 bu at 33% for September. 33% for September. 33% for the year. Corn—345,000 bu at 33% for September. 33% for October, and 34c for October, 35% for October. APTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 100,000 bn at 86%@86%c for September, 86%@86%c for October, 86%@86%c for September, 86%@86%c for October, 86%@87 for November, and 85%c for the October. Corn was firmer; sales 270,000 on at 93%c for September, 33%c for November, and 32c for the year. October. 33%c for November, and 32c for the year. October. 33%c for November, and 32c for the year. October at 76c. Mess poft was stronger 4,750 or January. Ard—1,000 tos at \$5.77% for October, \$7.76 for the year, and \$7.97% for January. Lard—1,000 tos at \$5.77% for October, 37%@5.47% for January. Short ribs, 300,-000 lbs at \$4.52%, seller October. AFTERNOON CALL. LATEST.

Wheat was firmer on the walk, selling at 86% 86% for October and closing at 86% 86% c. Corn closed at 33% c bid for the month, and at 33% c splier October. Mess pork was firmer, sales being reported of 2,000 bris for October at \$3.40. Lard was quiet at \$5.77% 25.80 for October. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and easy. New corn is expected shortly from Kansas: Inferior to common Balli
Bagging—Trade remains quiet, with prices
raling about steady, as given below:
Stark 23 Burlaps, 4 bu 11 213
Brighton, A 23 Burlaps, 4 bu 11 214
Otter Creek 20 Gannies, single 13 214
Lowiston 21 Do. donole 23 225
American 2044 Wool sacks 35 240
CHEESE—Was firm. Trade was not active, but the cooler weather and the moderate receipts have induced more confidence among holders, and there was no disposition to press sales at the current rates. We quote:
Full cream.

6.25@ 6.50 1.60 10@ 10% 30@ 32 7.25 three in this throughout California salmon. 4-bris.
PRUITS AND NUTS—Actionact of trans. Naples walnuts 12 @ 184
Brasils 9 @ 10
Pecans. 9 @ 10
GREEN FRUITS—The receipts were heavy, especially of peaches, which were in better requeit than other fruits. Prices were lower for all Apples, \$\pi\$ box or basket. 250 & 300 60
Graces, \$\pi\$ box or basket. 356 7
Pears, per box or basket. 356 7
Plums, \$\pi\$ box . 4003 75
Ungges, \$\pi\$ box . 5.500 8.50
Oranges, \$\pi\$ box . 5.500 8.50
Oranges, \$\pi\$ box . 5.500 8.50
GROCERIES—The grocery market had no spices ruling firm all around. We repeat our quotations of Thursday:

Carolina BICE.

Carolina RICE.

Paient cut loaf SUGARS.
Crushed Granulated or powdered A standard A No. 2 Choice corn or sugar...
Prime corn or sugar...
Fair corn or sugar...
Black strap...
Choice New Orleans mo

Lard, No. 1...
Lard, No. 1...
Lard, No. 2...
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.

Bank oil.

Straits.

Miner' oil.

Maphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity.

Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees.

It Gasoline, 87 degrees.

POTATOES.—Were quiet at 35@40c per bu. The farmers are furnishing the city with early rose at about 50c per sack.

POULTEY.—Chickens were plenty and in fair requests at \$2.50@3.00 for large springs and old chickens. Turkeys were about \$8@0perl h. Prairies grows were scarcefand firm at \$3.50@4.00.

SEEDS.—Timothy was active and firmer, selling at \$1.60@1.70, and prime closed at \$1.68@1.70.

The receipts were again liberal, but they continue to be smaller than a year ago, and many think the for new, and city was steady at \$1.20% for 5 per cent of the smaller than a year ago, and many think the for new, and city was steady at \$1.20% for 5 per cent seed, and \$1.2601.26% for pure.

SALT.—Was active and firm:

Fine sait, \$bri.

Ordinary coarse sait, \$bri.

Ordinary coarse sait, \$bri.

Ordinary coarse sait, \$bri.

Sign.

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Hoge. 7,342 435
11,470 819
11,971 624
13,099 1,052
12,800 200 56, 682 63, 211 5,008 3,683 4,655 5,473 168 7,863 18,797

3.00, according to quality. Considerable stuff—
mostly common—was left over.

No. Av. Price.

32. 1.487 \$5.25
30. 1.598 5.1234
45 1.480 5.10
46 939 2.70
45 1.411 4.55
66. 337 4.50
72 1.707 4.234
14 1.455
15 1.235 4.10
18 1.130 3.90
47 Mont'al, 200 2.65
18 1.141 4.00
18 1.130 3.90
43 Texas. 872 2.55
18 1.141 4.00
18 1.130 3.90
43 Texas. 872 2.55
20 Color'ol, 107 3.65
47 Texas. 881 2.55
48 1.160 3.60
135 Neb'ssa, 220 3.60
41 Texas. 881 2.55
42 Color'ol, 172 3.50
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
21 Texas. 844 2.55
22 Color'ol, 191 3.50
24 Texas. 844 2.55
25 Color'ol, 191 3.50
25 Texas. 844 2.55
26 Color'ol, 191 3.50
27 Texas. 844 2.55
28 Color'ol, 191 3.50
29 Color'ol, 191 3.50
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
21 Texas. 844 2.55
22 Color'ol, 191 3.50
24 Texas. 844 2.55
25 Color'ol, 191 3.50
25 Texas. 844 2.55
26 Color'ol, 191 3.50
27 Texas. 844 2.55
28 Color'ol, 191 3.50
29 Texas. 844 2.55
29 Texas. 844 2.55
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
21 Texas. 842 2.50
22 Color'ol, 191 3.50
23 Texas. 844 2.50
24 Texas. 844 2.50
25 Color'ol, 191 3.50
25 Color'ol, 191 3.50
26 Color'ol, 191 3.50
27 Texas. 844 2.50
28 Color'ol, 191 3.50
29 Texas. 844 2.50
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
20 Texas. 844 2.50
20 Color'ol, 191 3.50
21 Texas. 845
22 Cows. 828 2.40
24 Color'ol, 191 3.50
25 Cows. 780 2.174
25 Color'ol, 191 2.50
26 Color'ol, 191 2.50
27 Texas. 845
28 Color'ol, 191 2.50
28

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

BUPPALO.

Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day.

1,377; through consignments, 350 cars. Mirrest and unfavorable Eastern reports. No good law offering. and unfavorable Eastern reports. No good loss offering.

Sheer and Lands—Receipts to-day, 1,000; through consignments, 22 cars; demand and offerings in the consignments, 22 cars; demand and offerings in the consignments, 24 canada lambs, 34.25-34.35; bed grades disposed of.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 3,910; through consignments, 85 cars; demand fair; prices stronger for dull; sales Yorkers, good choice, 33.603.37; common, \$3,35:33.40; heavy, fair to good, \$3.10; few selected Philadelphias, \$3.703.37; best grades disposed of.

ALBANI.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, Sec. 224; Instructed of an inferior average quality, with increased demand: market ruled frequotably 4c off in price; common and medium with sales of 400 in excess of last week.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 118 cars; lest demand confined to small lots. Lamos in fair demand at gradually declining prices; closing at a decline of %% 4c on opening price; range 3/405/41

. 1846 . 313 . 301 . 244 . 225 . 261 . 272 . 140 . 255 . 235 . 235 . 235 . 308 . 246 . 260 . 261 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 254 . 255 . 235 . 235 . 246 . 254 . 255 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260 . 260

KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITT. Mo.. Sept. 5.—CATLE.—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 1,270; ship ments. 1,322; slow; native stockers and feeders. \$2,250,3.25; native cows, \$1.5062,75; Colorados, \$2,3063,00; grass Texas, \$2,0062,75; Colorados, Hogs-Receipts, 250; shipments, 240; dull; light shipping, \$3.1563,20; mixed packing, \$3.00.3.15. CINCINNATL

CINCINNATI. Sept. 5. — Hoos—Steady for rood, common dull; \$2.60@3.30; light, \$3.40@3.60; packing, \$3.50@3.70; outchers. \$3.70@3.80; few extra, \$3.90; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 645. LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet, only two or three loads being at the docks. These were disposed of early. Prices remain as heretofore: Shingles ... 1.80 © 2.10

The yard market was active and firm. All kinds of common and building lumber were reported to be moving freely to the interior. Shingles and lath also were strong, the stock being rather low:
Third clear, 1@2 inch. rongn. ... 30.00

Common dees dessed siding 13.00214.50

Fioring, first common, dressed 18.0027.00

Box boards, 14 in. and nowards. 28.00232.00

Box boards, 14 in. and nowards. 28.00232.00

Box boards, 10212 in... rouga. 28.00230.00

B stock boards, 10212 in. rouga. 28.00230.00

B stock boards, 10212 in. 17.00219.00

Fencing, No. 1 17.00219.00

Fencing, No. 2 10.00211.00

Common coards 8.002 9.00

Dimension stuff 9.50212.00

Dimension stuff 9.50212.00

Dimension stuff 10.00213.8

Dimension stuff 10.00213.8

E pickets, rough and select 10.00213.8

Dimension stuff 1.553 1.7

Shingles

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d.

Liverroot, Sept. 5—Evening.—Corrors—Firm; 6 13-13@6 15-16d; sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales. Sales of the week. 50,000 bales; exporters took 4,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 1,000 bales; actual export, 6,000; total receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; total stock, 379,000 bales; American, 237,000 bal

bales; amount afloat, 131,000 bales; American, 26,000 bales. 26,000 baies.

Brandstupps—Quiet but steady, except corn, which is firmer; Western mixed, old, 4s 10d.
Provisions—American lard, 31s 3d; long clear bacon, 25s 6d.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s.
CHEESE—American, 31s.
RECEITS—Wheat past three days, 323,000 bz.
YARNS AND FABRIOS—At Manchester, firm.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—PETROLEUN—Refined, 686

ARCHIPTS—Wheat past three days, 323,000 ba. Yarns and Fabrics—At Manchester, firm.

6346.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—£29 21a.
ANYWER, Sept. 5.—PETROLEUM—171.
The following were received by the Chicago Livernooi, Sept. 5.—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 2s 5d 2d; spring, 3s 5d 2d; white, 3s 6d 2d; 6d; club, 2s 5o 2d 10; white, 3s 6d 2d; 6d; club, 2s 5o 2d 10; white, 3s 6d 2d; 6d; club, 2s 5o 2d 10; white, 3s 6d 2d; 6d; club, 2s 5o 2d 10; or days and a second of the control of the cont

NEW YORK.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Sept. 5.—Grain—Winter wheat values hardened again elightly on restricted offerings of favorite grades of No. 2 red, No. 2 amber, and No. 1 white; inquiry fair for shipment; moderately active in speculative line; spring wheat stranger and offered with less freedom but without notable activity; Western and cable advices of rather more favorable tenor; 51,000 bu No. 1 white at \$1,11@1,11½; 117,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1,10@1,10½; 2,100 bu No. 2 Milwanize spring, old crop, \$1.02. Corn in much better request, especially for early delivery; quoted a abade higher, leaving off strong; mixed Western 45%@46%c. Bye winted, and quoted somewhat firmer; 16,000 bu No. 2 Western at 65c. Onts advanced about 2c per bu, leaving off in favor of holders; on lighter offering No. 2 Chicago, old crop, 32@33%c; do new crop, 31%@33c.

Provisions—Hog products less active, creening inguter request for prompt delivery; \$8.90@9.00 for new; cut meats in slack demand at former fgures. Bason attracted little attention, yet held firmly; Long clear at \$5.05. Western lard in moderate request for early delivery at firm pilosis.

rice for forward delivered and closing barely strong barel

prices; centrifugal at 7% \$3.5006.81; reduced activeler, including cut loaf at 8% Warsar 250 bris at \$1 WHENT-300 Dris at \$1 less firmness.
Faurours—Business mode the far ther change as to rate learn trade requirements m steam for grain sought after ports. For Liverpool by ster 8, 000 bu at 7d per 60 lbs; 16 lbs.

NEW YORK. Sept. 5.-Cor ©12 5-16e; futures steady; October, 10.97e; November, 10.40e; January, 10.47c; Feb 10.67e; April, 10.77e. Froon-Moderate trade; rigner State and Western, 33.6 choice extra, 34.20@4.50; go enore state and Western, \$3.6 ehoise extra, \$4.20 & 50; go ehoise externing enormal externing externing enormal enormal externing enormal eno

and unchanged.
6.17%.
BUTTER-Firm: Western, 6.
CHEESE-Firm: Western, 8.
WHISKY-More active; 61. PHILADEL PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. Mrm; Minnesota extra fam choice and fancy, \$5.50; Ohi

winter wheat patents, \$5.7 patent process, \$0.50006.75. St. 37%.

Grain-Wheat quiet but
\$1.05; No. 2 red, in eleval
No. 1 do. \$1.10%. Corn
low mixed, on track, 46% 464
48c. Oats dull; white Wester 48c. Oats dull: white Wester 30% (33c.)
Provisions—Dull and unch ern, 36.00@6, 12%.
BUTTER—Steady and unch Eggs—Steadier; Western, Charses—Strong; creamery PTEOLEUN—Firm; refine Whisky—In good demand; Receipts—Fion; 2,000 br. corp, 13,000 bu; oats, 23,000 SMITERENTS—Fion; 2,000 bid. 31.10% asked to bid. 31.10% asked to bid. 31.10% asked; Decembe asked. Corn dull: sail min bid. 47%c asked; October, 47.45%c bid. 48%c asked.

BALTIMOR Sept. 5.—Plo active; Western super. 32. \$3.75@4.75; do family, \$5. Gnain—Wheat—Western n winter red, spot and Septem October, \$1.09%@1.09%; Gorn—Western steady; Westernber, 47%@47%c; to November, 47%@47%c; atea higher and more active: W. higher and more active; We do mixed, 32033c; Pennsy quiet at 61043c. quiet at 61@336.

fire Firm; prime to cho
fire Firm; prime to cho
fire Firm; prime to cho
fire Oper ton.

Provisions Firm; fair
39.73. Bulk meats Loose
rib sides, 5c; packed, 44
ders, 4½c; clear rib sides,
Lard-fiedned, tierces, 7c.
Burtin-Steady; prime; ded. 12@14c.

EGGS-Easier at 15@16c.
Petholeum-Firm; crude
Coppes-Firm; Rio care
@154c.

Whisky Quiet at \$1.07
Firsionts Voleta fill, 4.00
fon, 3-16d; flour, 2s 6d; g
NCRIPTS-Flour, 4.00
s; corn, 96, 400 fu; cots,
Shiffmants—Wheat, 98, 86
Sales—Wheat, 181, 785 f NEW OF

New Onteans, Sept. St. 2504 4. 2504 . 75; high grades, GRAIN—Corn in good d HAY Scarce and frm: mary; \$18,00@20.00 Provisions—Pork quiet; vierce, \$3.50@3.62%; ke mests scarce and firm; as 5.75; backed, \$3.87%. It \$4.87%; clear ribs, \$5.50 cured hams quil; canvas size. WHISKY—Dull; Western GROCERIES—Coffee dull, ordinary to prime, 11% fair; market firm; commo 606 tc. fair to fully fair. 7% 67% c; yellow clarate dull and nominal. Rice 67%

Tolkno, O., Sept. 5.No. 1 white Michigan, 93c
ber Michigan, apot. Sept
winter, apot. 97%; sept
98c asked, 97%c bid; Nov
ton & Michigan red, 97%;
ed Wabash, 50c; Weste
October, 98%c; Weste

Recay at \$3,75@3 dominally \$5.75. Receipts—Flou orn, 7,900 bu; o ariey, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Flou

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.
FLOUR-Dull, week 0, 85, 25, 85.

day, 3, 910; through consignand fair; prices stronger for rades and extremely heavy good to choice, \$3.60@3, 75; 0; heavy, fair to good, \$3.10 Philadelphias, \$3.70@3.75;

Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipta Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipta 724; of an inferior average ed demand; market ruled ir-all grades, while good are stice; common and medium see ½c, owing to poor quality; xcess of last week. See Receipts, 118 cars; last changed in value, with limited mall lots. Lamos in fair de-declining prices; closing at a opening price; range 3½ 65 % c

ST. LOUIS.

spirel to The Tribuna.

Sept. 5.—CATTLE—The Price cattle receipts at 1, 270; ship native stockers and feeders, cows, \$1.5002.75; Colorados, Fexas, \$2.0002.75; Colorados, \$2.20; shipments, 249; dull; 503.20; mixed packing, \$3.00 NCINNATI.

UMBER. t was quiet, only two or three peks. These were disposed of n as heretofore:

ch. rouyn. \$0.00

sed stiding 18.00

dting 13.00214.50

non, dressed 18.00232.700

and upwards 28.00232.00

12 in. rouga 28.00230.00

12 in 17.00219.00

12 in 21.00227.00

12 in 17.00219.00

8.002 9.00

9.50212.00

9.50212.00

9.00210.50

20.01 10.00215.50

20.01 1.556 1.75

1.902 2.25

ELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

ispatch to The Tribune.
. 5-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. De 6d. Winter. No. 1, 9s'2d; No. 2, 9s; 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 1, No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8d. k, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d. L 5-Evening.-Corron-Firm; ; sales, 8,000; speculation and s; American, 6,500 bales. Sales

t; American, 6, 500 bales; Saies, 600 bales; American, 38, 900 book 2, 000 bales; exporters took from ship's side direct to spinactual export, 6,000; total reles; American, 10,000 bales; 600 bales; American, 237,000 bales; American, 237,000 bales; American,

uiet but steady, except corn, estern mixed, old, 4s 10d. erican lard, 31s 3d; long clear INTINE-22a.
In, 31s.
I past three days, 323,000 bu.
ICS-At Manchester, firm.
--PETROLEUM-Refined, 6%@

ENTINE—£29 21s. 5. —PETROLEUM—17f. Were received by the Chicago

5-1:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d wheat, sa@9s 2d; spring, 8s@ 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5a@10s.
Fork, 48s. Lard, 31s 3d. ast three days, 323,000 cen.
American:
5-1:30 p. m.—Weather dull.
ad steady, except corn. which
n-4s 10d; old, 4s 8d@4s 9d.

p. t. 5-1 p. m.—Flourb. Wheat—in fair demand
br. 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d;
corn—Good market, prices tend6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat
he week, 681,000 centals, 534,cichn. Pork—Western P. M.,
6d higher, at 31s 3d. Bscon
no buy; long clear 6d lower, at
3d lower at 23s 3d.
5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm,
6d. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet,
coss off coast—Wheat steady;
so on passage—Wheat and cora
coast for orders—Wheat small,
inglish and French quiet.

EW YORK.

5.—Grain—Winter wheat val-slightly on restricted offerings if No. 2 red, No. 2 amber, and y fair for shipment: moderate-tive line; spring wheat stronger s freedom but without notable and cable advices of orable tenor; 51,000 bu 11@1.11½; 117,000 bu No. 2 11@1.113/; 117,000 bn No. 2; 2,100 bu No. 2 Milwankee, 02. Corn in much better refor early delivery; quoted a ag off strong; mixed Western. Vanted, and quoted somewhat 0. 2 Western at 65c. Oats adoer bu, leaving off in favor of offering No. 2 Chicago, old new crop, 311/6/32c.

products less active, epening sing barely steady. Mess in prompt delivery; \$8,90@9,00 n slack demand at former figured little attention, yet held at \$5.05. Western lard in rearly delivery at firm prices;

pice for forward delivery less active; opening arm and closing barely steady; September, \$6.15; october, \$6.20@6.23%; November, \$5.95@5.97%; December, \$5.82%@5.85. Firm; sales of 175,000 he at 51/2

GROCKRES-Sugars-Raw quite active at full prices; centrifugal at 7% 67 7-1dc; Muscovado, 51 5006.51; refined actively sought, quoted higher, including out loaf at 8%c. crushed at 8%c. WHISEY-250 bris at \$1.05%, showing rather

hem trade requirements most urgent. Room by steam for grain sought after, chiefly for British ports. For Liverpool by steam, 24,000 bu grain, — 5,000 bu at 7d per 60 lbs; 16,000 bu at 64d per New York. Sept. 5.—Corrow-Firm at 12 3-16

New 104k. Sept. 5.—COTTON—Firm at 12 3-16 612 5-16c; futures steady; September, 12, 23c; October, 10, 97c; November, 10, 50c; December, 10, 40c; January, 10, 47c; February, 10, 51c; March, 10, 67c; April. 10, 77c.

6.174.
BUTTER-Firm: Western, 6@20c.
CHEESE-Firm: Western, 34.05%c.
WHISKY-More active: \$1.05%.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm: Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.00; choice and fancy, \$5.50; Ohio family, good, \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.75@3.00; Minnesota patent process, \$0.50@6.75. Rye flour steady at GRAIN-Wheat quiet but firm; rejected, 90c@ \$1.05; No. 2 red, in elevator, car lots, \$1.10%; No. 1 do. \$1.10%. Corn in good demand; how mixed, on track, 48%@47c; high mixed, 47%@ 48c. Osts dall; white Western, 31%@32c; stained,

PROTESIANS—Dull and unchanged. Lard—WestFranciscos. 124;
Bottem—Steady and unchanged.
Boss—Steadier; Western, 15:616c.
General Steadier; Western, 15:616c.
General Steadier; Western, 15:616c.
General Steadier; Western, 15:6056c.
Friedleum—Firm; refined, 64c; crude, 54c.
Whisky—in good demand; Western, \$1.07%.
Receives—Fiour, 2, 000 bris; wheat, 54, 000 ou;
corn, 13, 000 bu; cars, 23, 000 ou; rye, 475 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat culi; No. 2 red, September, 31.10½ bid, \$1.10½ asked; October, 51.09% bid, \$1.10½ asked; November, \$1.09%
bid, \$1.10½ asked; Jecember, \$1.10 bid, \$1.10½
asked. Corn dull; sail mixed, September, 47½c
bid, 47%c asked; October, 47%c asked; December,
45%c bid, 48%c asked.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 5. —FLOUR-Steady and fairly active; Western super. \$2.85@3.50; do extra, \$3.75@4.75; do family, \$5.00@5.75.

GHAIN-Wheat-Western firmer; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and September, \$1.09%@1.09%; October, \$1.09%@1.09%; December, \$1.09%; December, \$1.09%.

Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, spot and beptember, 47%@47%c; October, 47%@47%c; November, 47%@47%c; steamer, no offering. Oats higher and more active; Western white, 33@34c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 33@34c. Rye quiet at 61@63c.

Air—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$13,00 @14.00 per ton. BAY-Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$13,00
614.00 per ton.
PROVISIONS-Firm; fairly active. Mess pork,
\$0.75. Bulk meats-Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear
rib sides, 5c; packed, 4½@5%c. Bacon-Shoulders, 4%c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 11½@12c.
Lard-Redned, tierces, 7c.
BUTTER-Steady; prime to choice Western, packed, 12@14c.

ed, 12@14c.
EGGS—Essier at 15@18c.
EGGS—Essier at 15@18c.
PERSOLEUN—Firm: crude, nominal; refined, 6%c.
COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, new and old, 11%
Cloud.
Cloud.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.07@1.07%.
FREIGHTS—To Livernool per steam, lower. Cotton, 3-16a; flour, 2s 6d; grad, 6% 7d.
ECEITES—Flour, 4,910 pris; wheat, 156,900
bi; corn, 96, 400 ta; oats, 8,800 bu.
SHIPLENTS—Wheat, 98,800 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 181,785 bu; corn, 169,100 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Obleans, Sept. o. -FLOUR-Quiet and \$4.25@4.75; high grades, \$5.00@5.37%. Grain—Corn in good demand at 50@53c. Oats

Cons-Maat-Duli at \$2, 25. HAY-Scarce and firm; held at \$15.00@16.00 for ordinary; \$18.00@20.00 for prime; \$22.00@24.00

Provisions-Pork quiet; \$9.25. Lard steady; tierce, \$3.50@5.62½; keg. \$7.25@7.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose. \$3.62½ 5.75; backed, \$3.87½. Bacod steady; shoulders, \$4.37½; clear ribs. \$5.50; clear, \$5.75. Sugar-cured hams cull; canvased, \$3.00@10.50. as in size.

WHESEY—Dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.10.
GROCKERS—Coffee dull, but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11%@15c. Sugar—Demand fair; market firm; common to good common. 6% god; fair to fully fair, 7%7%c; prime to choice, 7%67%c; yellow clarided, 7%@3c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice in good demand at 5% 67%c.

OTHE.

BHAN-Pirm at 60c.

BHAN-Pirm at 60c.

RONSTARY—Sight, 1/4 premium; sterling, 4831/4. TOLEDO.

Tolano, O., Sept. 5.—GRAIN-Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, 93c; No. 2 do, 97%c; amber Michigan, spot. September, 974c; No. 2 red Winter, spot. 975c; September, 974c; October, sked, 97 %c bid; November, 98c; No. 2 Day ton & Michigan red, 97%c; No. 3 do, 97c; rejected Wabash, 89c; Western amber, spot, 98%c; cu waash, 89c; Western amber, spot, 98%c; October, 98%c; No. 2 amber Hilinois, \$1.01%. Com quiet; high mixed, 36%c; No. 2, spot, held at 36%c; 36%c bid; October, 23%c. Cass, 97%c; No. 2, spot, held at 36%c; 36%c bid; No. 2 red, cash, 97%c; Cosha—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, cash, 97%c; Cosham—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, cash, 97%c; November, 97%c; October, 97%c; November, 98%c; October, 97%c; November, 98%c; October, 97%c; November, 98%c; Corn firm; No. 2, 36%c; Ranas, 36%c. Osts firm; No. 2, 23%c. Ranas, 36%c. Ranas,

ST. LOUIS. Sn. Louis, Sept. 5. -FLour-Weak and un-Ghain-Wheat lower: No. 2 red, 93%c

cah; 93% 693% c September; 94% 693% c October; 15304% c November; 98% the year; No. 3 do, 3% 87c. Corn firmer at 31% c cash; 31% c bid Sciember; 31% 631% c October; 30% c November; 31% 631% c October; 30% c November; 22% c the year. Oats firm at 22% c cash; 25% 622% c bid October; 23c November; 22% the year. Mye steady at 47c.

WHERY—Lower at \$1.05.

Phovisions—Pork higher at \$8, 60. Dry salt meats nominally \$3.30.64.70, \$4.8564.90. Bacon theady at \$3.7563. 87%, \$5.1065.20, \$5.50. Lard nominally \$5.75.

RECEITES—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 141,000 bu; norm, 7,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; norm, 7,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bris; wheat, 27,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bris; wheat, 27,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu;

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Corron—Quiet but firm Floor-Dull, weak, and lower; family, \$4.400

Grain-Wheat in fair demand at DO@94c; receints, 13,000 bu; snipments, 14,000 bu. Corn heavy at 37@37/c. Oats in fair demand at 24@28c. Hye steady, with fair demand; 54@54/c. Barley ansue; choice fall, 93d. Paoristons-Pork quiet but firm; 88.50. Lard in good demand; strong; current make, \$5.65. Balk meats stronger; \$3.16@3.25; \$4.75@5.00. Bacon-Demand fair and market firm; \$3.87%@4.00, \$3.25, \$5.50@5.60. Wunger-Good demand, at full prices; \$1.04. Butter-Quiet and unchanged. Burren Quiet and unchanged Livery Oil Steady at 64c.

MILWAUKEE. Gaars—Wheat firm; opened we higher; closed from: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 97°; No. 1 Milwautee, 19c; No. 2 do, 88%c; September, 88%c; October, 88%c; Now 3 Milwaudel, 10 Milwautee, 10 Milw

kee, 83%c; No. 4, 78%c; rejected, 86c. Corn higher and active; No. 2, 38c. Oats firm; No. 2, 28%c. Bye firm and higher; No. 1, 40%c. flarley dull; No. 2 spring, 86c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet put firm. Ness pork quiet at 88, 12 cash. Prime steam land, 55, 75.
FREGETTS—Flour, 3, 060 bris; wheat, 62, 000 bu. Sailpments—Flour, 5, 000 bris; wheat, 83, 000 bu.

LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE. Sept. 5.—COTTON—Nominal.

PLOUE—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; red and amber, 95c;

Corn—Market dull and easier; white, 43c; mixed,

38c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 25½c; mixed,

38c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 29%c; mixed, 24%c. Rye dull; 53c. 00315.00.

HAY-Dull; \$12.00315.00.

PROVERONS-POYR nominal at \$0.0039.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.78; do sec, \$8.25.

Bulk meats steady; \$3.37%, \$4.87%35.25. Bacon steady; \$3.87%, \$5.2035.50. Sugar-cured hams, \$0.25310.00.

WHISKY-Dull and heavy at \$1.04.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 5.—RECRIFTS—Flour, 4,110
bris; wheat, 185,017 bu; corn, 607,244 bu.

BRIFMENTS—Railroad—Wheat, 78,333 bu; corn,
27,480 ba. Canal—Wheat, 123,890 bu; corn, 27, 480 on. Canal 221, 977 bu.

221, 977 bu.

Grain-Wheat neglected. Corn dall; no sales;
No. 2 mired Western offered at 40c. Dats dull;
sales of 1 car Western on track at 28c. Rye nominal.

Famours-Canal firm at 7%c for wheat; 6%c for corn. Railroad-Wheat, 9c; corn, 8%c. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—Flour-Steady and unchanged.

Grain-Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 51@52c. Oats in fair demand; Nos. 1 and 2 white, 35@42c; white, 35c; No. 3 do and 2 mixed, 324@34c. Rye nominally unchanged.

Recurres—clour, 8,500 aris; corn, 9,000 bu; wheat, 36, 300 bu.

Shiphents—Flour, 100 bris.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna

Kansas Citt, Mo., Sept. 5.—Grain—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts 2,396 bu; shipments, 23,163 bu; frm; No. 2, cash, 86%c; No. 3, cash, 83%c; September, 83%c. Corn—Receipts, 3,044 bu; shipments, none; No. 2 cash, 27%c; September, 27%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5. -FLOUR-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat strong; No. 1 white, 99c; September, do asked; October, '99½c; milling, '93c bid; amber, nominal at 98c.
RECEITES-Wheat, 53, 600 ba.
SEIPMENTS-66, 000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
Sept. 5.—Grain—Wheat strong;
No. 2 red, 921/493c. Corn steady at 321/493c.
Oats steady at 22/4024c.
Provisions—Bulk shoulders, \$3.25; clear ribs,
\$4.75; lard, \$5.75; hams, 7/48c.

Oswseo, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.10. Corn nominally

PEORIA. PRORIA, Sept. 5.—Highwines—Quiet and un-changed at \$1.03%.

COTTON.

New York, Sept 5.—Corron—The statemen for the week is as follows: Net receipts at all the United States ports during the week, 15,000 bales; same time last year, 29,000; total receipts to date, 14,000; same time last year, 19,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 13,000; same time last year, 29,000; total exports to date, 13,000; same time last year, 57,000; stock at all united States ports, 55,000; same time last year, 57,000; stock at all interior towns, 3,500; same time last year, 6,500; stock at Liverpool, 379,000; same time last year, 519,000; stock of American affect for Great Britain, 20,000; same time last year, 519,000; stock of American affect for Great Britain, 20,000; same time last year, 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Corron—Firmer; middling, 114;c; low middling, 104;c; good ordinary, 105;c; net receipts, 493 bales; asles, 4,300 bales; gross, 2,300 bales; exports, Great Brittin, 949 bales; coastwise, 135 bales; tales, 2,005 bales.

Galvestor, Sept. 5.—Corron—Steady; middling, 114;c; low middling, 104;c; good ordinary, 105;c; net receipts, 1,975 bales; exports, coastwise, 228 bales; sales, 915 bales; stock, 7,631 bales; weekly net receipts, 6,595 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,309 bales; sales, 2,995 bales. COTTON.

PETROLEUM. On Cirr, Pa., Sept. 5. -Perrolsus-Market on Cirr, Fa., Sept. 5.—Parableya—Market very dull; opened and closed at 66%c, the only price of the day; shipments, 46,000, averaging 48,000; transactions, 56,000.

Physical Sept. 5.—Parableva—Quiet; crade, 7000. Philadelphia delivery.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—PETROLEUE-Un-

DRY GOODS. New York, Sept. 5.—Business moderate with commission-houses, and jobbing trade active. Cetton goods in fair demand and steady. Prints in irregular demand, but best makes are firmly held by agents. Ginghams and dress goods fairly act-ive. Men's wear of woolens in limited demand, but steady. Foreign goods more active.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Wool buoyant, firm;
Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and acove, 37@40c; extra, 37@38c; medium, 39@41c; coarse, 33 (336¢; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 33(336¢; medium, 39(40¢; coarse, 33@36c; combing washed, 36@45c; un-washed, 28@31c; Canada combing, 37@30c; fine unwashed, 23@34c; chap washed, and majuum un-washed, 25@31c; the washed, 40@41c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5. - SPIRITS OF TUB-PENTINE-Firm at 23%c.

Saving the Twoth by Smoking.

At a recent meeting of the Odontological Society of Great Britain, Mr. Hepburn read a paper on this subject; and the result of his investigations on the subject is contrary to what is, we believe, the popular notion. He considers that the direct action of nicotine upon the teeth is decidedly beneficial. The alkalinity of the smoke must necessarily neutralize any and secretion which may be present in the oral cavity, and the antiseptic property of the nicotine tends to arrest outrelactive changes in carious cavities. In addition, he is inclined to believe that the dark deposit on the teeth of some habitual smokers is largely composed of the carbon with which tobacco-smoke is impregnated. It is this carbon when is deposited on the back part of the throat and lining membrane of the broughtait tubes, and with whatever disastrous effect it may act in these situations, he thinks we are justified, from what we know of its action upon the teeth must be beneficial. Moreover, this deposit takes place exactly in those positions where caries are most likely to arise and on those surfaces of the teeth which escape the ordinary cleansing action of the brush. It is found interstitially in all minute depressions, and filling the fissures on the coronal surfaces. It may be removed with scaling instruments from the surface of the enamel, but where it is deposited on deptine this structure becomes impregnated and stained. Indeed, it is only when the enamel is faulty, and there is access to the dentine, that any true discoloration of the broth takes place; out it is remark-Saving the Teeth by Smeking. where it is deposited and stained. Indeed, it is only when the enamel is faulty, and there is access to the dentine, that any true discoloration of the tooth takes place; but it is remarkable, he says, how the stain will penetrate even through minute cracks, provided the necessary attention to cleanfiness be not exercised. The staining power of tobacco off may be seen when a deposit has taken place on the porous surface of tartar collected on the posterior surface of the inferior incisors. In this situation a shiny chony appearance is occasionally produced. That tobacco is capable of allaying, to some extent, the pain of toothache, is, he thinks, true; its effect being due, not only to its marcotizing power, but also to its direct action upon the exposed nerve; and he is inclined to attribute the fact of the comparatively rare occurrence of the toothache amougst sailors, in great measure, to their habit of chewing. He has been struck, in the case of one or two confirmed smokers who have come under his notice, by the apparent tendency which exists toward the gradual production of complete necrosis of carious teeth, and the various stages of death of the puip, and death of the periosteum taking place without pain or discomfort to the patient. This condition may, of course, be brought about by a variety of influences; but in these special cases he is inclined to think that the presence of nicotine in the mouth has acted powerfully. The experience of other speakers, in the subsequent discussion, appeared to corroborate that of Mr. Hepburn, except that Mr. Oakley Coles throught that smoking to the action of injury to digestion tended to cause recession of the gums and otherwise to injure the nurrition of the teeth.

The Viceroyatty of India.

The Viceroyaity of India.

Trath hears that Lord Lytton's elevation in the Peerage and return to England will take place next year, so that Lord Beaconafield will for the third time have the disposal of the Viceroyalty

The Schooner Alice Rust Abandoned as

Big Shortages and Where They Were Made. The Water-Gauge at the Lime-

Kilns. Nautical Matters from Various Ports

THE WRECK OF THE BUST.

THE WRECK OF THE RUST.

Capt. Driscoil, of the tury McClellan, arrived from Michigan City with two atone scows in tow last evening, and reported that the schr Alice Rust, owned by Capt. David Dail, of this city, had gone to pieces, and had been abandored as a total wreck. Capt. Driver and his men began the work of stripping the vessel yesterday, and to-day the deck will be torn away, so that the lumber in the hold can be taken out. The carge was for Wilson & Co., of Michigan City, and consisted of 295, 000 feet of pine lumber. Part of the deck load was swept away by the heavy seas when the Rust went on, and the boards were broken up and destroyed. There is no insurance on the carge. The vessel is insured in the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee for \$2,500, and for a similar amount in another company. An agent of the former was at Michigan City resterday, and gave the vessel up as a total loss.

Capt. Driscoil stated that the sea of Wednesday last was terrife, and old lake navigators at Michigan City informed him that it was the heaviest they had wilmossed in twenty years. The McClellan was bound for that port with three scows, loaded with stone for the harbor works, and she had difficulty in making the entrance, though the storm had not reached its full fury at that time. Wednesday forenoon the sea ran fearfully high, the waves dashing against the new superstructure, and rising fully thirty feet above and over it. The Rust hove in sight before noon, and Capt. Driscoil ayay that Capt. Driver handled his versel well, but the storm was too great, and she struck the west end of the pier stem on, carrying a hole in her bow. As she pitched alongside the pier Capt. Driver and his men saw their opportunity for escape and improved it, though they were in danger of being swept off by the tremendous waves that rolled over the structure. The ill-fated schooner was pounded with terrible force against the pier, and ner bow on both sides crushed in. Then the seas swept her on to the beach, and her seen was smaned in

her deck-load was swept off, and the boards broken up in small pieces.

The tugs Waters and Harrison were kept busy transferring vessels in the harbor that had parted their lines and were thumping against the docks, and the situation of the Rust was such that none of the tugs could render her assistance that would prevent her from going on the strand.

Fortunately there were no other vessels outside at the time the storm was the most violent, for if there had been it was very doubtful if they could have lived through it.

The harbor work at Michigan City is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and Capt. Driscoll stated that the new superstructure was not injured by the late storm, which showed how atrongly it was built.

INVESTIGATING SHORTAGES. The frequent reports of shortages that are traced sack to Chicago elevators is causing a great deal of The frequent reports of shortages that are traced back to Chicago elevators is causing a great deal of stir and inquiry among vesses men greaneally, and the sufferers in particular. The agent of a prominent propelled line said the other day that his principals did not propose to lose money in that way, and would fight it out in instances where large shortages have occurred. He said that the elevator men gave him no satisfaction whatever; when he informed them of what had happened as their houses, they simply smiled and said it could not have occurred with them. The recent large shortage of 749 but of wheat on the cargo of the prop Dean Richmond, of the Union Company, has been reported in Trie Thisung. The cargo was loaded at the Rock Island, Northwestern and Illinois Central Rievators, and consisted of two grades of wheat, on one of which there were 738 but short and on the other 17. These shortages have been traced to the Rock Island and Illinois central houses. The grain was weighed out at the Tifft Elevator at Buffalo, and reweighed into the cars, and found short in both instances. That was Ang. 19 last, July 12 the prop Blanchard, of the same line, fell short 335 but of wheat on a cargo of 16,021 bushels loaded at one of the Illinois Central shorts. That cargo was also weighed into the cars and found short. Manager Builard, of the Union Company, is not the sort of person that will give up without a struggle, and it is very likely that a judicial or other searching investigation will be made before the Company settles the shortages. There is something radically rotten somewhere in some of the Chicago elevators, and the vessel interest has become aroused to that extent that it will endeavor to find out where the trouble lies.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 5.—A scarcity of iron ore is causing unusual delay to vessels at Escanaba. The schrs (Marengo and Angus Smith arrived there on Sunday to load, but up to yesterday had been unable to secure any ore. The Angus Smith may get loaded to-day, but the Marengo will suffer detention throughout the entire week. Vessel men are beginning to make loud complaint concerning

the matter.

Capt. Theodore Consaul has arranged to sell the scow Dan Hayes to A. H. Petrie, of Muskegon, for \$1,400. The craft is to be delivered to the purchaser at Racine next week. The Hayes was purchased at a Lake Brie port last spring by Capt. Consaul. for \$1,100. This may be accepted as evidence of an advance in the value of vessel property, a fact that will prove exceedingly gratifying to owners.

evidence of an advance in the value of vessel property, a fact that will prove exceedingly gratifying to owners.

The disaster to the prop Avon at the Lime-Kilns Crossing is freely commented upon here. The general expression among ressel men is anything but sympathetic. Said one to This Thisung correspondent this marning, "If the Captains of these monster lake draft herisis in loading them down to within the last inch of water known to exist upon shoais that eannot be avoided, and the managers of the lines to which they belong permit the Captains to do so, then they must be regarded as courting disaster and destruction, and disserve mosympathy from any one. A few more such accidents as the one reported to the Avon this morning will proonably be the means of effecting a healthy reform."

Capt. William Lund, of the schr John Schnette, just returned from salt water, is spending a day or two with his family in this city.

The schr Ardent sprung a bad leak on her-last trip, and has gone-into drydock at the Milwange Company's yard for repairs. The scow Coaster is in drydock at the same yard also, to repair a leak. The leak in the barge Gibraitar was found to be in her side. She had blown the oakum out of a seam. A defective plank was also discovered that might have caused the loss of the craft in heavy weather. Repairs were completed to-day. The tag F. C. Maxon went into commission to-day, repairs having peen completed upon her purn boiler.

The tag F. C. Maxing been completed upon her ourn boiler.

Grain freights continue inactive. The schr John B. Merrill was put in last evening at 44c, because the rate had been "shaded" for the Alice B. Norris.

Norris. No mr. Merrill.

The prop Oneida reports having met the Union Steamboat Company prop Dean Richmond at South Maniton Island in a damaged condition. The Richmond, bound down from Chicago with 39,000 bu wheat and 350 tons of flour and miscellaneous freight, was exposed to the full fary of Wednesday's storm. She sprung both arches, and the wrenching and twisting of her hull caused the seams to open so that it was difficult to keep her free of water. By dint of great exertion the unfortunate craft was kept affost, however, and managed to reach South Maniton harcor. The grain in her hold andoubtedly has suffered considerated damage from the water that accumulated there while outside. After temporary repairs the Richmond proceeded on her voyage.

The bark Naisd arrived this evening from Chicago with a cargo of lumber. The scar Lottic Wolf has been chartered for lum ser from Mesominee to Chicago at \$2.12% per thousand. Owing to a heavy sea nothing further has been accomplished toward releasing the soft Allegheny from Racine Point. It is raining to-night, with indications of another norther. The storm signal is hoisted.

HOW DEEP? The following valuable suggestion, apropos of the Avon disaster, is from one of the most practi-cal and experienced men on the lakes, and should

cal and experienced men on the lakes, and should be carried out:

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, Sopt. 5.—It is one of the mysteries of Detroit River savigation. at this late day, after so many boats and vessels of all kinds have struck the ledge botton and esunk at the frime-Kitos Grossing, that there exists above and below this dangerous spot no means of anowing passing vessels now much water there is in the channel. Vessels approach the Crossing in perfect ignorance of the stage of water at the time. Underwriters and vessels approach the Crossing in perfect ignorance of the stage of water at the time. Underwriters and vessels approach the Crossing in perfect ignorance of the stage of water at the time. Underwriters and vessels approach the Crossing in perfect ignorance of the stage of water at the time. Underwriters and vessels approach the Crossing in perfect ignorance of the stage of water for the Lime-Killin Crossing rises and falls several feet. Strong westerly winds cause the water of Lake Krie to fall at the outlet of Detroit River, from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River, from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River, from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River, from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit River from one to two feet, and unlet of Detroit Ri

BUFFALO. Wabash, J. H. Mead, M. E. Perew, Senator Blood (300 tons coal), Toledo; Sam Finit (900 tons coal), C. K. Nims, Argonaut, Schuylkill, S. H. Foster, R. B. Hayes, Chicago; M. Capron (76 tons soda), Cleveland; Surprise (300 tons molding sand), Detroit; Minnie Slawson (50 tons coal), Alpena; Nisgara (1,200 tons coal), Milwaukee; harge Morning Star. Marquette.
Chartera—Schr Beile Hanscome, coal to Detroit, 15c; prop C. J. Kershaw, coal to Milwaukee, 50c; cohrs Jesse Hoyt and Bolivia, coal to Chicago, 50c; Francis Palm, coal to Milwaukee, 50c; Etizabeth, James Couch, coal to Chicago, 50c; prop Antelope and consort, R. B. Hayes, coal, Erie to Chicago, 60c.

LAKE FILEIGHTS.

A fair business was done in grain freights yesterday on the basis of 4½c on corn and 5c on wheat to Buffalo. The demand for room was not very urgent, but the rates that have ruled all the week were maintained. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Reed Case and steam-barge Morley, wheat at 5c; seline Mears, Gnido Pfater, San Diego, J. W. Doanel, and Hetvetts, corn at 4½c; sohrs Ganges and Qosack, rye at 4½c. To Sarnia—Prop Champlain, corn, through. To Montreal—Prop Michigan, wheat, through. Capacity, 90,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, and 47,000 bu rye.

PORT COLBORNE. Post Colsonne, Ont., Sept. 5. - Lake Michigan The blood shed by murderers cements that sec-

to Kingston, corn; Shandon, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Delos DeWolf, Chicago to Oswego, corn; J. M. Scott, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Mary Lyon, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; Hydrabad, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Up—Schr M. A. Muir, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Emerald, Kingston to Chicago, light.

Wind—Southwest, light.

NO STRIKE. The firemen and linesmen on those tugs that were not paying \$40 a month did not make any concerted demand for that wage yesterday, but it was generally understood that where it was asked

DRAPED IN MOURNING. espect for the dead son of A. G. Van Schalck

CLEVELAND. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5. - Vessel Charters - Schr S. H. Foster, cargo of coal, Cleveland to Chicago, d. t., 70c free; schr Thomas Gawn, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 70c free; steam-barge H. B. Tuttle and schr George H. Ely, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, private terms.

well as day what depth of water could be depended on in masing the dampotes measure. It would amposend essentiate the work of the commended by a lead-inbor, need not surfice bottom for want of water content of the commended by a lead-inbor, need not surfice bottom for want of water content of the commended by a lead-inbor, need not surfice bottom for want of water content of the indications without many the content of the indications of the more content of the indications of the indications of the indications of the indication of the indications of the indication of

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Kings Bros. Kankakee Feeder, 1,000 bu corn, 800 bu rye; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 4,200 bu corn; Isabelia. Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Nautilins, 5,800 bu corn; Seneca, Ottawa, 5,950 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 4,400 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Belle France, Morria, 6,000 bu corn; First National, Kankakee Feeder, 3,442 bu corn, 1,641 bu rye; Board of Trade, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; 114 bags seed.

Cleared—North Branch, Ottawa. 111,778 ft lumber, 25,000 shingles; Noreity and barge, Peoria, 145,564 ft lumber, 280,000 shingles; Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 1,638 ft lumber; Victor, Ottawa, 82,002 ft lumber; Frederick, La Salle, 104,275 ft lumber; Niagara, Peoria, 75,648 ft lumber; Measenger, Peoria, 95,174 ft lumber; Measenger, Peoria, 95,174 ft lumber; Norwaw, Seneca, 22,049 ft lumber, 125,000 shingles; Gold Hunter, La Salle, 97,892 ft lumber, zinc; City of LaSalle, 81,889 ft lumber; Polar Star, Ottawa, 112,906 ft lumber; Shamrock, Péoria, 86,358 ft lumber.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 5.—Cleared—Props C. J. Kelrshaw (500 tons coal), Milwaukee; Atlantic (merchandise), Duluth; Delaware (merchandise), St. Louis (merchandise), Chauncy Huribut, Antelope. Inter-Ocean, Chicago; schrs A. Ford, Wabash, J. H. Mead, M. E. Perew, Senator Blood (200 tons ceal). Toledo, Sen Fifet (200 tons ceal).

tye.
Lumber freights were also unchanged. The demana for vessels continues good, and engagements are made as soon as crafts are ready to load. The schr Mosher was taken at \$2.25 for lumber from Pensaukee to this port; schr Lottie Wolfe, \$2.12%, Menominee to Chicago; and schrs Charlotte Raab and Lena Johnson, \$2.00, Manisjee to Chicago.

Pont Colsonne, Ont., Sept. 5.—Lake Michigan Report—PassedDown—Str Argyle, Chicago to Mon-treal, general cargo; schr Sligo, Chicago to Mon-treal, corn; E. Blake, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Bangalore, Chicago to Kingston, corn; West Side, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Sir C. T. Van Stran-benzie, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Arabia, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Shannon, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Dear De Weif, Chicago to Chicago to Kingston,

The tags of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company were draped in mour ning yesterday as a mark of respect for the dead son of A. G. Van Schaick, Eèq., the Treasurer of the Company, for whom the greatest sympathy was expressed by the many vessel-men and lumbermen who knew the young man and his father.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The schooner Donsman is to receive a new main Vessel movements were light yesterday, in and

ont.

The new Chicago Dry-Dock Company will be ready to commence operations in about a week.

BESEWHERE.

The eighth smnual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation, which was to have been held at Cincinnati, O. Sept. 3, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 15th day of October next.

The Clematie is said to look well. All her upper works have been removed down to the rail, the pilot-house and texas carried aft as well as the well-known glis signs. She is all ready to go into the lumber trade. Imber trade.

The old Montgomery still lies at Algonac, where the work of altering her into a lumber barge steadily progresses. Her sides are nearly all planked up, most of the deck beams are in place, the stanchions set, and cabin nearly finished.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ABRIVALS.

CUBRENT OPINION.

Votes as She Shoots. Denver Tribune (Rep.).
Mississippi votes as she shoots-

Cleveland Leader (Rep.).
There is no room for Mr. Ewing's rag-baby in the cradles that are reaping this rain all over the West.

Ewing's Worst "Straw." Ounton (O.) Repository (Rep.).

The worst "straw Mr. Ewing has yet seen is the straw from which a large yield of wheat has een taken by the threshers. Contest of the Soap-Chewers.

Even the Southern Brigader admit that the Lamars Sentine! ahrieker writes better and more forcible English than the Okolopa States bawler. Southern Democratic Gain.
Find du Lac (Wa.) Reporter (Rep.).
Occasionally now a Northern Democrat, can be convinced that the Democrats of the South sometimes shoot something besides tarantulas, alligators, and the opossum.

Indmnapolis Journal (Rep.).

Perhaps the Democracy had better retire from business until two or three successive crop-fail-ures shall furnish them material for a boom. Depression and disaster are their stock in

Too Heavy a Load.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The Democratic party can stand a great deal; but, when the Dixon assasination is added to the record of the extra session and the revival of trade, it has rather more burdens than any one organization can hope to carry. The Basis of the Solid South. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Murder is at the bottom of the Solid South.

tion; and the Democratic partisan organization in the North represents this system of intimi-dation by assasination, and nothing else. One Business that Is Not Improving,

Boston Hereld (Ind. Dem.).

Solon Chase, the Greenback orator of Maine,
denies that business is improving. His business is not, for he is a thresher of straw in which there is no wheat; but all productive enter-prises feel the impulse of renewed prosperity.

Remarkable. Troy Times (Rev.).

It is remarkable what a great and good man Grant has become in Democratic eyes since he said he does not want the Presidency of the United States, and it is reported he will accept the Presidency of the Nicaraugua Ship-Canal

Hendricks.
Oincinnatt Enquirer (Dem.).
It is related of ex-Gov. Hendricks that, when he was a boy, he always refused to ride on a horse behind any one else,—not because of any dislike for riding double, but because of his deep-scated and uncontrollable hatred for sec-ond place.

A Part of the Conspiracy.

Oncinnati Gusette (Rep.).

The blowers of the New Albany Glass Works, a concern that employs 1,000 men, have been notified of an advance of 10 per cent in their wages, to take effect on Monday next. This we understand to be part of the conspiracy of capital to defeat Gen. Ewing in Onio.

Safe to Put Its Foot Into It.

New York Mail (Rep.).

It is always Democratic foily or wickedness that destroys the possible success of the party. Yazooism in Mississippi, repudiation in Tennessee and Louisiana, the Ewing "Idee" in Onio, and the two Ts in New York—Tilden and Tammany—are faithful dealers of harl-karl. To Be Led Like Lambs to the Slaughter, On the Democratic side we will not attempt

to east a horoscope, lest we might find that we are foreordained from the last Presidential election to accept a candidate forced upon us by the stern necessities of the times, and under whose leadership we shall be led like lambs to the slaughter. A Piece of Political News.

St. Louis Times-Journal (Dem.).

One thing is now made manifestly clear: that
Samuel J. Tilden was not the choice of the
Democratic party of the United States for
President in 1878. The true and houest choice
was Thomas A. Hendricks, of indiana; and,
if Mr. Hendricks had been nominated, he
would to-day have been filting the office of
President.

President.

Our Great Mon.

Burdette.

A writer recently set himself at work to get out a series of paper on "The Great Men of America"; but, after diligently reading them up in the journals of opposite political fatha, he came to the conclusion that we had none at present, and never had more than one or two in all our history as a nation, and he could not find out just who they were.

Tilden's Skinning of Field.

Baltimers Gassite (Dom.).

It is estimated that Tilden's popularity has increased in New York to the extent of about 50,000 votes since it leaked out that he skinned Cyrus W. Field in a business transaction. Mr. Field has been removing epiderois.

pecting business-men all his life; and it is a real pleasure to know that he has at last been alpoed by an aged man with one defective visual orb, a paralyzed arm, and a voice so weakened by usage that he can ecarcely make himself understood when he invites his neighbors to take something.

in North Carolina.

Equally Justifiable in Ohio.

Daston Journal (Res.).

If the Mississippi discipline is justifiable in that State, it cannot be equally justifiable in Ohio; besides, it cannot be doubted that the Southern hypodermic, as administered with the shot gun, is entirely effective in quieting bull-headed Democrate like Diron, who refuse to vote the regular ticket, and set up the absurd pretense that a man has a right to be a cannidate for office without being nominated by a Democratic convention.

A Pleasing Prospect.

Padadejane Bulletin (Res.).

It is generally believed that Jefferson Davis aspires to a seat in the United States Senate. The Democratic and guerrilla press in the North boot at that idea precisely as they did, before the Yaxoo affair, at the Republican charges of intimidation and violence in the South; but there is some reason for believing it to be true. One of the present Mississippi Senators is a "nigger," whose presence in Congress is a continual aggravation to the proud Cancasians of the State; and that they should determine to emphasize their disgust by giving the succession to a man who will reforesent the extreme Rebell feeling is not unnatural. Davis himself refuses to say whether he is trying to get the place or not, which may be considered as in some sense an indication that he is. The fact that he is laboring under disabilities is of no consequence in view of the fact that the Democrats in Congress can make nime eligible whenever they choose to do so. Thus the Northera people have a pleasing prospect that the Passoomethod, which has stamped out all the Republicanism in Mississippi, will be used to restore Jefferson Davis to the chamber in which he ones sat to plot rebellion, and from which he went out a perjured traitor to make war upon his country.

The Solid South in Danger of "Stalwart Ideas of Reconstruction,"

Picheburg (Miss.) Beraid (Conservative Davis.).

The New York World significantly gives a warning: "There is real danger that the Stalwart ideas of Reconstruction, whien prevailed so long after President Lincoln's murder, may sgain be applied to the South, in spite of anything and of everything which Eastern Democrats can do or say." A careful reading of the above shows the World significantly gives a warning: "There is real danger that the Stalwart ideas of Reconstruction, whien prevailed so long after President Lincoln's murder, may sgain be applied to the South, in spite of anything and the season. Let us suppose that the policy as being pursued with the colored

SHOES DO NOT

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Tazoo 's Record.

Agros (2) Beacon (Rep.).

Tazoo County, Mississippi, where Dixon has just been suppressed by shet-gun for nis political freedom, had a Republican vote in 1871 of 2,966; in 1875 at had dwindled to 7; in 1876 to 3; in 1877 to 2. The Democratic vote, which was, all told, 997 in 1871, against 2,966 Republican, suddenly jumped to 4,044 in 1875, under the "Mississippi plan," and has remained at the latter figure ever since. And in just that way Tilden stole 8 Electoral votes in Mississippi, 10 in Alsbama, 6 in Arkansas, 11 in Georgia, and 10 in North Carolina.

Equally Justifiable in Ohio.

WEBSTER & COMPANY Are receiving and selling the newest PARIS TIES of the season at lower prices than can in the country. It pays to wist our salesroom goods are not to be found elsewhere.

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CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AN KANSAS CITT & DENVER SHORT LINER. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 59 South Clark-st. Leave. | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Rx... 12:35 o m 3:30 o m
Kansas City Night Koress... 9:00 o m 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:00 a m
Notifie & New Oriesta Express 9:00 a m 7:00 p m
Peoria, Burlington | Fast Express 9:00 a m 7:00 p m
K Keokuk Express 9:00 a m 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex... 9:00 a m 7:05 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. 12:35 p m 3:50 p m
Jolles & Dwights Accommodation 5:00 p m 9:010 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pac and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winons.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis & Teras Express ... 8:30 am 6:45 pm 8t. Louis & Teras Fast Unit. 8:50 pm 6:20 am Caire & Sis Orleans Express ... 8:30 am 6:30 am 6:3

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILSOAD.
Depot, foot of Law-et. and foot of Twenty-accord-strickel Office, 67 Clark-et., southeast corner of Readolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 am * 8:80 pm bay Express. ... 7:00 am * 7:40 pm Raiamagoo Accommodation ... 4:00 pm * 10:30 am Atlantic Express (daily) ... 8:15 pm 8:00 am Sight Express ... 7:00 pm * 7:40 pm 9:00 am Atlantic Express (daily) ... 8:15 pm 8:00 am Sight Express ... 7:100 pm 9:00 am 8:00 am 8:00 am 8:00 am 9:00 pm PTTTSBUBG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Magison-sta. Ticket Office 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel

BALTHORE & ORD.

Separation Bullding and foot of Twenty accounts.

Ticket Pinces, St Clark was, Painer House, Carlotte, and Depot (Exposition pullting). there at Leave. | An LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS PITTIBURG, (INCIRNATI & ST. LOUIS R. 2. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokoino Line.) Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., Wast Side.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Two

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILBOAR. "Danville Route."
Tieket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De Leave. | Arriva. Nashville & Piorida Express..... 7:30 p m # 7:25 a m

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Daily for Racina, Milwankee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manister
Saurday's boat don't issue until
For Milwan was, etc., evening boat, Tuenday and
Friday.
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For Green Bay & Bay ports, Toucaday and Priday.
For Excansin and Lake Superior towns. Tuenday

REDICAL NO CUBE DR. KEAR 173 South Clark-et. Chiose state personally or by mail, free of chicken produced discountry of the control of t

PRESCRIPTION FREE

The Wasatch & Jordan Valley Narrow-Gauge Railway-Alta City.

ma Hill and the Two Adjoining Mountains-The Famous Emma Mine.

Other Mines in the Vicinity-The Great Salt Lake Tunnel.

ALTA CITY, Utah, Aug. 30.—From Salt Lake City the railroad communication is complete to many of the most celebrated mining camps. At y, ten miles from Sait Lake, on the Utah hern, the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railond (narrow-gauge) connects, and runs up the little Elmwood Canyon, to furnish transportation for the ores coming from and the supplies going to that rich mining district. From Sandy tch-a distance of ten miles-the cars re taken by steam,—the average grade being 150 feet to the mile, the heaviest grade being 287 les.—the passengers, mall, and freight are uled up by herses. The cars are tall, senting only eight passengers, and taken up by two horses bitched tandem. his road, in the distance of eight miles, rises 600 feet, being an average grade of 450 feet to be mile. The road winds around the spurs of se mountain-side, and is closely covered all the with snow-sneds, stoutly constructed to ing the winter. It is no unusual thing to thout a moment's warning,—tearing out the ying them to the bottom of the canyon.
At the terminus of this road is ALTA CITY,-

es centre of the Little Cottonwood District, at the foot of the famous Emma Hill, and within a short distance of the and other mines of more or renown as large-dividend paying mines. he surrounding mountains, there is little doubt that this city, at the head of a beautiful and deep gorge, will have a permanent pros-The population varies, according to the a, from 500 to 1,000,—fewest in winter, and nost numerous in summer. The people who ount of the snow-slides, that on several

strict has a Recorder, who keeps the official cord of all locations and relocations of lncs,—so that the title of mining property an in many instances be well ascer-tined from the records in such istrict. Capt. C. M. Brough, located a Alta City, is the Recorder for this district, nd showed me four large volumes of records of locations and relocations of mines in the Little Cottonwood District. There is a postffice, a good hotel, several fine stores, shops etc., here,—so that everything necessary to business and comfort can be procured at reason-

The mountain known known as the Emma Hill runs northeast and southwest. That porn known as the Emma Hill'is about one and a half miles in length, and about 5,000 feet from

the base to the crest of the hill. Its altitude is over 11.050 feet above sea-level.

The formation of the lower portion of the hill is dark-blue limestone, which forms the foot-wall of the main mineral belt through the mountain, and which extends the full length of the mountain; and it is here that the after mineral formation compared. mountain, and which extends the full length of the mountain; and it is here that the silver mineral formation commences. In this dolomite-lime formation exists the silver mineral, which varies in traces of one foot to 300 feet in width, running the length of the mountain. These mineral veins dip to the northeast at an angle of about 45 degrees, as shown by the present developments. It is conceived, from the large excavations made in all directions, that, as these veins go to the deep, they change more from an incline to a perpendicular direction. The general course of all the veins on the Emma Hill is southwest and northeast, whilst the course of the veins on a contiguous hill, known as Grizley Flat (being only a deep depression in the same hill) is nearly north and south.

The Emma Hill is purely lime, capped by 100 feet or more of white lime. The face of the hill shows seams that serve to guide the prospector. These seams are clearly defined, and are very noticeable from the streets in Alta. The upper seam presents the appearance, along the entire length of the hill, of something like the eaves of a house,—the cap formation projecting here and there two or three feet, About 2,000 feet below this is another seam,—that traces the bill in the same way; and between these seams is the silver-bearing formation. The developments made by shaft, tunnel, and drift disclose the fact that the ores richest in quality and largest in quantity lie deep in the mountain,—many of the mines having good abow of gold.

The mountain west of Alta is a quartzite formation, and entirely without lime. In this, silver is also found in large quantities,—the peculiarity of the veins being, that they are at right angles to the stratification. The mountain on the northeast is a purely grantie formation, and will eventually cut out the lime characteriation the northeast is a purely grante formation, and will eventually cut out the lime characteriation the northeast is a purely grante formation.

right angles to the stratification. The mountain on the northeast is a purely granite formation, and will eventually cut out the lime characteristic of Emma Hill; but as yet sufficient depth has not been attained to reach it. Silver and gold are both found on this mountain near the surface, and become richer and greater in quantity as the deep is attained. These mountains come close together at the base, and one separated by a little, clear, cold stream that runs down the canyon, now dashing over the rocks, and now falling over the boulders in a cascade of ten or fifteen feet, presenting a scene both attractive and beautiful.

These three mountains almost form a circle,—the circle being broken by the canyon, and ravines formed by the melting snows.—the crest constituting the boundary of Little Cottonwood District; and are all about the same eleva-

constituting the boundary of Little Cottonwood Pictrict; and are all about the same elevators.

THE BIMA MINE, located a few hundrist, yards above Alta City, became prominent in Novvember, 1898, and was then known as the Susquehanna Mine. It was in 1870 relocated, and called the Emma, by J. F. Woodman and others, and contained in superficial measurement 3,000 by 400 feet. The Company sunt a shaft sixty feet before ore was discovered; but at this depth a chamber was struck of immense size, that yielded over \$3,000,000. This discovery took place in 1872, when the mine was sold by Baron Grant and others, in London, to the Emma Silver Mining Company. Limited, for \$5,000,000,—the shares being £20 cach. It was operated under the English management until the fail of 1874, under which the yield, as reported by the Treasurer of the company, was as is above stated. Some time in the year 1873 a sult was commenced in London against Baron Grant and others, which resulted in ludgment against the vendors for £150,000. Bult was also commenced in New York by the same parties against Trenor W. Park,—which, however, resulted favorably to Park. At this time Park was a mortgage-creditor to the amount of £30,000, under which be foreclosed, and obtained title and possession of the mine. Since that time it has been worked on lease. In the fall of 1876 the company leased the Bay City tunnel, which extends about 1,200 feet in the mountain, and is close by the Emma property,—from which it has run under and made consection with the old works. In this prospecting it has discovered large runs of ore clust assay \$900 to the ton. The mine is now under the apperintendence of Charles Read, and is being energetically worked, producing large quantities of rich ore. The leasees have recently arected girging works for concentrating low-grade ores, and are now also engaged—at least under the appendiced millions, and the dump on hand will take two or three seasons to work over. The Emma Mine has never been a failure. It has produced millions, and its

is to-day one of the great mines of the country.

GREAT SALT LAKE TUNNEL is located about 300 yards to the westward, and a little lower down the hill. This mine was located in 1871, when the owner commenced a tunnel, intending to drive into the mountain. The superficial extent of this property is 400 by 3,000 feet; and it runs almost at right angles with the Emma.—the Emma running almost east and west. This tunnel is now in about 500 feet, having crossed in the course three well-defined veins of silver,—one of which is one foot wide, and assaying \$175 to the ton,—which vein widens as the deep is attained. This company is actively at work, and intends to push through the blue-lime formation, expecting to reach the rich and extensive deposits when it gets to the formation that lies a few hundred feet beyond, in which the Emma found the large deposits. Ore is being daily taken out, but the company has not commenced putting it into market, its ultimate object being to reach the silver belt before attempting to market its products.

This tunnel is seven by five feet in the clear, and there is a track of T rail the entire length of the tunnel, upon which are and debris are run out by hand-cars. The mouth of this tunnel is not over 200 yards from the railroad-depot; and, when developed, it will be one of the most convenient, attractive, and valuable properties in this district.

is now operating the Vallejo and Alta Consolidated. These are not over 200 yards to the westward of the Great. Salt Lake Tunnel. The ore from these mines is taken from a shaft now down about 600 feet, and about 2,000 feet from the base of the hill. To these mines have been added a wire-rope tramway, leading from the mines to the ore-house on the railroad. This wire is 2,200 feet long; and over it the ore is brought down, and the timbers, provisions, etc., are taken up. The cost of transporting the ore is about 10 cents a ton. These mines have yielded, and are now daily yielding, large quantities of high-grade ore. The yield for the mount of July, as is shown by the daily shipments, was over \$50,000.

Close by this, and in the same belt, are the Nabob, Fleetwood, Oriental, and Orecash,—all of which are on the Flagstaff vein. THE JOAD LAWRENCE COMPANY

THE NABOB was discovered in 1876, and yielded during the first four mouths \$118,000, which netted to the owners \$60,000; since which it has been worked on lease, greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the leases.

about half a mile northwesterly from the Emma, has a tramway 3,000 feet in length. This mine was located starch 19, 1870, by Groesbeck and others, of Salt Lake City. They sunk a prospect-shaft of 100 feet, and found rich ore. In the fail of 1872 it was sold by Groesbeck and Dr. Wing, in London, to the Flagstaff Silver Mining Company, for \$300,000. This company operated the mine until the fall of 1876, taking out large quantities of high-grade ore. Singsthat time it quantities of high-grade ore. Since that time it has been operated by lessees, and has yielded fortunes for all who have been interested in it. Its yield is put down at \$2,000 a day.

Its yield is put down at \$2,000 a day.

THE NORTH STAR
is located between the Flagraff and Emma, and was located prior to the Emma. The owners of this mine erected the first smelting-works in Utah, which, owing to the refractory character of the ore, and their crude process introduced, were not successful. The North Star was for a long time regarded as the finest-paying mine in Utah, but the failure of the company in their amelting-works involved them, which led to littigation, and ultimately a chance of ownership of the entire property. It has stood idle until, during the last mouth, a new company has either purchased or leased the mine, and it is now putting on airs quite as lively as any mine in the district.

is the wonder of everybody. It is located close by the Flagstaff. It is a handsome property, with a shaft seventy-five feet deep, and a vein of ore all the way, which widens as it descends. At the foot of the shaft the vein is four feet wide, with drifts running in different directions, showing the vein to be continuous and permanent. The ore assays \$175 to the ton. This mine is not being operated, but is in the market for sale, the owner not being able to develop. The Highland Chief, the Windsor group, the Mackay, Stoker, Revolution, Toledo, and numerous other mines, that hitherto have yielded, and that are now being looked up and put in order for active operation, are all upon the famous Emma Hill. THE FLORA TEMPLE

The MINING BUSINESS.

Ten days among the mines and miners enables one to get a clear idea of the business, and quickly dispels the prejudices of a lifetime. Mining as a business is the safest and surest of large rewards for capital invested. The honest working of a mine is not speculative, but legitimate business; and, when correct precautions have been taken, and proper conditions complied with, large results are sure to follow. All other branches of business are more or less affected by the fluctuations in the market, delays in making sales, dif-

tions in the market, delays in making sales, difficulty in collections, and loss of time in attending to these things; whilst the owners of a mine have the result of their labor at once in the gold and silver. The Territory of Utah is a safe place to invest money. There have been but few failures among the owners of mines; and these can be traced to bad management, if not fraudulent conduct, on the part of those who had the property intrusted to their care. Mining requires patience, great business sagacity, judgment, and capital; and, to a business man, a mine is something to be studied and understood, and, when understood, it can be safely developed with almost certain reward.

I will write again of the Big Cottonwood and the Bingham Districts. the Bingham Districts.
WILLIAM S. EVERETT.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Considering the glory of motherhood, it is cause for astonishment that among the most cultivated classes in civilized communities the crime of infanticide is so fear fully prevalent, -not the destruction of children after birth, but the equally guilty crime of prenatal murder. Among the more intelligent and favored classes in England and America fewer children are permitted to be born than the number that die year by year. The Chinese, with their redundant population and their barparism, often kill their infants, and the same thing is done by the degraded and victous in civilized communities; but that the breast of tender woman, in refined society, should be so steeled against her unborn offspring that she can destroy them before they see the light indicates s tendency in human society to degeneracy, and forbodes the relapse of civilized communities nto barbarism, or rather their utter extinction. It would make an end of the race but for the fact that the waste of generations is continually re-paired from the humbler classes.

Poets, in elegiac strains, mourn the disappearance of the American Indians from their hunting-grounds and the rapid extinction of the aboriginal races, about whom so much romantic fiction has been uttered; but how much more is it to be deplored that the race descended from the first European settlers on this Continent is steadily and rapidly diminishing through the excess of deaths over births among them, and the prospect that the vast and fertile wastes of America which are inviting settlement will soon be peopled by the children of aliens, with no admixture of the descendants of those who wisdom, patriotism, and humanity gave us our

free institutions. An unmarried woman, to conceal the shame of her lapse from virtue, will sometimes risk her own life by destroying the fruit of criminal in-discretion; but children are the glory of the married wife. Yet there are many women, we are reluctant to say, observation seems to show,—the majority of those who have intelligence and means sufficient to enable them to rear children well, who refuse to give them birth; some that they may be free from the burden of rearing them, some to avoid expense, and others, the most, probably, that they may have leisure for social pleasures and fashionable gayeties. Some make the excuse that they are unwilling to bear the responsibility of training children in a world of temptation and dancer; yet they do not hesitate to thrust back upon God the gifts He sends them by the course of Nature before they have looked them in the face.

course of Nature before they have looked them in the face.

Many are ignorant of the criminal nature of this act. But the best authorities agree with the following declaration of a distinguished medical writer. He says that "to extinguish the first spark of life is a crime of the same nature, both against our liaker and Society, as to destroy an intant, a child, or a man." [Percuyal, Medical Ethics, pt. 79.] The willfut taking of human life is murrier, by all laws, human and divine. Mother, as you look into the face of your own sweet babe that is learning to answer your look with the smile of affection, and as you anticipate its growth to a useful and happy maturity, do you never think, with a shudder, what a loss you would have sustained had the child perished before it saw the light!

There can be but one justification for the takhngof foral life, and even that is liable to quostion. You may lawfully give your life to save

that of another, but can you rightfully take life, even that of the unborn infant, to save your own! It sometimes, in rare instances, becomes necessary to destroy and remove the child in order to save the mature and valuable life of the mother. Such a case is one of extrema trial, and the physician who is obliged to decide upon such a course, if a man of sensibility, will experience painful feelings when dire necessity compels him to take the life of the unborn child. But the feeling of the true mother, when the ship upon which she sails has foundered in the fury of the storm, is that which prompts her to place her child in the arms of the man in the over-filled life-boat, while she herself goes down in the throat of the devouring sea.

herself goes down in the throat of the devouring sea.

The dread of suffering and the fear of danger from child-birth induces some women to prevent their children from being born, yet by so doing they rush upon greater danger. Woman finds her greatest security in her regular performance of the functions for which Nature designed her. The baneful effects of this hurful practice are seen in the loss of personal attractiveness. When woman begins to lose the brilliancy and bloom of youth, the grace and charm of maternity renew her beauty and percentate her lovaliness. But now, instead of that tender, considerate, affectionate expression which used to appear, conferring an attractive grace npon matrons, whether seen in the circle of their children or abroad in society, we more commonly behold a faded, sharp-featured, unlovely woman, with a dissatisfied, apprehensive look, followed about by one forlorn, unhealthy, troublesome child, or by none. Better that she had remained unmarried, or that she had been barren. Her beauty and attractiveness would have been more lasting.

But is it just to charge woman with the chief guit of this crime? Is not the husband usually the principal criminal and woman at least only

But is it just to charge woman with the chief guilt of this crime! Is not the husband usually the principal criminal, and woman at least only accessory, if not, indeed, the innocent victim! It may be possible to fix the responsibility by tracing the evil to its origin. There can be no question but that, in contemplating marriage, both man and woman have in mind the thought of their common offspring. It is a fact, admitted by all candid and competent observers, that, in the coming together of the sexes, man is more drawn by physical passion, ted by all candid and competent observers, that, in the coming together of the sexes, man is more drawn by physical passion, and that woman is chiefly influenced by personal love for man and the desire of offspring. Men marry for passion and women for children, and these desires mingle with their personal love for each other. They are instinctive, the Creator's ordinance for the perpetuation of the race. If this be true, and if, through the marriage union, children are begotten, and are destroyed before birth, upon which parent shall we conclude that the blame chiefly rests? Must it not belong to him who is driven by passion rather than to her whose desire is to please her husband, but who longs for children, and would love and cherish them as her own life! Man marries for the gratification of his propensities: woman marries for love, and gives herself unreservedly to her husband, at the risk of health and happiness. The man is unwilling to bear the responsibility of his own acts. He thinks of pleasure, and not of children. They would demand his care, and interfere with his plans of accumulation and enjoyment, and, directly or indirectly, the wife is made to understand that he prefers she should remain childless; and for his sake she will do violence to her maternal instincts, and risk ber life, and sin against her his sake she will do violence to her maternal in stin its, and risk ber life, and sin against her own body, and against her unborn offspring, and against God.

rand against food.

If it be said that women, for the sake of ease and lashion, refuse to bear children, let it be remembered that men are often pleased to have their wives admired in society, because the admiration they receive is reflected upon themsolves as their possessors. A woman often socks admiration for her husband's sake. And when woman's dependence, her almost absolute subjection, is considered, it must be admitted that this outrare against her nature comes more from the tack or enforced demands of man than from her own inclination.

Here, again, we are reminded that woman has, in all agres, been a sufferer from man's tyramy and barbarity. Over the larrer part of the world the greatest dread of women approaching maternity is that the child may be a daughter. In a single Chinese city 4,000 famale infants are annually murdered by their parents. The women are confined in filthy, uncomfortable maintried, at 7 or 8 years of age, and becomes a prisoner in her husband's bouse, often occupying the same apartments for more that she be but to death. If she survive, she is married, at 7 or 8 years of age, and becomes a prisoner in her husband's bouse, often occupying the same apartments for more than a manufacture of the world, the husband's compared to these of 1878. It is beyond all question increased to please their tusbands.

Antica, everywhere where Christianity has not ameliorated the condition of womân, she is in like manner degraded. In some countries and in certain ages of the world, the husband's control has extended to life and death. In Turkey, the state of the Bosphorus, has often ended the lives of wives when they ceased to please their tusbands.

And in cirilized lands how many women are treated as property, mere instruments for the gratification of a husband's desires, held in virtual slavery, and compelled to sacrifice health men. Not many years ago the husband bad about the correction of public affairs by various branches of the public exceptive for the administration than the record of the cu

gratification of a husband's desires, held in virtual slavery, and compelled to sacrifice health and life in ministering to the pleasure of brutal men. Not many years ago the husband had absolute control, not only of his wife's person, but of her property, and she possessed nothing whatever that she could cail her own. By the ancient common law of England a husband might inflict upon his wife moderate chastisement, "a power which," says Blackstone, "in the politer reign of Charles II., began to be doubted. Yet," says he, "the lower rank of people, who were always fond of the old common law, still claim and exert their ancient privilege; and the courts of law will still permit a nueband to restrain a wife of her lightly in case of gross misbehavior." A hunded years ago a Judge at the Assizes at Gloucester stated, on the trial of a cause, that the law permitted a husband to chastise his wife, provided he used a cane no larger than his little finger. It is said that the ladies of the city sent to the Judge on the following morning the following note: "The ladies of Gloucester present their compliments to Mr. Justice, and request the exact admeasurement of his little finger, in order that they may know whether their husbands chastise them legally or not."

Often a woman marries anticipating great happiness in the reciprocal tove of the man who appears to delight in her. With confidence she intrusts to him the keeping of her happiness and her life. There is nothing she would so much dread as the loss of his love, and to secure and retain it she yields to him her person unreservedly. The reduced, pure-minded woman,

and retain it sne yields to him her person unre-servedly. The refined, pure-minded woman, yearning for love, finds herself but the victim of a man's brutal desires, and at length she is on the way to motherhood, depressed in spirits, with waning strength, ambipressed in spirits, with waning strength, ambition and courage gone, neglected, deserted, suffering, without sympathy, and knowing not where to turn for advice, not venturing to whisper to any ear the secret of her despondency. The more she needs from her husband of help, tenderness, and sympathy, the less does she receive. He searcely recognizes her trouble, or knows of it, only as it interferes with his comfort; and when God blesses her with a little one, born out of her bitter anguish, he regards it as an almoyance and an incumbrance. And

one, born out of her bitter anguish, he regards it as an annoyance and an incumbrance. And when again there appear the signs of the coming of another child he makes no effort to conceal his annoyance. He makes complaint of her fruitfulness, and requires her to rid herself of the burden. A young mother, thus beset, exclaimed: "John, how can I hope for Heaven if I do this thing!" And her deaf lord and protector replied: "I had rather have hell in the house than a third child." She yielded, and died; and we can but hope that Heaven, more merciful than the men who surrounded her when she expired, received her into the calm enjoyment of its peaceful rest.

Pleading for woman, we address our entreaty to man, the rightful head of the family, and to him we say, for woman's sake, to whom we all owe so much, be tender and considerate in the treatment of your wife. Remember that she is yours, not to the end that you may selfishly enjoy her person, but that she may multiply the power of your being by uniting her existence with yours, and besoming the mother of children. For the sake of her health and nappiness, as well as your own, she should bear children at suitable intervals, and you should welcome the young immortals to your home. But you should have toe much respect for her womanly character as man's companion, the mother of his children, the offspring of God, and an heir the young immortals to your home. But you should have toe much respect for her womanly character as man's companion, the mother of his children, the offspring of God, and an heir of Heaven, to make her the instrument of your last and the companion of a brute. The pest condition of man is not attained by imitating the animal in the indulgence of nurestrained lostinets and uncoverned appetites; it is by subjecting appetite and instinct to the control of reason. For high ends man has the power to silence the clamors of passion. Lord Bacon savs: "He that hath preferred lielena hath quitted the gifts of Juno and Palias; for whomsoever esteemeth too much of amorous affection quitteth both riches and wisdom. They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it check once with business it troubleth men's fortunes and maketh men that they can no ways be true to their own ends." And if for business and for fortune men can subdue their passions, surely they can subdue it for virtue, and for love of woman, and for the exaltation of hunanity above the ignoble and the brutish.

These words are written with the bone of influencing some little portions of a calculation of influencing some little portions of a calculation of influencing some little portions of a calculation of influencing some little portions of the calculation of influencing some little portions of the calculations of the calculation of the calculation of influencing some little portions of the calculation of the

these words are written with the hope of influencing some little portion of maskind to regard woman with greater consideration and respect. Pleading for woman, we plead for humanity. War, oppression, intemperance, avarice, and impurity are the fruitful parents of human wo, and we believe that at least one-third of the file suffered by the race will be amounted when men are not to recommend when men are not to recommend the suffered by the race will be

in their own minds. We entertain high bones of the future greatness and glory of our country and our race. America will creade a virtuous and victorous race when the fathers are all chaste.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY. Secretary Sherman's Annual Report Anticipated—Receipts and Expenditures of the Last Fiscal Year.

Correspondence New York Journal of Commerce (Den.).

Washington, Sept. 4.—The books of the United States Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, have just been closed, and your correspondent has obtained from the Department the official annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government,—the statement that will be embodied in the next annual report of Secretary Sherman. In order that this official showing may be the more clearly understood and appreciated, it is given below in connection with a statement of the recelpts and expenditures for three preceding

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revenue. Coinage made increased profits amounting to over \$1,500,000. There is every reason to believe that the net revenue of the Government during the current fiscal year will reach at least \$280,000,000. This is a pleasant picture when viewed and studied apart from others in the national gallery, but unfortunately it is impossible long to escape the untoward reflection cast upon it when contemplated in connection with increasing annual expenditures. It will be noticed that while in 1879 the receipts increased over \$16,000,000, there was an advance of over \$30,000,000 in the expenditures! At the end of the fiscal year 1876 the receipts

not encouraging to think that, when the record of the current fiscal year shall have been made, it will show still greater extravagance than appears in the accounts for 1879. Do the people who pay the taxes really look with complacency upon the prospect! If they do not, if they have not yielded to the demagor's plea that the larger the Government expenditures the better for workingmen and the business of the country, then it is high time they should demand that Congress next season should retrench expenses by cutting down the appropriademand that Congress next session should re-trench expenses by cutting down the appropria-tion bills. Unless the people, aided and encour-aged by the press, speak boildly and emphatical-ly on this subject, no student of Congressional legislation can doubt that the appropriations for ISSI will exceed in extravarance the outrageous amounts appropriated for ISSO. And they can-not speak too soon. In this matter time is

The amount of \$65,741,555.49, which appears in the table of expenditures for 1879 under the head "civil and miscellaueous," is made up as follows: 3, 519, 437.80 5, 500, 000.00

.....\$65,741,555.49 Total A few days ago the Treasury Departmen authorized the publication of a statistical state ment making a comparison of the costs of col ment making a comparison of the costs of col-lecting the customa revenue at several of the larger ports for the fiscal years 1878 and 1879 respectively. It was supposed to be a good piece of news, because it was "official." Besides it was a very pretty showing. Par-ticular attention was called to the fact that at several of the more important ports the expenses had been reduced considerably. So gratifying was this result that the subject was brought up in Cabinet meeting, and the Treas-ury Department was congratulated because of ury Department was congratulated because of this striking evidence of economical administra-

But it was observed that in the statement given to the press no reference was made to the total cost of collecting the customs revenue for 1879 as compared to that for 1878. The reason that no such reference was made is quite apparent when one considers the fact that, as given above, the total cost for 1879 was \$19,-025, 452.84, while that for 1878 was only \$17,412,-717.33. Why was it that outside of several of the larger ports the cost of collection was inthe larger ports the cost of collection was in-creased during 1879 over \$2,000,000? Does any one suppose that Secretary Sherman's open candidacy for the Presidency can be justly climinated from the explanation? What more effective fund is there for electioneering pur-poses than this customs patronage cunningly distributed?

A correspondent, writing from Saratoga to the Louisville Courer-Journal, tells the annexed characteristic story about Zach Chandler:

"At a clam-bake in Rhode Island, where politicians of every shade became as happy as the proverbial clam at high-tide, a Democratic Senator (Beck) remarked to Z. Chandler that he would say nothing to him about the Electoral Commission, but he added: 'Senator, you knew as well as I did that, when you, the se? ond day after the election, telegraphed that

the Democrat, "I cannot but admire the boldness with which you seized the Presidency, and
you did a big thing while doing it." Senator
Chandler received this raily with one of his
heartlest guffaws. He said: 'Beck, that reminds me of a good story told on a man in our
town. Some one came to Ike Joues and said:
"Mr. Jones, I feel it my duty to come and tell
you that I saw your son in a gambling-house
last night." "My son gambling?" said the
shocked father with great excitement. "Yes,"
said the friend sorrowfully, "last night! saw
your son win \$1,000." This quite relieved the
anxious father, who quietly said: "I never
could forgive him if he had bungled." ""

MARK TWAIN HOME AGAIN. What He Says About the New Book He Has

Written.

New York Times, Sept. 3.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, who is much better known to Americans as Mark Twain, the pilgrim the jumping frog of Calaveras, reached this city on the steamship Gallia yesterday, after an absence of a year and a half in Eur Twain was accompanied by his wife, twelve trunks, and twenty-two freight packages; and the entire party, after a smooth voyage, arrived in good health and spirits, and were met and welcomed down at Quarantine by a number o friends. During his absence he has visited London, Paris, Heidelberg, Munich, Venice, and a number of other cities, spending most of his time on the Continent, and making prolonged stays in Paris, Heidelberg, and Munich. When Mark Twain went away, it was generally believed that his intention was to familiarize himself with German, that he might prepare one or two scientific works that are still lacking in that language. He not only did not deny these reports, but rather encouraged them, and his tak-

visited, entirely solemn in character, like the "Innocents Abroad," and very much after the general plan of that work; and that it has not yet been named. It is to be published by the same company that brought out his other books, and is to be ready in November. "They want me to stay in New York and revise it," he continued, "but I cannot possibly do that. I am going to start to-morrow morning for Elmira, where we will stay for some time."

A very large custom-bouse officer, with a A very large custom-house officer, with a great deal of bandsome gilt work on his cap, and very large, wide pockets in his clothes, occupied Mr. Twain's attention for some time, and the latter pondered over the joke of how to swear that twelve trunks and twenty-two freight packages contained nothing dutiable. A smile lit up the face of the customs man when he seed above, the trenty-two perceis. He was he read about the twenty two parcels. He was opening them in advance, in his mind, and tak-ing the contents out of boxes that they would not go into again, and nicking little corners of

"This new book of mine," said he, breaking "This new book of mine," said he, breaking suddenly off from the custom honse blanks, "is different from any book I ever wrote. Before, I revised the manuscript as I went slong, and knew pretty well at the end of each week how much of the week's work I should use and how much I should throw away. But this one has been written pretty much all in a lump, and I hardly know how much of it I shall use or how much of it will have to be torn up. When I start at it I tear up pretty fast, but I think the first half will stand pretty much as it is. I am not quite sure that there is enough yet prepared, but I am still at work at it." The group of reporters and five orsk itstening cabin passengers stood by waiting for something stugroup of reporters and five or six listening cabin passengers stood by waiting for something stupendous in the way of a joke to follow all this serious talk. Several times Mr. Twain's lips moved, as if about to speak, but he was silent. The upper end of Staten Island was passed, and the joke was still umborn. Governor's Island came alongside, the Battery drew astern, the Cunard pier was reached, and yet the joker by profession and reputation kept his audience in suspense. The landing was made, but the joke still lay locked up, with the manuscript, in the bottom of the trunk. ottom of the trunk.

A WAIF.

Sowed deep with woes men bring to thee, Wet with the blood of wounded breast, How fertile all thy soil must be,

Across the ever-stretching plain,
The seat of cities passed away,
With no companion but his pain,
A man rode all the live-long day.

He rode away from love and light, He rode away from joy and glee, He rode away from all things origh But could not ride from Memory.

It sat beside him on his stood,
And heid before his eyes one face,
Whose beauty made his mad treart bleed,
And stabbed him newly with its grace.

And back behind him, in the East, So bright sae made the sun seem dim, Queen of the revel and the least, She reigned without a thought of him

How fertile all thy soil must be, O mighty desert of the West!' Sowed deep with wees men bring to thee Wet with the blood of wounded breast: For every day, across thy plain, Seeking the treasure men call rest, Sick with the hard world's curse of pain. Some ionely man rides toward the West.

And back behind him, in the East, Where light hearts have not time to ache, Some fair face shines at ball and feast, And recks not of the hearts that break. ELLA WHEELER.

testant and Catholic Rioting in Ireland There are tv o days in the year—the 12th of July and the 15th of August—ou which rioting occurs somewhere in Ireland with various deoccurs somewhere in Ireland with various degrees of violence, but with unchanging regularity. The occasion of the riot is always the same,—a Protestant procession in July, a Roman-Catholic procession in August. There are two ways in which order might be maintained, neither of which the Irish Government seem to be willing to adopt. One is, to forbid processions on these days, and to put down with all needful severity any attempt at organizing one. The other is, to accept processions as a lawful exercise of a citizen's rights; and to use the police, and if need be the military, for the protection of those who take part in them. The plan at present pursued borrows something from each of these methods. A procession is allowed to start, and then, if it is attacked, the police treat processionists and assailants as tor (Beck) remarked to Z. Chandler that he would say nothing to him about the Electoral Commission, but he added: 'Senator, you knew as well as I did that, when you, the se? ond day after the election, telegraphed that haves was elected, it was false; but,' added of both.

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